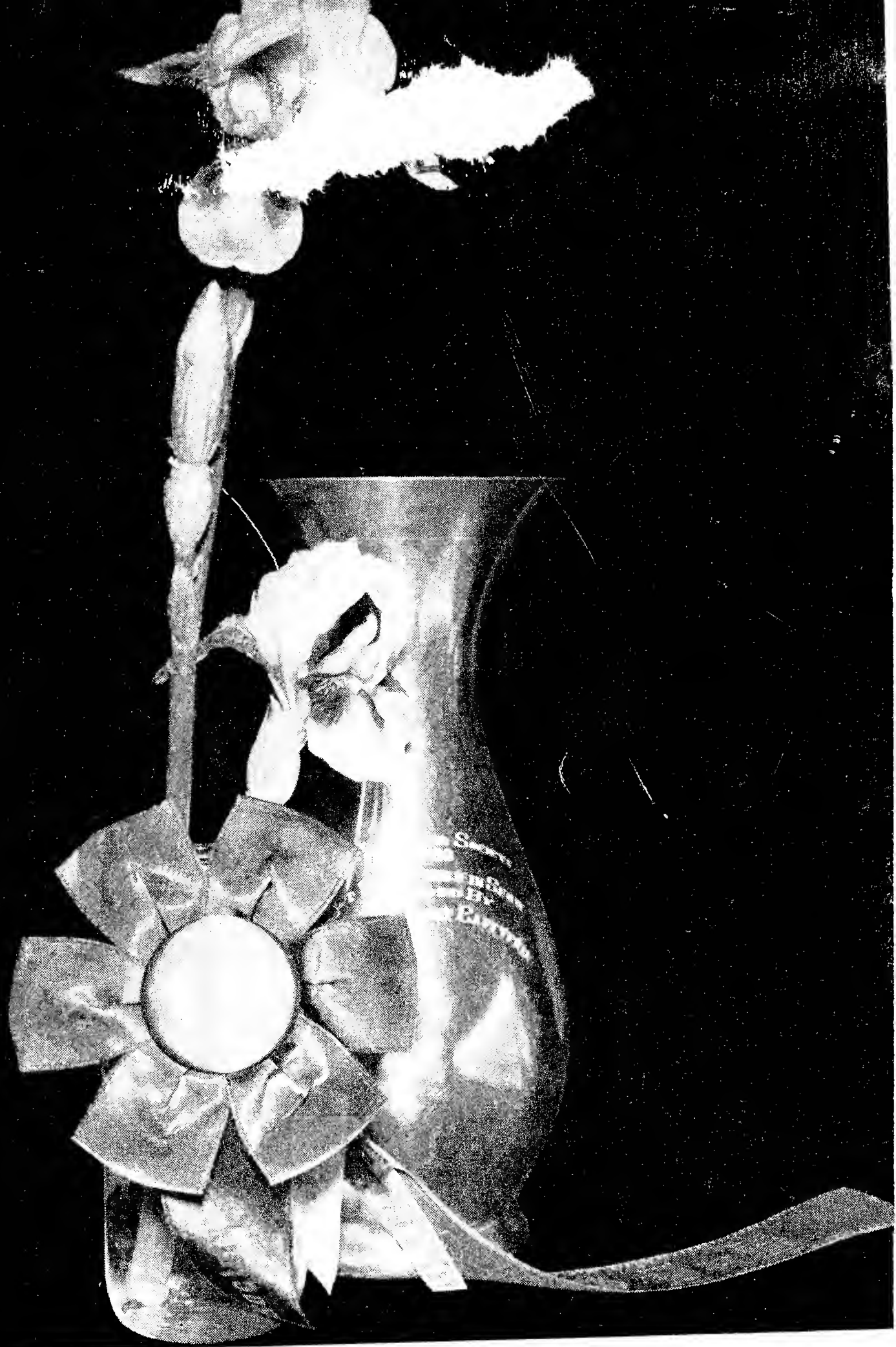


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BULLETIN *of the*

NUMBER 160

JANUARY, 1961

AMERICAN
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SOCIETY

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A Veritable Iris Encyclopedia

GARDEN IRISES

Edited by L. F. Randolph

Published by

THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

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for the home gardener,
for the iris breeder.

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NO. 160

JANUARY 1961

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Cover Photograph.—Median iris ROMEO (Millet et Fils 1912), exhibited by Mrs. H. L. Brummett, awarded Purple Rosette for best specimen in show, among 300 exhibited at El Paso, Texas, in 1960. Photograph by El Paso Times.

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From the President's Desk

AT THE BEGINNING of the year is an appropriate time to review accomplishments of the past and plan for the years ahead. In many respects 1960 was one of the best years in the 40-year history of the American Iris Society, and prospects for the coming year are very bright indeed. Interest in iris culture as judged by the activities throughout our 24 Regions is at an all-time high, and there is much discussion of ways and means of serving still more effectively the interests of our entire membership. This is a healthy sign that augurs well for the future.

The fall meeting of the Board of Directors, held last November at Omaha, Nebraska, was concerned with annual reports of officers, committee chairmen, the varied activities of the past year, and plans for the coming year. As the Omaha meeting progressed, it was obvious from the reports of officers and committee chairmen that our Society is moving forward with a dynamic program for the future, an ever-increasing membership, and a widespread interest in all kinds of irises.

The minutes of the Board meeting appear elsewhere in this issue and I would urge each of you to read carefully the record of actions taken at this meeting. The extent to which you take a personal, active interest in the affairs of the Society largely determines its effectiveness in serving your interests. I would like to elaborate on some of the more important items mentioned in these minutes.

Our Sound Financial Position

It was gratifying to learn from the Treasurer's report that our Society operated in the black during 1960, as in former years, and that income exceeded expenditures by a comfortable margin. The 1961 budget was kept within the limits of anticipated revenues. In this budget there is a sizable allowance for the publication of the 1959 Check List but sales are expected to reimburse the Society for the cost of publication, as is happening with sales of *Garden Irises*, which exceeded 650 copies during the past year. The balance sheet this year lists inventory items conservatively estimated together with other assets. Treasurer Jay Ackerman was given a vote of thanks for his efficient handling of the Society's finances.

Our Membership Reaches an All-Time high

In his annual report Secretary Benson called attention to the fact that we have approximately 6,000 paid-up members, the largest number in the history of the Society. He also called attention to the mounting cost of operating the central office in St. Louis. Certain adjustments were made to compensate for some of these added costs and it is anticipated that the *Bulletin* advertising promotion campaign being directed by Peggy Burke Grey will bring in added revenues.

Substantial increases in membership during recent years have appreciably strengthened the Society. We started the fiscal year with 5,483 members and ended on October 1, 1960, with 5,888 members in good standing, a net increase of 405, according to the report of Membership Chairman Robert

Carney, which appears elsewhere in this issue. As Mr. Carney relinquished his duties as Membership Campaign manager to assume the chairmanship of the Awards Committee, Mr. Claude O'Brien, of Greensboro, North Carolina, takes over the Membership Committee chairmanship and will be directing membership campaign strategy in 1961.

In the past we have not made an adequate effort to retain the new members who have been joining the Society at the rate of nearly 1,000 yearly. According to the records of our central office, a very large proportion of those who do not renew their memberships have been members for only one or two years. Long-time members drop out much less frequently than newer members. The problem, therefore, is to retain the interest of new members during the first few years after they join the Society. The Regions which have solved this problem most effectively are well organized at the local level and their Area membership chairmen maintain personal contacts with both new and old members.

Regions with a dynamic program of well-planned meetings, shows, garden tours, auction picnics, and other activities, and with Regional officers and committees sharing responsibilities, are most successful in preventing dropouts and in obtaining new members. To assist RVPs to more effectively administer the affairs of their Regions, the Committee on Regional Organization, of which Mr. Robert Carney is chairman, is preparing a handbook for RVPs which will define the duties and responsibilities of these very important officials and discuss Regional organization.

Importance of Test Gardens and Display Gardens

Increased attention to the development of test gardens and display gardens is having a very beneficial effect throughout our Society at the Regional and National levels, as well as among the specialty groups. Such gardens have been maintained over a period of years by the societies promoting the Louisiana irises, the spurias, dwarfs, medians, and others. Regional test gardens are being maintained by several of our more active Regions, and at the Portland annual meeting last spring a national test garden program was inaugurated. The lively discussion of this program during the past few months is evidence of the widespread interest in test gardens.

The need for more adequate testing of varieties for adaptability to local and regional cultural conditions is rapidly becoming more generally recognized. New iris varieties are being registered at the rate of about 400 yearly by hybridizers, some of whom are located in the South, others in the North, the East, and Far West. Without adequate tests in parts of the country other than where they originated who can say which of these varieties will grow satisfactorily in your garden and mine? Most of us have learned from experience that some, but not all, will grow beautifully.

The obvious solution of these problems of variety adaptation is an effective test garden program conducted on a national scale and adequately supervised to insure its success.

For several years the National Test Garden Committee, of which Dr. John Durrance is chairman, has been working on a solution of this problem, and at the Portland annual meeting the establishment of five national test gardens was approved by the Board. Subsequently it became apparent that the integration of this test program with the established award system as proposed by the Durrance committee was unsatisfactory for various reasons.

Special National Test Garden Award Established

At the recent Board meeting in Omaha a special national test garden award to be known as the All America (AA) Award was established for the 12 varieties receiving the highest rating in national test garden competition. With respect to eligibility for the Dykes Medal award the AA award is equivalent to the AM award; varieties which have received either an AM or an AA not less than two years or more than five years prior to the voting year are eligible for the Dykes Medal. Thus a variety may achieve the Dykes award after receiving the HC, HM and AM awards or after receiving the HC and AA awards.

The importance of suitable and distinctive awards for irises receiving top ratings in test garden competition cannot be over estimated. Our hybridizers deserve recognition commensurate with the valuable service they are performing in developing improved varieties. There is no more difficult or meritorious achievement in plant breeding than to produce a beautiful new variety that is vigorous, disease resistant, and capable of performing well over a wide range of soil and climatic conditions.

The new national test garden program was designed to test under code numbers in widely distributed public test gardens selected seedlings not yet introduced which have received the HC award. Its success will depend on the care given the entries in the test gardens, the cooperation of hybridizers, and above all the high quality of the judging of the entries at each of the test gardens. The committee in charge of this testing program is well aware of these requirements and is making every effort to fulfill them.

A New National Judges Training Program

A very significant accomplishment at the Board meeting in Omaha last November was the inauguration of a national judges' training program for the training of all official AIS garden judges. This program is to be directed by Mr. Larry Gaulter, of Region 14, recently elected to membership on the Board. Other members of the committee in charge of this program are Mr. Robert Carney, Mr. J. Arthur Nelson, Mr. Robert Schreiner, and Mr. Don Waters.

A primary objective of this program is to assure the highest possible quality of judging at each of the national test gardens. With the cooperation of the RVPs it is planned to conduct schools for judges at these gardens, as well as elsewhere, and judges participating in the judging of test garden entries will be required to participate in this training program. The extensive collections of recently introduced and standard varieties of irises being maintained for display purposes at each of the test gardens will provide ample demonstration material for the judging schools. Several Regions already have well-organized schools for judges and it is proposed to integrate these with the national program, which is now being organized and will be ready to function at the beginning of the 1961 blooming season.

In this brief review of some of the more significant recent developments in the administration of the Society affairs, I have attempted to clarify objectives of the officers and committees charged with the responsibility of guiding Society activities.

—L. F. RANDOLPH

Sections of the American Iris Society

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THE SOCIETY FOR SIBERIAN IRISES

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SPURIA IRIS SOCIETY

President, Ben R. Hager, R. 1, Box 466, Stockton, Calif.

The conditions under which a special-interest group may become a Section for AIS are—

1. The American members of the society must be members of AIS.
2. Its bylaws must be approved by the AIS.
3. Participation in the AIS registration and award systems is required.
4. Provision for publication of articles of general interest, exclusive of newsletters, may be arranged.

The president of a Section is a member of the AIS Board of Counselors, and societies having Sectional status will be listed in the AIS *Bulletin*.

Carney Acting President During Randolph's Absence

An iris-collecting trip abroad during the spring of 1961 has been planned by President and Mrs. L. F. Randolph. While on sabbatic leave from Cornell University for four months beginning about February 1, 1961, studies and collections of iris species will be made in Morocco, the Spanish peninsula, southern Europe, the Balkans, and Near East.

During President Randolph's absence the administration of Society affairs will be in the capable hands of First Vice President Robert S. Carney, 500 Colonial Road, Memphis 17, Tennessee. All correspondence ordinarily addressed to the President should be sent to him.

Photographic Committee Now Has Cochairmen

In an endeavor to meet the need for black-and-white photographs, the Photographic Committee has been enlarged by the appointment of a second chairman. Mr. Robert Schreiner has charge of the maintenance and the rental of slides, hitherto the primary activity of the committee chairman. Mr. Everett C. Long, who took the excellent photographs during the Portland annual meeting which were published in the *Bulletin*, has been named co-chairman of the committee. Mr. Long's efforts will be directed to the collecting of black-and-white photographs suitable for publication.

The addresses of Mr. Schreiner and Mr. Long will be found on page 2.

The Popularity Poll As a Buying Guide

PEGGY BURKE GREY

THE AIS Popularity Polls and Awards Lists¹ can be valuable guides to help you select irises of undisputed quality at moderate prices.

Newer AIS members, eager to upgrade their collections, but limited in the budget department, are often bewildered by the great numbers of varieties described in the catalogs. Many members are not lucky enough to be close to a commercial garden or to a collector who grows many old and new varieties in each color group. The problem is to choose varieties which will not soon become outdated, will be most likely to perform dependably in almost any climatic and cultural situation, and to meet requirements as a part of a particular garden picture and on the show bench.

Most fairly new irisarians tend to base their selections on color alone. As they become more familiar with the newer varieties, and accustomed to judging the vast improvements in cleanness and clarity of color, substance and shape-holding ability, and diversities of form in flower parts and overall shapes, these things become more important in a flower than color itself. So do improvements in quality of such characteristics as proportion of flower to plant size, branching, number of stalks and number of blooms per stalk, plant habit, and hardiness. The experienced iris fancier may continue to grow certain old varieties for sentimental reasons, or because he has not found anything that quite surpasses them, but rarely would he recommend selection of such old varieties as the nucleus of a modern collection.

Almost all popularity poll irises are Award of Merit winners. To win an AM, an iris must demonstrate, over a period of years, its ability to perform dependably and consistently well in a wide range of climatic and cultural conditions. True, a good number of equally fine irises do not become widely enough distributed, or popular enough, to win an AM, but you can be sure that one which does is absolutely tops in quality. Many AM winners do not become sufficiently popular to win a place on the poll, although it is probably safe to say they received large numbers of votes, but not enough to earn and hold a place with the first 100. Those which win the Dykes Medal, or are close runners-up, have something extra special and usually remain among the top favorites for some number of years.

In studying the 1960 popularity poll it looks to me as if there were at least two distinct groups of irisarians voting for their favorites. I would guess that the first group is comprised of specialists and collectors who have been able to see and evaluate a good many of the newest and finest irises. This would be evidenced by the fact that so many very new irises are achieving high positions on the poll. It is probable that a large number of people voting for some of these varieties as their favorites have not actually grown them. (How many people actually grew *WHOLE CLOTH* or *ALLEGIANCE*?) It is rewarding to see these newer, finer irises moving ahead in popularity so quickly. This means that the average AIS member is recognizing that our more recently introduced irises are decided improvements over older ones, and also becoming more selective in his tastes.

¹ The 1960 Popularity Poll and Awards Lists were published in the October *Bulletin*, pages 9-17.

Noting the large numbers of long standing favorites still holding their own on the poll after many years, I would guess that a second group of irisarians voting includes those who may not be too familiar with newer irises at the present time, possibly the newer members, but this demonstrates that many older varieties are still some of the most dependable garden irises.

It is doubtful that those familiar with today's more modern irises would still give the following list of standard favorites a vote in preference to newer improvements (notably their own descendants!) which are also on the poll:

LIMELIGHT, CHIVALRY, PINNACLE, NEW SNOW, BLACK HILLS, CASCADIAN, ARGUS PHEASANT, OLA KALA, SNOW FLURRY, THOTMES III, CHAR-MAIZE, DESERT SONG, BLUE RHYTHM, DREAMY, JANE PHILLIPS, TRANQUILITY, ZANTHA, WABASH, MINNIE COLQUITT, BLUE SHIMMER, CLOUDCAP, HELEN MCGREGOR, SOLID GOLD, SPANISH PEAKS, PARTY DRESS, SABLE, BALLERINA, CASCADE SPLENDOR, CHANTILLY, MELODY LANE, CAHOKIA, CLIFFS OF DOVER, and PIERRE MENARD.

Not that these are not good irises—far from it—but they have certainly earned their honors and reputations and have been replaced in overall excellence by varieties now selling in almost the same price category. (Each variety listed above is priced at a dollar or less.)

Almost all newer AIS members are probably quite familiar with the majority of these varieties. If you are not, it would be wise to become familiar with them, just to enhance your knowledge of the irises claiming a place in the iris hall of fame. It is from these grand old timers that the beautiful new creations of today have descended.

This particular group, I feel, is not one which represents the very best of modern irises, from the standpoint of the person wishing to acquire a nucleus collection of the very best, and to build a real specialist's collection. If you want to acquire a solid background in the merits of the new over the old, and can devote time and space to grow the two for comparison, you might grow and become familiar with these older award winners. However, as you develop skill at judging the merits and fashions of irises, you will discover that these old favorites leave a lot to be desired when compared to their modern counterparts.

What constitutes moderate price? Some irisarians feel that \$5.00 to \$7.50 is about the top price they are able to pay for a very choice variety. Others buy fewer and pay more for each one. For the purpose of this discussion we'll consider \$5.00 and under the moderate-price group. Actually, it depends somewhat on your own personal pocketbook, and on the number of new varieties you wish to buy for the amount of space you have each year. If you are limited in garden room and gardening time, and must budget your yearly purchases, perhaps the smartest idea is to plan ahead for better quality irises which you would most like to grow, and to fit them into your budget, and garden plan, as you can afford them.

Let's sort the poll irises into price brackets, according to their 1960 prices. (Most of these will be even less expensive this year.)

\$1.50: BLUE SAPPHIRE, HAPPY BIRTHDAY, TOP FLIGHT, STORM WARNING, TEMPLE BELLS.

\$2.00 to \$2.50: LAVANESQUE, WHITE PEACOCK, WEDDING BOUQUET, HARBOR BLUE, VIOLET HARMONY, PALOMINO, TRULY YOURS, INCA CHIEF, CATHEDRAL BELLS, CAROLINE JANE, LADY ILSE.

\$3.00 to \$3.50: MARY RANDALL, SABLE NIGHT, REHOBETH, CARMELA, CRISPETTE, NATIVE DANCER.

\$4.00: FIRST VIOLET, MAJORETTE.

\$5.00: SOUTH PACIFIC, BIG GAME, MARY McCLELLAN, DEEP BLACK, SIERRA SKIES, BLACK TAFFETA, MAY HALL, BEECHLEAF, SNOW GODDESS.

The remaining varieties on the poll are still very new and were priced above \$5.00 in 1960.

If I were starting to build a modern collection and couldn't see the irises before buying them, I would select from a basic group on the popularity poll. But I would select the newest and best representatives of a color class that I could afford, rather than choosing older things. For example, in the light-blue class, I would never select HELEN MCGREGOR or JANE PHILLIPS in preference to BLUE SAPPHIRE or LADY ILSE. LADY ILSE is bred from JANE PHILLIPS × KEENE VALLEY and is a decided improvement over both. BLUE SAPPHIRE comes from the classic cross of SNOW FLURRY × CHIVALRY (both poll irises) which has produced many modern awards winners. In fact, more likely my choices would be REHOBETH or SOUTH PACIFIC, over any of the aforementioned varieties. REHOBETH is from SNOW FLURRY × LAKE SHANNON; SOUTH PACIFIC comes from CAHOKIA × LADY ILSE and far surpasses both parents.

It's difficult to try to cite specific examples without feeling jittery about a possible slight to a friend's favorite iris creation. But I'll pick on SNOW FLURRY. (Miss Clara knows I wouldn't be without it, and I don't think any collection *should* be without the most famous progenitor of them all!) But if you're not a sentimentalist, or a hybridizer, and you are limited with space and funds for just a few of the finest modern white varieties, then SNOW FLURRY would probably not be the best choice. NEW SNOW, SPANISH PEAKS, CASCADIAN, DREAMY, TRANQUILITY and CLIFFS OF DOVER have all superseded SNOW FLURRY, and have been superseded themselves in turn by WEDDING BOUQUET, WHITE PEACOCK, SNOW GODDESS, and many others not on the poll now. Today there are so many beautiful white irises in the moderate-price range that a choice is almost a matter of personal preference.

MELODY LANE exemplifies an old favorite which has been replaced in quality. TOP FLIGHT and TEMPLE BELLS are much superior to MELODY LANE, and there are others not on the poll.

Almost the entire color classification is represented on the list of favorites. But you will notice that the violets, blues, whites and pinks still outnumber other color groups. They probably always will. General popularity of a variety seems to follow in proper ratio to the number of introduced irises in a particular color group.

Some varieties retaining long tenure on the popularity list have been completely superseded by newer improvements in the moderate-price bracket, but which have not achieved or held a place on the poll. This is probably because they are not the most popular colors; more votes are going to new favorites in more popular color classes or to developments in favorite new colors. MULBERRY ROSE, WABASH, and MINNIE COLQUITT are examples. All have been outdated by splendid new varieties available at low prices. Therefore I would not base selection of an iris in a less widely favored color class on the fact that it holds a place on the popularity poll. It would be wiser to select such amoenas, variegatas, plicatas and bitones, and the less usual

colors, after reviewing their merits in the catalogue descriptions, and also by checking the awards they have received for performance.

Your choices depend largely upon your own aims for your collection. If you have loads of room, enjoy growing many irises, are not concerned with the closeup perfection of an individual clump as an integral part of your garden picture, then it's an education to grow these oldies on the popularity poll. You surely can't go wrong in selecting them, and they are landscape varieties of excellent quality.

But if you garden in a small space, can devote room or funds to just a small number of plants each season, and want to have a really well-selected collection of the very best, your buying program will be quite different. You'll want to study each variety and select with care.

Some irises on the poll are so unique in one respect or another that they should be in every good collection. PALOMINO is one. There's nothing else like it in color arrangement. LADY MOHR is another.

It is probably more difficult to select the more popular colors when you can order only a few, than it is to choose varieties with unusual coloring or flower shape.

It should be noted that some varieties have an early bloom season, some bloom in midseason, others in the same color class may bloom in the latter part of the season. These points are important to keep in mind as you select, for often it is not a matter of deciding which of two blues to buy, but which two blues will meet your needs. The same may be said of such characteristics as height and flower form. A well-planned collection will show diversity in these respects.

Your own color preferences naturally guide your selections. But a good collection should have at least one representative of each color class. For example, variegatas and neglectas are not on the popularity poll this time, and they give good color variation in the garden.

Bear in mind that many beautiful irises which do superbly well in your own Region may never receive wide acclaim because they simply do not grow well in other areas. Or perhaps they are local irises which some trick of fate has prevented from becoming widely enough distributed and popular enough at the right time. Your Regional poll results are also good guides.

As you become familiar with new varieties, you'll probably start adding the newer, now fairly expensive, irises on the poll to your collection. Those presently costing between ten and fifteen dollars will be in the moderate price range within a few years. They'll displace yesterday's favorites and room will be made for even more outstanding varieties. Once you have grown a beauty like AMETHYST FLAME, you won't be content to stay with its parental varieties LAVANESQUE or CRISPETTE, less so with its ancestors DREAMCASTLE and HARRIET THOREAU.

In making your plans for future additions, study the awards lists each fall, especially the Award of Merit winners. Remembering that almost without exception poll irises have been AM irises, (and usually those receiving the most votes for an AM), you'll be able to plan ahead to include these sure-fire stars to your garden.

Most iris specialists, especially the breeders, find great winter sport in researching the HC lists, tallying the seedlings receiving the most votes, checking them against the new Registration Lists to note under which name a

particular numbered seedling is registered and what its breeding might be. Catalog season finds them frantically checking to see who introduced what seedling, with what description and at what price. After the frenzy of bloom season passes, and the new awards lists come out, there is another scramble to see which HC winners took HMs in their debutante year, and how many votes they earned. (Actually, the all-gone irisarian has his future poll irises pretty well tabbed at this stage and has ordered the new introduction.) A couple of years' experience at evaluating the awards lists is about all you need to gauge the probable future popularity of a particular variety. And if you're like most of us, the day won't be far away when you'll calmly invest a whole year's iris allowance in just one or two treasures like *WHOLE CLOTH* or *PRETTY CAROL* before they even reach the poll!

Mrs. Grey is an associate editor of the Bulletin, National Robin Editor, and a member of the Committee on Public Relations.

Guest Irises for 1963 Meeting in Denver

Region 20 outlines below the policy that will be followed in handling guest irises for the 1963 National Meeting in Denver. We hope the following regulations will be satisfactory to you.

- A. Guest irises will be received during the planting season and up to September 1, 1961.
- B. Contributors will be limited to six (6) different varieties or seedlings.
- C. The following data must accompany each rhizome:
 - 1. The originator's name and address.
 - 2. Name or seedling number of each rhizome.
 - 3. A brief description of each iris.
- D. *All* guest irises and their increase shall remain the property of the contributor. In July after the meeting, all stock will be returned, express collect.
- E. All guests will be displayed under the name of the originator.
- F. Region 20 will not be responsible for loss of any plant due to causes beyond our control.
- G. These guest irises will be planted and grown in the Denver Botanic Gardens, location of the Official Guest Garden. This will insure equal treatment to all guests. Weather conditions vary, sometimes widely, and if you would like to send duplicates, we will be glad to place them in supplemental guest gardens in Boulder and Colorado Springs.
- H. Only rhizomes sent in 1961 will be planted in the Denver Botanic Gardens.
- I. All rhizomes should be sent to—

—J. O. RILEY, *Chairman, Guest Iris Committee,*
4284 Hooker St., Denver 11, Colo.

THE OKLAHOMA IRIS SOCIETY has contributed \$50 to the AIS Research Fund in the name of Mrs. Helen McCaughey, as an appreciation at the end of her service as president of the Society.

Your AIS Publications Program Gives You...

- ... The ***Bulletin***, a quarterly publication of articles and features of lasting reference value on all phases of iris culture, balanced to interest amateurs, specialists, and breeders.
- ... ***What Every Iris Grower Should Know***, a broad general reference on the Society, its activities and all types of irises. Given to all new AIS members and made available at nominal cost to all interested.
- ... ***Garden Irises***, the Society's complete authoritative reference compiled by AIS authorities; a valuable contribution by AIS to the field of horticultural literature.
- ... ***Registration lists***, giving alphabetical listing of breeders, and of varieties registered during the current year, their classification, characteristics, and parentage; an invaluable reference for collectors and breeders.
- ... ***Check lists***, compilations of registrations lists over ten-year periods, including the names of all officially registered garden irises.
- ... ***Iris Color Classification***, the Exhibition Committee's complete listing of color classes with examples and alphabetical listing of 2,100 varieties by color number; important reference for show committees, exhibitors, judges, and breeders.
- ... ***Handbooks*** on various specialized AIS activities are the *Handbook for Judges and Exhibitions*, a Robin Director's Manual, now being edited, and an RVP Manual, in preparation.
- ... ***Awards lists, popularity polls***, pamphlets, and other publications for membership information; important buying guides, and aids to judges and the membership.

Your AIS publications program provides the finest possible reading, reference, and promotional material to meet the needs of each member of the Society.

Region 19 Invites You to Attend

The 1961 Annual Meeting of the American Iris Society

With the Assistance of
THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

We will celebrate the 41st anniversary of the founding of our Society
at its birthplace

MAY 25-29

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS
Hotel Robert Treat
Park Place, Newark 1, New Jersey

PROGRAM:

THURSDAY, May 25

Registration 8:00 A.M. to 12 noon.

Bus Departure Time 1:00 P.M.

Mr. Frank Baxter garden

Mr. David Johnson garden

Cedar Brook Park

Rutgers University Iris Planting

Welcome dinner

FRIDAY, May 26

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth D. Smith
garden

Luncheon on Staten Island

The New York Botanical Garden

Panel Discussions

SATURDAY, May 27

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Bonsal garden

Mrs. J. M. Gruitch garden

Luncheon in Upper Montclair

Presby Memorial Garden

SUNDAY, May 28

Mr. and Mrs. Ira E. Wood garden

Dr. Frederick J. Knocke garden

Luncheon—Barbecue in Knocke
garden

Miss Mary Wais garden

Iris Judging Forum

MONDAY, May 29

Mr. Charles S. Gray garden

Mr. Miles S. Kuchar garden

Mr. Carleton G. MacLean garden

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Cassebeer
garden

Luncheon in the Cassebeer gar-
den

Banquet

REGISTRATION:

Registration fee will be \$37.50 for five days; however, we offer a reduced fee of \$35.00 to those who register before April 1st. The fee includes four luncheons, a dinner, the banquet, and transportation to the gardens. Registrations should be sent to

Simeon T. Shields, *Registrar*,
220 Orange Road,
Montclair, New Jersey

HOTEL RESERVATIONS:

Write directly to the Hotel Robert Treat for room reservations. Mention the American Iris Society convention, as blocks of rooms have been reserved for our members.

Rates: Single rooms, \$7.50 to \$10.00. Double rooms, \$11.00-\$12.00 to \$16.00. All rooms with baths.

Rotterdam Floriade Awards

An announcement in the Dutch language recently received from officials of the 1960 International Horticultural Floriade Exposition at Rotterdam, Holland, stated that a gold medal was awarded to The American Iris Society for the excellence of the iris display at the Exposition.

The award of Floriade Certificates to individual varieties also was announced as follows: APRICOT GLORY, Muhlestein; BLACK HILLS, Fay; CLIFFS OF DOVER, Fay; CLOTH OF GOLD, Whiting; CLOUDCAP, DeForest; FLEETA, Fay; GREAT LAKES, Cousins; HAPPY BIRTHDAY, Hall; HELEN COLLINGWOOD, Smith; THOTMES III, Kleinsorge.

The American participation in Floriade was sponsored by the American Horticultural Council in 1958 and the plans for participation by individual groups were made by a special committee of which Dr. Russell Seibert, of Longwood Gardens, was chairman.

On receipt of the invitation, AIS President Walker, with the authority of the Board of Directors, appointed a committee consisting of John C. Wister, chairman; Jay C. Ackerman, Joseph Gatty, Harold W. Knowlton, and George H. M. Lawrence. The committee decided to send to Holland plants of varieties that had won the Award of Merit during the ten previous years. Nearly all of the breeders who had originated these varieties donated plants and approximately one hundred varieties of tall bearded iris were sent to Holland in 1959.

The display was part of the American exhibit of ornamental plants which was given a special section of the Floriade grounds and which attracted several million visitors during the spring and summer of 1960.

Color-tipped Jellypoles

On both the standards and falls of Tell Muhlestein's SEA LARK there are places that look dark purple-blue when viewed at a low angle, but very pale when you look straight down on the petal. Examination of the petals under the microscope shows why this is so.

The surface of the petal is covered with papillae that look like a forest of sawed-off telephone poles made of stiff, clear jelly. Every iris petal I have ever seen under the microscope has these and usually the jellypoles and the floor of the forest are of the same color. In SEA LARK, however, the tips of the jellypoles are dark purple-blue while their bases and the floor of the forest are white. Thus, when you look straight down on the petal you see the white parts, but when you view the petal at a low angle you see the colored tips and the white bases are more or less hidden.

According to the description in Tell's catalogue SEA LARK transmits this characteristic to many of its seedlings. One wonders whether there are other irises that have it and whether it could be carried in other colors. Will we some day have a golden iris with maroon-tipped jellypoles?

ELIZABETH A. WOOD

New Providence, N.J.

A Look at the Border Irises

KEITH KEPPEL

CAR showrooms this season reveal that the trend in the automotive industry is toward the production of smaller, more compact models. A similar trend, we are happy to note, is evident in the iris world, as more and more hybridizers augment their original tall bearded programs with supplementary median iris projects. Of the median iris, probably the borders have been the slowest to come into their own. Though we still can't truthfully say that the border bearded program is in high gear, at least we *can* say we've shifted out of low! PINK RUFFLES and BLACK FOREST can no longer go unchallenged as being the "standards" for the class, for during the past few years a number of top-quality border beardeds have been registered and introduced.

The year 1956 should go down in iris history, for it was then that Fisher Harris' LITTLE GEM and Margaret Albright's famous duo, YELLOW DRESDEN and YUM YUM, made their formal debut. YELLOW DRESDEN won the Knowlton Award for 1960, the first award to be given specifically to a border iris. Since the 1956 trio, other excellent border beardeds have been launched. Among the later additions to the class is Bennett Jones' pert and perky FRENCHI, whose lavender-pink, fuchsia-purple, and tangerine makeup just has to be seen to be believed. PINATA, from Dr. Kleinsorge's small but productive seedling patch, is a smaller, cleaner, and brighter version of SURPRISE PARTY; his PENNY ARCADE, a bright copper, is equally fine. Melba Hamblen joined the border parade in 1960 by introducing FAIRY JEWELS, a lacy, gold-edged white, and TEEN-AGE, a blended rose to cinnamon and apricot affair. Margaret Albright has followed up her two previous border introductions with Two BITS, a third iris from the same cross. Crescent Deru's CHOCOLETO, Luzon Crosby's MOON TALK, Mel Suiter's LADYSLIPPERS, Agnes Whiting's COCKLE SHELLS, Tell Muhlestein's LADY KAY—well, we could go on and on, but these are some of the varieties which we feel will make friends for the border bearded class, once they are more widely distributed.

In fact, that seems to be one of the main problems of the border beardeds—most people aren't familiar with them and don't know what they are missing. Even the most ardent, dyed-in-the-wool tall bearded fanatic can't help but grudgingly admit that some of the wee ones are a little bit cute! Ron Beattie's 57-4, that chocolate-veined gold which behaved so admirably for the Portland convention-goers, seems to have made some "converts" for us. At Schreiners', Tell's SAUCY PEACH and sibs were all attractive and drew quite a bit of attention; we hope to see more of this series introduced in the near future.

If the Median Iris Society can carry through with its plans for the establishment of display gardens for the various classes of medians, the popularity of the borders should increase by leaps and bounds as the general public becomes aware of them. There certainly are advantages to growing these smaller iris; to return to our automotive analogy, we might say that in a crowded garden they don't require nearly as much parking space as their bigger cousins! The flower arranger can immediately sense their value. I never fail to chuckle when thinking of Crescent Deru's priceless statement to the effect that if flower arrangers want to use iris as big as cabbages, they should arrange them in wash tubs and hire a hall in which to put them! And gardeners who tire of hoisting up mud-splotched, snaky-stemmed tall beardeds



Iris beds in Cedar Brook Park, Plainfield, New Jersey. The Park will be on tour during the AIS annual meeting this year.

during wet, windy weather should certainly find the shorter, stockier borders a boon.

A word of caution in regard to the use of the dainty-flowered border iris might not be amiss. Our immediate impulse is to put them in the front of the big, gaudy talls. Please—*don't!* They will be lost, for the larger-flowered talls are too overpowering. These front-row seats are better left to the shorter talls, the “pleasingly plump” ones which don’t get very tall but which have large flowers. Performance will vary with the area, of course, but in our garden such varieties as AMIGO, LIMELIGHT, PASTELLA, ROSEDALE, PRETTY QUADROON, INCA CHIEF, GREAT DAY, and EBONY ECHO, to name just a few, fill the bill perfectly. Then—the daintier border iris are given a small plot of ground elsewhere, where they may either be by themselves or used in conjunction with other plant materials which will be in scale with them and which will complement them, rather than distract from them.

According to the garden classification of irises, border iris basically are those which grow from 15 to 28 inches tall and which bloom with the talls. This leaves much room for interpretation. Some claim that any arilbred which falls within this height range and which blooms late enough to coincide with a fair number of talls should qualify as a border iris. Others say that although the first and second generations resulting from the intercrossing of pumilas and talls obviously can’t qualify as borders, still, advanced generations with just a trace of pumila blood might produce a superlative series of border iris. Others—purists—claim that only those varieties derived entirely from tall

bearded breeding should be qualified to wear the title of "border iris." Who is right? I certainly don't know.

But we *do* know what we want to see in a border iris. We want to see all the colors and patterns of the talls. We want good substance, form, vigor, and floriferousness. We want good branching: a minimum of two, and preferably three, good branches—and we don't mean stubby little branchlets. But, most of all, we want the whole plant—flower, stalk, and foliage—to be in proportion. Add that mysterious ingredient, "personality," and you have all the makings for a Knowlton Award winner!

Breeding for borders is a bit of a problem. Until just recently, most of the border iris were just "accidents"—runty talls that cropped up in seedling patches all over the country. Few were those who recognized their worth, and most of these runts were discarded without a moment's hesitation. As a result, except among the older diploids, there are relatively few border iris in commerce with which to work. We do know that certain talls, or certain lines of talls, are prone to throw the shorter iris which we seek; the Hall pinks and the Kleinsorge browns are probably the two most notable examples. In addition, QUEEN'S LACE, REGINA MARIA, GRACELLE, RUFFLED ORGANDY, TECHNICOLOR, and a number of other standard varieties have been reported as having thrown border-sized things on occasion. We still don't know for certain what will happen when two border iris are crossed. Will we always get more border iris, or will some of the seedlings have the taller height of their forebears? Only time will tell, and in the meantime the race to produce superior border iris is on—but "the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong . . . but time and chance happeneth to them all." If time and chance happen to favor you, and you find a pint-sized seedling among your talls next spring, *please* think twice before tossing it out. Finding that seedling might be just the border incident we need to turn the tide in our cold war against the giants of the iris world!

Mr. Keppel majored in ornamental horticulture at California Polytechnic. He is division chairman for border irises, Median Iris Society, and Border Bearded division chairman in the National Robin Program. Address, 517 Jesse Avenue, Stockton 5, California.

American Irises Honored After English Trials

Four varieties of irises by American hybridizers received awards in 1960 after trial in the Wisley gardens, upon recommendation of the Joint Iris Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society and the British Iris Society, as reported in the *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society* for October 1960.

PATH OF GOLD, a miniature dwarf by E. L. Hodson, of Glen Ellyn, Illinois, the Award of Merit.

DALE DENNIS, a standard dwarf by Mrs. Dorothy Dennis, of Chatham, New Jersey, a Highly Commended Award.

GREEN SPOT, a standard dwarf by Paul Cook, of Bluffton, Indiana, a Highly Commended Award.

MOONGLEAM, a miniature dwarf by Walter Marx, of Boring, Oregon, a Highly Commended Award.

Historical Iris Conservation

GERTA M. BEACH

IN THE 1959 British Iris Society Year Book article entitled "Old Bearded Irises," Mr. W. Percy King laments the extinction of irises of previous decades. He names several people in England who have tried to preserve old varieties but who "inevitably must reduce their collections for lack of space," and he asks, "Who will form a depository for old irises?"

We in this country have been fortunate in having specialists like Mrs. Barbara Walthers, Director of Presby Memorial Gardens, New Jersey, and Mr. John C. Wister, of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, devoted to the preservation of historical iris in park plantings in their local areas and in stimulating like projects elsewhere.

Commercial dealers like Mr. Robert Beardsley, of Hamilton, Indiana; the Misses Grapes, of Big Springs, Nebraska; Mr. Ben Hager, of Stockton, California, and the late Mrs. Audrey Cottam,¹ of Union, Missouri, specialized in collecting historicals and making them available to the public at prices not commensurate with the expense and effort involved in tracing them down.

There are many problems which plague the collector of old irises. Those who try to maintain park plantings perennially face the increasing cost of labor and reluctant management boards. Every few years one more iris planting in a public park is abandoned. In the case of the Orlando White Arboretum, at Boyce, Virginia, interest in old iris died with Mr. White in the early forties, and the iris that remain have lost their labels and are improperly grown. At other times there is no one left in the community to spark sufficient public interest. Illness and old age are often the deadly terminators of private and commercial, as well as public, collections. The commercial dealers often find they do not sell enough "antiques" to pay for the catalog listing and maintenance but carry them year after year because of their recognition of the historical value of their stock.

The normal repository for old iris is, of course, the public park, and those interested in iris conservation should, when able to do so, support a public collection. Since these public repositories are sometimes the first to be sacrificed in reductions of municipal budgeting, it is suggested that private conservators do all they can to keep old iris from becoming extinct when the public projects fail.

The individual who buys and grows old iris is as important in iris perpetuation as the public iris garden curator. In fact, he may be a veritable lifesaver in the event public-garden iris are lost for any reason.

The commercial dealer has the means to publicize the existence of these iris. He may be willing to offer a substantial contribution to park maintenance funds for the opportunity to acquire and build up the stocks of less-known varieties.

The AIS *Bulletin* might also be used to make known the availability of old iris, as well as to aid in locating iris for replacements and additions to the

¹ At the end of her obituary of Mrs. Cottam, Mrs. Beach describes an expedient adopted by Mrs. Cottam's heirs for the disposition of her historical irises (see page 89).

collections. It should not be difficult to establish a climate of opinion that would result in new discoveries of old iris being reported to conservancy centers and rhizomes made available to them.

When conditions do not permit the foregoing courses, however, the quickest solution is to contact our newly formed Historical Robin Group. Members of this organization grow old irises and stock given to them will be treated with due consideration to its importance. At present the members are collecting and coordinating material from American and British literature, old catalogs, etc., for each historical iris period. This study, as it goes along, stimulates the search for irises that are threatened with extinction and thereby we can salvage the bits that are left and "will" them to the coming generations.

And speaking of "wills," all iris conservationists should make arrangements for others to carry on in the event of illness or death by bequeathing their precious store of old literature to the American Iris Society. Old iris should be given to a public collection or to responsible private iris conservators.

One solution of space and energy limitations is specialization. Many AIS members would have room to grow all there is left of the work of some of the very earliest irisarians (Lémon, for instance). The voluminous output of hybridizers like the Sass brothers or Miss Sturtevant might make it necessary to limit the private collection to, let us say, early Sass, or Sturtevant of the twenties, or whatever period has the most interest for the collector. A small group of enthusiasts might perpetuate the entire output of some iris celebrity.

Such an effort, if developed on a sufficient scale, could lead to a nation-wide iris registry. The Historical Iris Robins can be a useful tool in coordinating such undertakings.

Iris enthusiasts are cordially invited to join us. They, too, can be an important element in the "depository for old irises, "which is a matter of anxious concern to many of us.

Gerta M. (Mrs. Earl F.) Beach is director of Historical Robins in the AIS Robin Program. Her address: 420 Bon Air Road, Pittsburgh 35, Pennsylvania.

Spuria Iris Photographic Contest

The Spuria Iris Society needs glossy black-and-white photographs of spuria iris for publicity use, and needs them badly, so it will give the following prizes to the three photographs accepted by a panel of judges and placing first, second, and third in choice. These glossies must be of good quality, high contrast, and suitable for reproduction in magazines. The photographer will be given credit whenever his photograph is used. All photographs sent in for the contest will become the property of SIS and none will be returned. Film must accompany the glossy.

First Prize: AUTUMN GLOW (Marion Walker), or \$10.00 in cash.

Second Prize: THRUSH SONG (Walker Ferguson), or \$7.50 in cash.

Third Prize: KATRINA NIES (Nies-Walker), or \$5.00 in cash.

The contest closes August 15, 1961. The photographs may be of spurias in the landscape, clump shots, full individual stalk, or individual flower. All are needed. Varieties must be properly identified. If in the judges' opinion there are not enough photographs of sufficient quality for reproduction, they may decline to make awards, in part or entirely. The decision of the judges will be final. Send entries to: BEN R. HAGER, Route 1, Box 466, Stockton, California.

Presby Memorial Iris Gardens

BARBARA F. WALTHER

IT is a beautiful day in November as this is written, mild, with sunshine and a deep blue sky, and we have just been giving the Presby Memorial Iris Gardens a thorough going over. They look good. Mrs. Kemp's suggestion as to where to plant the fine display of Clarence White's arils, given to the Presby Gardens by the Aril Society of America in memory of Clarence White, was a very good one. They have done well. They have already been given a light covering of salt hay to make them think they are still in California, and that will be deepened when the cold weather starts in.

Our median iris, planted in two sections each, of standard dwarfs, border, miniature tall bearded, and intermediates, have done well, and some of the new introductions and seedlings in these classes we hope will please the Median fans. When the miniature dwarf iris were in bloom last spring we all wished there was some way we could have them in bloom for the convention, they were so lovely; but those and our Japanese iris are two aristocrats that refuse to bloom with the tall bearded iris.

Next to the intermediates, we look at our small collection of rebloomers, which always catches people's attention in the fall and a few are still in bloom. These are mostly hybridizations of Dr. Percy Brown, which we have enjoyed for several years.

We look down over the brooksite along the stretches of our Siberica iris, and we recall the sweep of blue it gave us last spring, and the many new ones added to the collection. Those who like the wildflowers always fall in love with the Siberica iris. We feel the membership at the convention next spring will like them.

We see the still vivid green of the leaves of the small section of Louisiana iris and remember that in 1959, on our way to the Oklahoma City convention, we stopped off at Shreveport and there Minnie Colquitt and Ruth and A. P. Walther gathered together a nice group of the hybrid Louisiana iris, and we all cut and trimmed and soaked them and wrapped them in peat moss and cellophane and then shipped them to Montclair to be planted in the Presby Gardens when we returned. We sent a letter to Ruth Gruitch with directions to place them in dirt in a tub and half fill it with water. Since bayou water had a temperature of 80 degrees we wrote to be sure and place the tub in the sun as eastern temperatures were much colder. Then when we reached Oklahoma the newspapers were full of news about a heat wave in the East with temperatures over ninety. We had visions of the Louisiana Iris slowly cooking to death. So a night letter told Ruth to put the tubs in the shade. The iris survived and three weeks later when we returned home they were planted and last spring all bloomed beautifully.

We cross the wide greensward and stop at the species bed. These start with the *reticulatas*, which bloom very early, and the *gramineas*, *cristatas*, and *vernas*. There are a number of different species with the last to bloom being *dichotoma*. There are *gracilipes*, some *spuria* species, a few *junos*; some western species sent us by Mrs. Witt and Mr. Davidson and also some little *innominatas* grown from seed sent to us by Dr. Riddle. We think the most interesting of all is the collection given us by Dr. Randolph which comprises the species which are back of each of the iris classifications.

At the northern end of the Gardens we go along slowly, savoring the names, even if having no flowers to see, of our historical iris which date from 1500 to the Nineteen-thirties. So many of these were used as garden iris and were well known when the American Iris Society was formed, and some became the ones back of the finest iris today. This is an extensive collection and a great favorite with visitors, some of whom maintain that although the form of the iris has been improved, and the size and range of color extended, that there has been lost the iridescent, opalescent quality of the early iris which is so beautiful, especially as the sunset lights show through the iris.

Then we walk still more slowly for we have come to the guest iris and we peer at every plant, several hundred of them, with a hope for each that it will bloom well next spring.

We have been trying to give a short survey of the different kinds of iris the Presby Gardens have for its convention display next spring and we surely wish each member could be there. On every side are gorgeous creations of hybridizers from all over the country, including those we like to call the master hybridizers. We feel sure those who view these iris will find their hearts filled with pride over such accomplishments from members of the American Iris Society.

It seems to us that to make this a true celebration of the founding of the Society we should also show the iris work being done in other countries, especially as we depended upon the iris of foreign countries in our early years. So there is what we call our international display. Mr. Leslie Laking, of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton, Canada, gathered together a fine collection of iris from the Canadian hybridizers which makes a wonderful display. Mr. Jean Cayeux sent us iris from France and when they came we were very much affected for we had become closely acquainted with Cayeux iris in our first plantings in the Presby Gardens, and to be planting Cayeux iris again seemed very good. Mrs. Lavinia Specht sent us some of her seedlings so that Italy might be represented. Through the help of the English Iris Society and of Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Randall we have a splendid group of recent English iris. From New Zealand came Mrs. Stevens' new iris and also some of Mrs. Christie's new hybridizations. Rudolph Hanselmayer, from Gras, Austria, sent us not only his own seedlings but rare iris he had collected. To have Gras, Austria, iris in the Gardens pleases us especially because Gras was adopted as Montclair's sister town after the last war and just this summer the Mayor of Gras visited us to help celebrate the ten years the towns have been sister towns. Mr. Michael Hoog, of the C. G. van Tubergen firm in Holland, sent as guest iris a unique and rare collection of regeliocyclus and oncocyclus iris. So that we feel the Presby Gardens present a living picture of iris accomplishments that have taken place since the founding of the Society.

Next spring, Saturday, May 27th the convention members will visit the Presby Memorial Iris Garden. They will also visit the garden of Mrs. Alonzo Bonsal and that of Mrs. Jerry Gruitch. Mrs. Bonsal is in charge of the hundreds of markers used in the Presby Gardens and she also supervises our card indexes and maintains work books with careful descriptions of every iris. Each section is in charge of a worker. Mrs. Gruitch is in charge of the species bed and is a wildflower enthusiast and rock gardener.

Luncheon on that Saturday will be served in The Life Hall of the Montclair State College. There the membership will have an opportunity to meet those who have been responsible for the Presby Memorial Iris Gardens: the Town Commissioners, the Board of Directors of the Garden Club, and the Citizen's Committee. There will also be a short convention celebration ceremony which we hope all will enjoy.

Mrs. Barbara F. (Mrs. F. P.) Walther is Director of the Presby Memorial Iris Gardens, Upper Montclair, New Jersey.

Franklin Cook Memorial Cup Awards 1947-1960

Originally known as The President's Cup, this award was established by Dr. Franklin Cook in 1947 during the period of his service as president of the Society (1947-1948).

"This cup," explained the donor (Dr. Cook in *AIS Bulletin* 106, p. 43, 1947), "goes to the originator of the most outstanding named variety of any duly introduced iris (not necessarily a new one) seen at the time of the Annual Meeting growing in any garden on the program, and judged by the members of the AIS attending to be the most meritorious iris seen at the meeting. Unintroduced seedlings are not eligible."

Conditions of the award were described by President Cook as follows: "The original Cup shall be held by each annual winner for one year only, until some hybridizer shall receive the award three times, when it will pass into his permanent possession. A small replica of the original cup suitably engraved will be donated to each annual winner."

The Cup has been awarded each year from 1947 to the present. During this period the name of the variety receiving the award, the hybridizer who produced it, and the site of the convention at which the award was made were as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Hybridizer</i>	<i>Convention Site</i>
1947	ZANTHA	Orville W. Fay	Evanston, Ill.
1948	AMANDINE	Geddes Douglas	Nashville, Tenn.
1949	SUNSET BLAZE	Dr. R. E. Kleinsorge	Portland, Oreg.
1950	BLUE RHYTHM	Mrs. Agnes Whiting	Sioux City, Iowa
1951	ROYAL GEM	Mrs. Alex Smith	Shreveport, La.
1952	BELLERIVE	Cliff W. Benson	St. Louis, Mo.
1953	VIOLET HARMONY	Mrs. Franklin Lowry	Boston, Mass.
1954	PINK FULFILLMENT	Tell Muhlestein	Salt Lake City, Utah
1955	ALGIERS	Mrs. Harry Bickle	Hamilton, Ontario
1956	WHITE PEACOCK	Mrs. Douglas Pattison	Los Angeles, Calif.
1957	FOXFIRE	Edwin R. Fox	Memphis, Tenn.
1958	PATRICIAN	H. F. Hall	Syracuse, N. Y.
1959	LADY ROGERS	Judge Guy Rogers	Oklahoma City, Okla.
1960	VIOLET HILLS	Fred DeForest	Portland, Oreg.

We Need Hardy Iris

JESSE W. COLLIER

THIS article was completed about a week before the October *Bulletin* was received, and I was very glad to read the article on performance by Mr. Milner and also the comments by our president, Dr. Randolph, relative to hardiness and breeding for more attractive foliage. Without any apologies for some repetition, I am submitting these comments to add to the needed emphasis on performance and hardiness in iris.

The long accepted term "hardiness" implies a certain toughness of the plant or its ability to survive the full impact of unfavorable environments without any protective barrier. The most common of these unfavorable environments are excessive heat and drought, as well as excessive cold. In some areas damage to iris by low temperatures, chilling and frost is most important, but in other areas the real problem may be that of excessive heat and its effects on iris. The selection of iris that are hardy to heat or cold or both will improve the general performance and acceptance of iris, especially in those areas having extremely high or low temperatures. Since there are so few articles that mention heat damage and heat hardiness, I would like to discuss a few aspects of excessive heat and some of the possibilities of selecting and growing bearded iris that will tolerate high temperatures.

A number of different climatic regimes occur in the southern part of the United States and iris performance may vary considerably within this large area. While it is not the purpose of this paper to describe the various climatic patterns and how iris performance may be affected, a few comments seem desirable.

In the drier areas temperatures may be very high during the day but relatively cool at night. Iris in these areas are often in a dormant or semidormant stage during the summer months and apparently the high daytime temperatures are not detrimental to iris performance. The other extreme is represented by the Southeastern States where there is usually considerable rain during the summer months, relative humidity is high and both days and nights are hot. Most iris varieties attempt to grow during the summer months. In this area certain varieties are not good performers.

In between these two extremes are areas that receive variable amounts of rainfall during the summer months and both day and night temperatures may be very high. Iris may be in a dormant stage during one summer and in a growing condition during most or all of the next summer. Iris performance is variable under these conditions. The usual comment that bearded iris are not adapted in certain areas of the South may be correct for the majority of varieties that are now available, but should we accept this without attempting to select varieties or seedlings that will perform well in these areas of the South?

Damage to plants by excessive heat is somewhat different to the damage caused by excessive cold. The time or length of exposure to frost plays a relatively minor role, but the length of time plants are exposed to high temperatures is extremely important. In general, the longer plants are exposed to high temperatures, the longer it takes them to recommence growth. Temperatures that are not quite high enough to stop growth completely may be injurious eventually. In contrast to frost and drought hardiness, heat hardi-

ness ordinarily is *not* increased by subjecting the plant to moderate doses of the injurious factor. This fact alone emphasizes the importance of breeding and selecting those varieties or seedlings that show tolerance to heat.

Certain reactions to heat may be considered as more or less direct heat damage. In iris there are several such reactions that are of interest to all of us. Full, hot sun causes some varieties to fade; HELEN MCGREGOR is a good example of such a variety. In some varieties, the standards flare too much during hot weather, but remained closed or domed in cool weather. Typical of these are CANADAWAY and GLITTERING AMBER. In the dark colors, heat is absorbed to such an extent that the edges of both standards and falls burn after being in full sun only an hour or two. Very few of the dark-colored varieties are resistant to this type of damage. The important characteristic of an iris flower called "substance" is largely a reaction to heat since most blooms will remain in good condition longer in cool weather than in hot weather. One of the most common complaints heard when iris are mentioned for landscaping is the brown, burned leaves that are common to many varieties during the summer. Seldom is the appearance of the fans even mentioned in varietal descriptions and yet there are striking differences among varieties. Varieties, such as STAR SHINE, GOLDEN FLASH, FOXFIRE, and MARY MCCLELLAN, have foliage that remains fairly green during extremely hot weather. Rouschal reported that iris leaves were killed by temperatures of 120° F.

Perhaps of most importance are those reactions that are usually associated with indirect heat damage. Lundegard found that in the potato leaves the optimum temperature for photosynthesis, or food manufacture, was 86° F.; above this temperature food manufacture slowed down. The optimum temperature for respiration in the same plant was considerably higher at 122° F. Respiration results in the loss of food, such as starches and proteins. When measured over long periods, assimilation of food reached zero at 98 to 109° F. No figures are available for iris, but they would have a similar pattern although the actual figures might be different. Some plants adapted to hot climates are able to assimilate food at temperatures above 100° F. It should be remembered that food manufacture takes place primarily during the daylight hours when temperatures are highest, while respiration takes place at all times. Areas having cool nights during the summer would be more favorable for food assimilation than those with relatively high night temperatures. Actual measurements have shown iris rhizomes to reach temperatures as high as 108° F. and although no direct heat injury occurred, no doubt food assimilation approached or reached zero.

Such things as lack of increase, slow growth, and inconsistent bloom from year to year probably are caused by the indirect heat damage described above. Decreased food supplies would affect these growth and blooming processes. Processes other than photosynthesis may be decreased also by high temperatures. A common complaint in areas with hot summers is that iris do not perform as well the second year as they did the first year they were put out. It is possible that large rhizomes obtained from cooler climates have enough reserve food for excellent growth and bloom the first blooming season. The second bloom season is often a disappointment. It also is probable that claims of acclimatization in the hot areas are confused with good performance following a favorable growing season.

There are varieties that continue to grow and increase during the summer

months. SNOW GODDESS is an excellent example. Some varieties stop growth soon after blooming and remain practically dormant until late in the fall when they make very rapid growth. Some varieties are able to start growth earlier in the fall and spring than others and thus maintain their food reserves. The growth habits of the rebloomers are of particular interest since these continue to grow during spring, summer, and fall; and if the winters are not too cold, they grow during the winter, also. The oncos, regelias, and some of their hybrids make most of their growth early in the spring before blooming. These types of vigor, growth habits, and/or heat hardiness offer possibilities for the further improvement of performance in iris. The inheritance of these characteristics may be complicated, but so is the inheritance of performance in most any crop plant, yet progress is being made with many of them.

Progress in heat or cold hardiness will depend on several factors. Relatively more attention should be given those characteristics that indicate hardiness. You will not be very popular if you stress hardiness or performance above frills, lace, or some other popular flower characteristic. However, if enough of us stress performance in our awards and purchases, both hybridizers and commercial growers will make some attempt to satisfy our wishes. With the tremendous variation that is possible through hybridization of varieties and species, the responsibility is ours to select seedlings and varieties that represent real progress toward more hardy iris.

More seedlings should be grown in the hotter climates if increased heat hardiness is to be obtained. AIS members in our Region are being encouraged to grow more seedlings and to guest seedlings. My limited experience in growing seedlings indicates that fewer seedlings might be selected for introduction if they were also tested in the hotter areas. The system of test gardens that was approved recently affords us an excellent opportunity to determine and record the hardiness, both to heat and cold, of our new introductions. Just growing iris in a test garden is not enough; those appointed as test garden judges must be very observant of those characteristics that indicate hardiness. If a good job is done in rating and recording hardiness, after a period of years it should be possible to determine those varieties or lines of breeding that possess hardiness of various kinds.

Although the main theme of this article has been the damage caused by excessive heat and the need for hardy iris, there are some other important factors that should be mentioned. Unless we provide the necessary nutrients, water, and protection from insects and diseases, our iris cannot perform at their maximum potential. Nematodes are often a problem, whether we recognize them or not, and prevent root development and uptake of water and nutrients. Stunted plants are not hardy. Failure to control a troublesome disease, such as leaf spot, may leave your plants weakened and in no condition for either extreme heat or cold. Within the past few years I have heard several good iris growers remark that they had starved their iris for many years. After seeing the difference that adequate fertility made, these growers are recommending higher fertility levels for iris. The precautions against using nitrogen have resulted in many nitrogen-starved iris. In general, the level of soil nitrogen in the cooler climates is higher than in the hotter climates. Usually more nitrogen is needed in the southern areas. Thus following a blanket recommendation is, at best, a poor practice. All of these factors, and others, affect the performance and especially heat hardiness of iris. Partial shade may be of some benefit but can be used by relatively few growers.

No doubt many of you will not be as concerned as I am over the need for heat hardiness in iris. You may not hear the complaints about poor performance and brown leaf tips that I hear. Just recently one of the Area Chairmen in Texas, Mrs. Houston McMurry, told me that interest seems to grow more and more each year toward "hems" rather than iris. This observation came from the Wichita Falls area which is well known for the fine iris grown there. It is my sincere belief that more heat hardiness is needed in iris if they are to remain as one of the favorite perennials in the hotter climates.

A very good review of the literature dealing with hardiness is "The Hardiness of Plants" by J. Levitt, Volume VI of Agronomy, Academic Press, Inc., New York, 1956. References cited are reviewed in this book.

Dr. Collier is an agronomist with the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, in charge of corn improvement; an iris hybridizer, and RVP for Region 17. Address: 804 Hawthorn Street, College Station, Texas.

RESULTS OF 1960 ELECTION

The results of the 1960 election were tabulated by the accounting department of the Easton-Taylor Trust Company, St. Louis, and the number of votes received by each of the five candidates for membership on the Board of Directors was reported directly to President Randolph, as follows:

Larry Gaulter	1770
Claude C. O'Brien	1802
L. F. Randolph	1921
Robert Schreiner	1973
W. F. Scott, Jr.	934

At the meeting of the Board of Directors in Omaha, November 12-13, 1960, the four candidates receiving the highest number of votes were declared elected and the Secretary was instructed to publish the results in the January 1961 issue of the *Bulletin*.

In this election, ballots were sent to 6354 members, including both paid-up and delinquent members of the "C" group (whose memberships expired on September 30) from some of whom dues payments were still being received. Of the 2178 ballots returned to the Secretary's office, 1692 were from persons holding single memberships; and 243 were from persons holding family membership, each of whom was credited with two votes.

The 1960 election was conducted in a manner that provided an opportunity for all paid-up members to participate and assured maximum secrecy in the handling of the ballots. Ballots were mailed to all foreign members as well as to American members. The returned ballots were validated daily by checking signatures with the membership files and immediately thereafter were deposited in the vault of the trust company responsible for tabulating the votes. As soon as the votes had been counted the ballots were destroyed, and no tabulations other than those summarized above were made.

Dwarf Iris Society Symposium 1960

WALTER WELCH

ALTHOUGH this DIS Symposium is to be published annually in the *Portfolio* of the Dwarf Iris Society, it will no doubt be of interest to many other members of AIS who do not now belong to the DIS and therefore lack the opportunity of knowing what the experts recognize as the 50 *best dwarfs*.

In the past, before the development and improvement of the dwarfs had become a serious undertaking by the ordinary breeders, the selection of the best varieties was more or less determined by what was available and handled by the dealers. But at the present day the situation has changed to somewhat resembling the conditions in the tall bearded iris, where so many varieties are being introduced that it becomes necessary for the judges to evaluate and select out the very best from the ever-growing number of new varieties. The purpose of this Symposium is to furnish that information.

Of course the order in which the ratings appear in this Symposium is in itself self-explanatory of the quality of the variety, as the expression of the judges' estimation. However, for the members who are rather unfamiliar with these varieties it might be well to add some comments on them. I recognize that in consideration of the many varieties of my own origination on this list, that it might be more desirable if someone else would offer the comments, but I shall try to be discreet and objective in my observations and ask for your indulgence.

BLUE FROST has headed the list for three years and has also received the Caparne Award and the DIS Medal, therefore it justly deserves first place. It is a clear, true sky blue, of excellent form, good proportion and about 6½ inches high, with white beard.

ANGEL EYES is a new variety which I believe would be considered in the amoena class, though the spot on the falls is not as solid or distinctive as in SPARKLING EYES or HEART'S CONTENT, the two other competitors in this class of iris. Yet it has an appeal that cannot be mistaken, and seems to be a better grower than SPARKLING EYES in some areas.

SPARKLING EYES is probably the finest amoena if judged by its color, pattern and form, but some growers report it lacks in performance, which is probably the reason it has dropped to 19th place this year. It held first place for four years, then dropped to second place, then to fifth, and this year to 19th place. It also has received the Caparne Award and DIS Medal.

CHERRY SPOT on the other hand seems to be gaining. It has held its position among the top contenders for several years and was also a winner of Caparne and DIS Medal. This is a red amoena, white standards, cherry-red falls, fine shape.

The whites are an important class in the dwarfs because we have had few whites among the older varieties. WHITE MITE is our first white in the pumila type, and not only is important as a parent but is a beautiful display and excellent performer in the borders. It is an immaculate white, produces a mass of bloom, and is only about 4½ inches high.

In a larger form, resembling the chamaeiris-type dwarfs, is BRIGHT WHITE, another pure and immaculate form, that is receiving high praise.

WHITE ELF might be called a companion piece to BLUE FROST, from the



Dwarf bearded iris CHERRY SPOT (Welch), HM 1956, and among leaders in 1960 Symposium of the Dwarf Iris Society.

same breeder, a similar form of flower, about the same height, and highly attractive in the border.

Variegatas were unknown in the older dwarfs, but in the newer things these are now quite plentiful. The first was PRIMUS, a pumila hybrid, with a white beard; then came VERI-GAY, a hybrid form somewhat taller, with white beard but much richer color. Then came ABLAZE, with fiery-bright yellow color and bright-orange beard, which set the whole flower ablaze. It is probably the most brilliant iris in the whole dwarf range.

Blues are of especial interest in the dwarfs because the blue derived from *I. pumila* is a true blue, entirely different from the blue of tall. BLUE FROST mentioned above is probably the nearest to spectrum blue, WEE BLUE, in 4th place, is a new blue pumila, a darker blue with blue beard, and 4½ inches tall. FLAXEN is another pumila form of a lighter tone of blue and very clean. In the blue bitone group, usually called neglectas, are BLUE SPOT a true neglecta and the only one listed here, but there is HULLABALU with clear blue stands and a blended fall, which might be classed as a neglecta form.

The blacks have made astonishing progress in the past few seasons. BLACK BABY has received great attention since its introduction, mainly because of its excellent form, and attractive size, being close to the chamaeiris type. However it is, as has been published, wrongly named, for it isn't black but rather is of the dark reddish-violet color reminiscent of Sass' DARK RUBY and NIOBE in the older varieties. LITTLE JOE is nearer to black and with a bronze beard, dainty form, and nice shape. Neither of these is the nearest to black in the dwarfs, but the best that are yet distributed sufficiently to get recognition for the Symposium.

Favorites of DIS Members in 1960

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Variety</i>
1.	Blue Frost	18.	White Elf	35.	Dirty Face
2.	Angel Eyes	19.	Sparkling Eyes	36.	Dream Child
3.	Heart's Content	20.	Rosy Carpet	37.	Buster Brown
4.	Wee Blue	21.	Blazon	38.	Moppet
5.	White Mite	22.	Hullabalu	39.	Violet Gem
6.	Ablaze	23.	Primus	40.	Orange Glint
7.	Fashion Lady	24.	Tear Drops	41.	Little Mohee
8.	Bright White	25.	Pumar Alpha	42.	Atroviolacea
9.	Cherry Spot	26.	Red Amethyst	43.	Blue Bend
10.	Pastel Dawn	27.	Bright Spot	44.	Path of Gold
11.	Grandma's Hat	28.	Stylish	45.	Sound Money
12.	Red Gem	29.	Blue Spot	46.	Moongleam
13.	Flaxen	30.	April Morn	47.	Burchfield
14.	Black Baby	31.	Butterball	48.	Mumbo
15.	Gay Lassie	32.	Butch	49.	Honey Bear
16.	Veri-Gay	33.	Promise	50.	Tiny Tony
17.	Little Joe	34.	Violet Night		

The person who wishes to buy good yellows in the dwarfs will find it quite easy to find a large assortment, for we have many excellent yellows. Of the fairly recent and yet not too recent introductions is *PATH OF GOLD*, Mr. Hodson's variety which won the Caparne Award; then there is *SOUND MONEY*, the old Sass variety which also won the Caparne Award. Then there is *BUTTERBALL*, an arenaria hybrid which won both the Caparne and DIS Medal. *ORANGE GLINT* is probably the nearest to orange and of excellent form in the chamaeiris type. *FASHION LADY* is rated the best yellow in the Symposium, a bright yellow of superior form and good performer, about 8 inches high. Then comes *PASTEL DAWN*, a different kind of yellow with clear lemon color, a clean pastel green overlaying the falls and with a reddish-orange beard, which makes an ensemble that gives a pinkish effect to the flower.

Of course purples are another color that are plentiful in the dwarfs, and because they are so common we often fail to recognize their really indispensable place in our garden. There are so many variations in the purple group that it is difficult to make any comparative appraisals of them. Things like *RED GEM* and *RED AMETHYST* are within the red range, as we know them in tall, but actually we know they are a variation of purple. *BLAZON* is in the maroon category and a fine one; it received the Caparne Award. It has a long orange beard with a spur on the end and there is a definite design of white lines on the haft radiating out from the beard, which suggested the name *BLAZON*. *STYLISH* is a petunia-purple self with blue beard that is very attractive.

Pinks to date are almost nonexistent, yet we are making progress. *PROMISE*, of Paul Cook breeding, is our nearest to anthocyanin pink and is an attractive arenaria hybrid about 5 inches high.

In the Pinnacle field we have only two representatives, these are *GAY LASSIE*, with white standards and yellow falls with border, about 8½ inches

high; and BRIGHT SPRING, not listed here but it is smaller in size and of fine shape, about 5 inches high.

One brown listed here is BUSTER BROWN, of Ed. Zickler, an arenaria hybrid; another is LITTLE MOHEE, of Vivian Grapes, that is a pumila hybrid. Neither is of the quality we know in the tall but they are a nice step toward that goal.

There is something to be said of all of these varieties listed here: the fact that they made the Symposium is sufficient recommendation for them that I can endorse them as fine specimens for your garden.

"Mr. Welch has long been known as the advocate or champion of the Dwarf Bearded irises in America. It is a hobby and Mr. Welch has followed it for the past 15 years."—Half Century of Iris, McKee and Harrison (1954). He has been hybridizing dwarfs over a long period of years; nearly half of the varieties in the preceding tabulation are his originations. Mr. Welch was founder of the Dwarf Iris Society and its president until the first of this year. He is editor of the DIS Portfolio, recognized as one of the outstanding publications in the iris field. Address: Middlebury, Indiana.

First President to Address 1961 Convention

We are happy that John C. Wister, first president of the American Iris Society, will be the speaker at the banquet Monday evening, and he will also present for three-minute speeches some of those connected with the start of the Society and others who have done much to bring about the success of the Society. Dr. Gleason, who with Mr. Wister and Mr. Presby started the Society, will be with us, and other founders, as Mrs. Nesmith and Mrs. Peckham. Mary Williamson is hoping to be with us. While she was a very little girl at the time, she well remembers gatherings at her father's house where she listened to earnest discussions on iris, carried on by E. B. Williamson, Dr. John W. Scott, of Lexington, Kentucky, Mrs. Peckham, and others. Dr. Scott has written that he will come, and we are hoping mightily to have B. Y. Morrison with us; he is going to try to come. David Hall has promised to be on hand with one of his good stories. The Cooks will make every effort to help in the celebration, and Greig Lapham says he won't need three minutes, and we all know we will enjoy every minute from him.

Perhaps our hopes for this convention, that the celebration of the forty-one years of the American Iris Society will be a memorial one, will be fulfilled.

We will be waiting eagerly to say "howdy" to you next spring.

—BARBARA F. WALTHER, *Publicity Chairman,*
Convention Committee

The iris that I have set out in August or later seem to have done better than others. They have taken root better and have put on good first-year blooms. *Betty Ann Crockett, Joplin, Mo.*

Specimens of Russian Irises at Cornell

G.H.M. LAWRENCE

THE increased interest in iris breeding has stimulated the search for living material of species not commonly cultivated. Usually this is obtained as seen from foreign sources, and often from botanic gardens. The identity and correctness of name of material obtained from such sources is always to be checked before using it in a breeding program. This usually means providing some botanical institution with a flowering specimen for identification.

The mechanics of identifying a specimen sent in for the purpose involves two steps: one, to check its identity against the information available in the world's taxonomic literature—usually the floras of iris-producing regions, and by no means placement of sole reliance on what Dykes may have written; the second is to compare the plant sent in with specimens available from the areas where the species is native. This means that the institution must have native material from such regions, and that it has been identified and named by competent authority.

The Soviet Union covers a vast region whose plants, in general, are not adequately represented in most American botanical centers. It is also a region far more rich in kinds of iris species than was believed or known of in Dykes' time. Many of these Russian species appear never to have been grown in this country, and few of them have been used in breeding activities. Because of this, the Bailey Hortorium has made a concerted effort in recent years to obtain specimens from the Russian botanists of the species recognized by them. The cooperation received from Dr. Schiskin and his colleagues has been most gratifying, and in a few instances the material received has pointed to some outstanding kinds of potential horticultural merit.

It seems desirable that iris specialists should know which of the many Russian species are represented in the herbarium of the L. H. Bailey Hortorium, at Cornell University, by pressed specimens obtained from native habitats. Thus, one may know if a particular Russian species is available for comparison with some cultivated specimen alleged to be the same species. The list of the species so represented follows, with indication if the particular specimens are in flower or in fruit, or both.

<i>aphylla</i> L. (fl.)	<i>lineolata</i> (Trautv.) A. Grossheim (fl.)
<i>bucharica</i> M. Foster (fl.)	<i>longiscapa</i> Ledeb. (fl.)
<i>carthalinae</i> Fomin (fl.)	<i>lycotis</i> G. Woronin (fl.)
<i>dichotoma</i> Pallas (fr.)	<i>mariscoides</i> Regel (fl.)
<i>ensata</i> Thunb. (fl.) (fr.)	<i>musulmanica</i> Fomin (fl.)
<i>ewbankiana</i> M. Foster (fl.) (fr.)	<i>notha</i> M. Bieb. (fr.)
<i>falcifolia</i> Bunge (fl.)	<i>orientalis</i> Thunb. (fl.) (fr.)
<i>flavissima</i> Pallas (fl.)	<i>pseudacorus</i> L. (fl.) (fr.)
<i>fosteriana</i> Aitch. & Baker (fl.)	<i>pumila</i> L. (fl.)
<i>furcata</i> M. Bieb. (fl.)	<i>reticulata</i> L. (fl.)
<i>halophila</i> Pallas (fl.) (fr.)	<i>ruthenica</i> (fl.) (fr.)
<i>hoogiana</i> Dykes (fl.)	<i>scariosa</i> Willd. (l. <i>glauscens</i> Bunge)
<i>kaempferi</i> Sieb (fl.)	(fl.)
<i>korolkowii</i> Regel (fl.)	<i>setosa</i> Pallas (fl.) (fr.)
<i>laevigata</i> Fischer (fl.) (fr.)	<i>sibirica</i> L. (fl.)



Herbarial specimens of *Iris longiscapa*, a native of Russia.

sogdiana Bunge (fl.) (fr.)
songarica (Schrenk (fl.)
stolonifera Maxim. (fl.)

sulphurea C. Koch (fl.)
taurica Loddiges (fl.)
uniflora Pallas (fl.)

When looking over the specimens represented by the above names, I was impressed particularly by that of *Iris longiscapa*, one of the Regelia irises. It is a plant 18 to 24 inches tall, sometimes taller in nature, and produces several slender grasslike flexuous leaves along its very slender erect stem. However, the peculiar and distinctive features are in the inflorescence and the flowers. Each main stem bears from three to five flowers that are nearly two inches across, and each flower stands on a slender wiry pedicel some two to three inches beyond the spathe valves. The pair of spathe valves themselves are borne on a short peduncle that varies from one half to one inch in length. The specimens, as pressed on the herbarium sheet, suggest horticultural potentials if grown in clumps or small stands by themselves.

This species has never been illustrated except for a small drawing of one flower in a figure published in Komarov's Flora USSR (vol. 4, t. 34, 1935). Its general habit is shown here in the photograph of the sheet recently received from Russia. There is no known source for seed of it, but among those persons who grow Regelias surely there are a few who are sufficiently aggressive to write to the director of Hortus Botanicus Turcomanicus, Ashkhabad, USSR, or to the director of the Botanitschesky Institut, Leningrad, USSR, to learn if seed can be obtained for experimental and testing purposes.

Dr. Lawrence, who is now the Director of the Hunt Botanical Library, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., prepared this article while serving as Director of the Bailey Hortorium, at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. He is also chairman of the AIS Committee on Publications.

Photographing Blue Iris

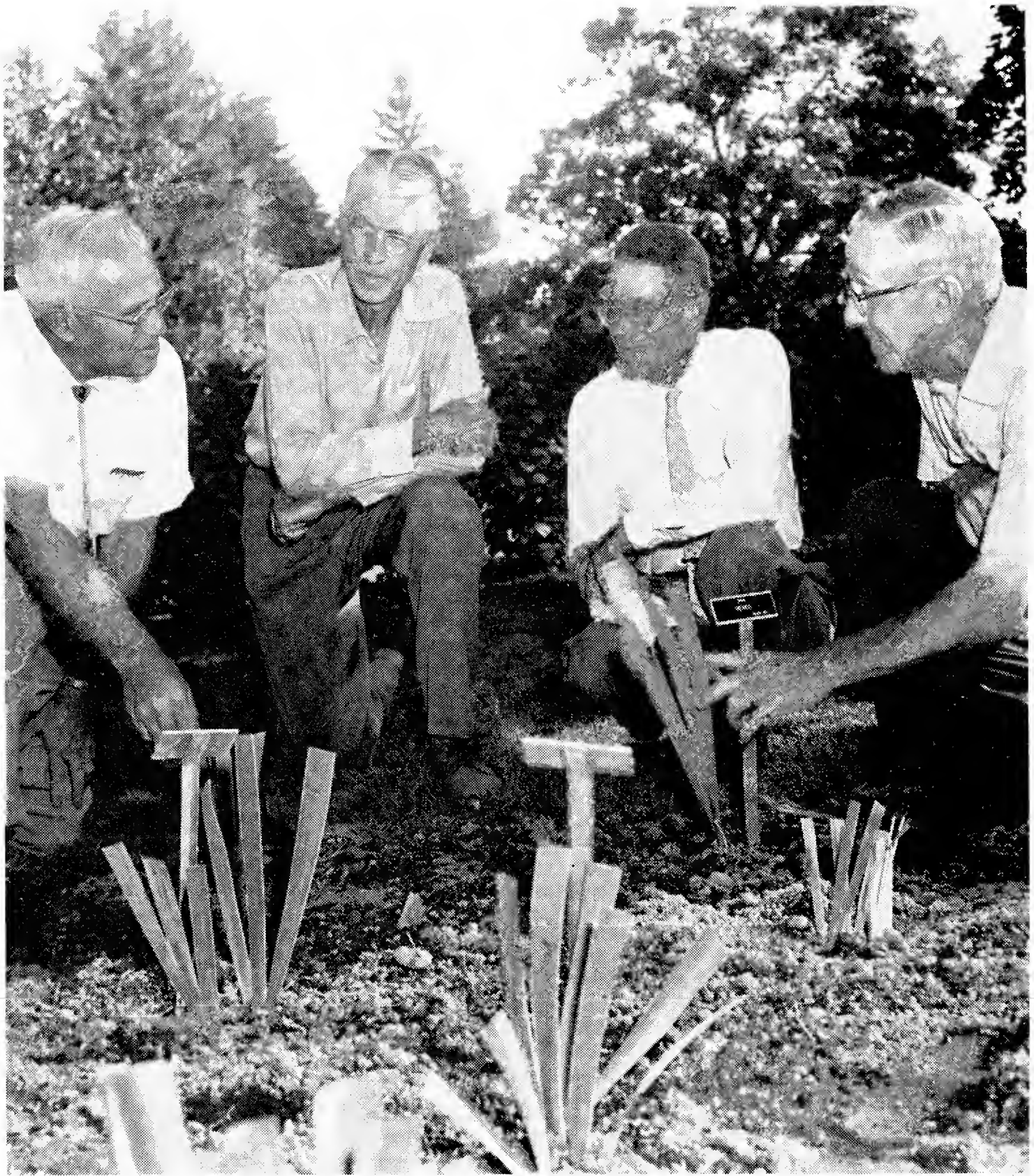
It was interesting to see all the comments in the April 1960 *Bulletin* about photographing blue iris. None of the comments included the simplest and surest way to get blue iris to look exactly as blue as they are in the garden.

I have one of the early Eastman Bantam (8 exposure) cameras for taking Kodachrome slides. During iris season I load it with indoor film and use it outdoors without a filter, using the higher speed index available with indoor film, and without the filter which would otherwise slow it down. The foliage is slightly on the blue side but the flower color is right for blue iris.

Many of us have two cameras, or the purchase of a used Bantam would not be too expensive. At least it would not be much more than several filters. One camera can be used with indoor film for both blue and other colored iris by leaving off the filter (outdoor) when shooting blue iris, and putting it on for other iris. Exposure should be either right on, or slightly over, for blues. Underexposure tends to emphasize reds.

I have been using the system with good results for about nine years so I am sure it works.

ARCHER CARPENTER, 15577 Kavin Lane,
Los Gatos, California



Photograph by Mansfield (Ohio) News-Journal

AT AIS OFFICIAL TEST GARDEN, KINGWOOD CENTER, MANSFIELD

Left to right: Dr. R. C. Allen, Kingswood Center director; Dr. L. F. Randolph, president, American Iris Society; Paul Brink, then president, Central Ohio Iris Society, and W. F. Brinker, AIS member.

The Lists of Judges

A plan to publish the lists of judges in this issue had to be abandoned because not all Regional lists were available when it was time to go to press. They will be in the April issue.

Iris Test Gardens and Hardiness

L. LAKING

THE many irisarians who are concerned about the performance of certain contemporary iris, particularly some which have won awards, will join me in welcoming the National Test Garden Program being inaugurated by the American Iris Society.

If one has bred a fully acceptable iris with a degree of distinctiveness, and its performance is perfectly satisfactory at its place of origin, this does not necessarily guarantee that it will have similar performance records over a broad area—a criterion which we are coming to agree is desirable for award winners. The National Test Garden Program should do much to bring idiosyncrasies of behaviour to the fore, and thus help prevent unworthy material from reaching the Award of Merit stage.

One need only look over the Award of Merit section of the Spring Garden, Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton, to see that present controls have not been rigid enough.

When considering performance, our thoughts turn first to hardiness. This is not simply a matter of the survival of an iris plant. It is just as much a question of whether or not the flower bud will develop, and develop without distortion. For if there are persistent difficulties preventing the production of numerous flower stalks in reasonable perfection, surely the iris is not worth space in that particular garden.

During the 1958-59 winter, when the Iris Collection at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton, suffered severely from several inches of sleet and ice directly on top of soil and rhizomes, and temperatures remained at unprecedented lows for long periods, only 25 miles to the northwest, at Guelph, irises wintered safely and well under much more severe temperatures, but blanketed with fifteen inches of snow.

It was evident also in comparing conditions at the Spring Garden with other iris plantings, that where the land was not flat and surface drainage was satisfactory, losses were less severe. These only serve to emphasize that hardiness is more than the ability of a plant to withstand a tough winter. It is as much concerned with drainage as with temperature. It is concerned with exposure, and depth and persistence of snow cover, with the suitability of all environmental factors including soil, and how well the plant is established before winter sets in.

Plant physiologists tell us that winter hardiness has to do with properties of cells, such as the permeability of the protoplasts. We are told that cells with higher concentrations of sugars are less adversely affected by excessive drops in temperature, that drought hardening, as with gradual frost hardening, increases the permeability of protoplasts. This promotes beneficial initial water loss of cells as temperatures descend. Ice crystals are then encouraged to form between cells rather than within them. Dormant cells being more plastic than active growing cells, suggests the importance of the hardening process.

These factors are basic, but we as iris breeders and growers are not in any position to assess these factors. We can only provide the best environment possible and observe performance. Trial gardens in selected climatic areas of

the country such as have been established, can play their part by observing and assessing performance in a reasonably controlled and consistent manner.

Following the memorable winter two years ago observations were made during the month of May on the condition of nearly 2000 clumps representing some 600 varieties of iris growing in the Spring Garden. At the suggestion of Dr. Randolph, these observations were recorded and subsequently published in the Newsletter of the Canadian Iris Society. The following represents a further condensation which may prove useful, and serves to point to a service which trial gardens may provide. These observations go only part way, however, for they refer only to survival and the condition in May before flower buds were evident. Space is available only to list those that survived reasonably well.

Award of Merit Iris Which Wintered Reasonably Well

Three-Clump Planting

Blue Shimmer	Mary Vernon	Shah Jehan
Cathedral Bells	New Snow	Sharkskin
Chantilly	Ormohr	Sky Ranger
Danube Wave	Paradise Pink	Sylvia Murray
Helen Collingwood	Ranger	Tiffanja
Leading Lady	Red Gleam	Zantha
Lighthouse	Sable	

Single-Clump Planting

Arctic	Daybreak	Priscilla
At Dawning	Directeur Pinelle	Rainbow Room
Ballet Dancer	E. B. Williamson	Ruth Pollock
Captain Wells	Lady Mohr	Seduction
Christabel	Louvois	Stardom
City of Lincoln	Pink Cameo	Venus de Milo
Crispette	Pink Reflection	

Old Material Which Survived Reasonably Well

Buechley's Giant	Indian Hills	Pink Opal
Dauntless	Lady Paramount	Powhatan
Edgewood	Lux	Sandra
Egypt	Mabel Taft	Santa Barbara
El Capitan	Magenta	Serenite
Ethelwynn Dubuar	Mountain Sunset	Talisman
Fairy	Pallida Dalmatica	Thais
Gibraltar	Pallida,	Theodolinda
Golden Flare	Empress of India	Violet Crown
Gudrun	Picador	Winneshiek
Imperial Blush	Pink Imperial	

Irises Chiefly From the 1940's Which Wintered Reasonably Well

Bandmaster	Elmohr	Moonlight Madonna
Barbara Luddy	Etoile d'Or	Nightfall
Brass Band	Flora Zenor	Northman
Bright Melody	Grand Canyon	Pot o' Gold
Chantilly	Joan Lay	Redward
City of Stratford	Katherine Fay	Rubicnt
Easter Bonnet	Lady Boscawen	Sharkskin
Elegans	Lake Breeze	Tea Rose
Elizabeth of England	Master Charles	Winter Carnival

Modern Irises Used in Colour Groupings, Which Wintered Reasonably Well

Alline Rogers	Crispette	Leading Lady
Apricot Glory	Danube Wave	Lilac Lane
Bellerive	Desert Song	New Snow
Black Mischief	Dreamcastle	Ola Kala
Blue Ensign	Dress Rehearsal	Orchid Ruffles
Blue Sapphire	Gay Orchid	Pacemaker
Blue Serene	Halolight	Pierre Menard
Cascade Splendor	Happy Birthday	Pink Formal
Chivalry	Heart's Desire	Pinnacle
Colonial Dame	Hi Time	Ranger
Colorglo	Illinois	Royal Sovereign
Cliffs of Dover	Late Snow	Technicolor
Cloudcap	Laurentian Lady	Top Hat
Court Herald	Lavanesque	Wonderbar

Dykes Collection

Mary Randall and First Violet were lost entirely. The following wintered poorly: Argus Pheasant, Blue Ensign, Elmohr, Great Lakes, Sable Night, and Truly Yours. The remainder of the Dykes winners wintered reasonably well.

Other Contemporary Iris Which Wintered Reasonably Well

Three-Clump Plantings

Alpine Glow	High Tor	Pink Bountiful
Belle Meade	Illinois	Pink Cameo
Blue Angel Wings	Lady Louise	Pinnacle
Clear Sailing	Lovelight	Queen's Taste
Confetti	Maxwelton	Red Majesty
Consolation	Mexican Magic	Rosabella
Criterion	Mexico	Rumba Rose
Dear Ruth	New Hope	Ruth
Dress Rehearsal	Pacemaker	Snow Empress
Gypsy	Pagan Royal	Vigil
Gypsy Rose	Patrice	Violet Harmony
Helen McKenzie	Peg Dabagh	Wings of Song

Single-Clump Planting

Aladdin's Wish	High Seas	Royal Welcome
Blizzard	Ivory Work	Silver Flame
Blue Serene	Joan Crawford	Silver Star
Breaking Wave	Late Snow	Sky Dye
Bright Hour	Mohr Affair	Spring Fever
Colonial Dame	Morning Sunlight	Starlift
Devoir	Orchid Ruffles	Sue Revell
Fabiola	Pink Cavalier	The Citadel
Fuschia	Quechee	Tradition
Halolight	Rose Garland	Watermelon

Canadian Varieties

Among Canadian varieties, only Monty succumbed; the following wintered reasonably well:

Algiers	Laurentian Lady	Snowy Butterfly
Amytis	Lavender	Sultan's Armour
Armour Bright	Lemon Chiffon	Timmy's Pink
Ballet in Blue	Mindemoya	Toranda
Beautiful Lady	Mt. Assiniboine	Trader Horn
Canadaway	Naughty Marietta	Vanda
City of Stratford	Oedipus Rex	Vice Regal
Elizabeth of England	Opalesque	Violet Grace
Great Lakes	Pianissimo	Wabashine
Heart of Gold	Princess Anne	White Rabbit
Jackson's Blue	Ruffled Elegance	W. J. Moffat
Laura Secord	Sails and Seas	Yellow Warbler

GENERAL OBSERVATION

Losses were heaviest in the well-established section which was awaiting renewal. This bed was flatter and lower than any of the others. The second most severely hit was the Award of Merit section, which had been completely reset the previous summer. In some instances where duplication of varieties occurred, the results were not identical, indicating that environmental factors are important. For instance, three clumps of Blue Sapphire reset in mid-summer 1958 in the Award of Merit section, succumbed, while the same variety used in a colour-grouping section planted in 1956, on a more elevated location, survived reasonably well.

Mr. Leslie Laking is the Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton, Ontario.

The Cassebeer Garden

BARBARA F. WALTHER

AN IRIS breeder who is well known throughout the country and whose garden will be one of the tour gardens at the 1961 convention is that of Fred Cassebeer. He is a director of the Horticultural Society of New York, a former director of the American Iris Society, and was the editor of the *AIS Bulletin* from 1940 to 1945. While editor of the *Bulletin*, since iris pictures were hard to get, he took many himself. His flower pictures are outstanding and have illustrated also many articles in newspapers and magazines.

The Cassebeers' home is in West Nyack, New York, which, with its winding roads, tall trees, and many quaint, old houses, seems far, far removed from New York City, where Fred's pharmaceutical business is—his apothecary shop, as he likes to call it. He is the fifth generation to carry on the business and he was, as he says, a city-bred boy. When he moved to West Nyack in the country he became very interested in gardening. He enjoyed growing all kinds of flowers and says that he believes he grew practically every flower described in the Burpee catalog. He became interested in iris and visited other gardens to view them, including the Wayside Gardens. His first iris trek was into New England, where he visited the Kellogg gardens and those of the Nesmiths. He met Robert Schreiner and was soon interested in breeding iris. He swapped iris and iris knowledge with Ken Smith, a Dartmouth classmate.

The Cassebeers' home is on Lake De Forest, with views across the lake and the surrounding hills, clothed with tall tulip trees, oaks, and elms. At one end of his three acres is a group of trees, but otherwise the place is open to full sunshine. It comprises a large, flat field in which are grown the seedlings, and some thirty-seven iris beds which follow the natural contours of the land, sloping down to the edge of the lake. The house is built so that the glass corner of the living room has a fine view across the lake and, as Mrs. Cassebeer says, it is loveliest at night when moonlight is on the lake.

The iris grown in the beds are the recent originations of hybridizers from all over the country and include a fine, almost complete, collection of Jesse Wills' iris. There are also collections of modern varieties of Siberica iris, a collection of Lilliputs (standard dwarfs), and some two hundred of Fred's selected seedlings. He says that he has never gone into breeding on a large scale; not over fifteen hundred seems to be to his liking.

Region 19 members visit the Cassebeer garden each year sure of a cordial welcome and interesting iris viewing and talk. Since the Cassebeer area was for many years part of Region 19, there is a great feeling of friendship and mutual liking. He is included in many of Region 19's efforts, for they feel he is still part of them.

Among the seedlings that interested a great many is one Fred is naming *PATRICIA'S SWEETHEART*, because it is a child of *PATRICIA* and *SWEETHEART'S FOLLY*. When asked where he got the name *SWEETHEART'S FOLLY*, he laughed and said that it came about because his wife, Marcia, wanted a certain cross made which he assured her wouldn't amount to anything. The cross however produced a very lovely flower, so he called it *SWEETHEART'S FOLLY*. *PATRICIA'S SWEETHEART* is a cream iris, ample in substance, yet with an unusual luminous quality.

The Cassebeers have a twelve-year-old son, John, who is very interested in his father's iris and knows where each iris is planted. In fact, more than once Fred, while trying to remember where a certain iris is located, has been told by John just where it is. They call him their walking catalog. Last summer John said he would like to have some leftover iris at transplanting time to sell and Fred said he might have some. John filled his express wagon and announced he was taking along two friends, one to pull the cart and one to talk. When he came home he had made ten dollars and said he gave three dollars to be divided between his friends and kept seven for himself. A bit shocked, Fred finally said it looked as though there might be a business man in the family at last.

The Cassebeer garden is to be visited on Monday, the 29th of May, and a cordial welcome is awaiting the membership of the American Iris Society.

Barbara F. (Mrs. F. P.) Walther is the Director of the Presby Memorial Gardens, Montclair, New Jersey, and publicity chairman for Region 19.

International Horticultural Exposition Hamburg 1963

American iris growers are cordially invited to participate in this latest of a series of international horticultural expositions sponsored by the city of Hamburg and the National German Association of Horticulture. The last of the series dating from 1869 was held in 1953.

Every field of horticulture will be represented in this exposition, which is scheduled to open April 26, 1963, and close October 10, 1963. The exposition grounds will cover more than 250 acres, including the botanical garden and neighboring areas within the environs of the city. Participation of 18 foreign countries already is assured and others are expected to accept invitations that have been issued to them.

Arrangements are being made for receiving iris entries from abroad during the summer of 1961. Transportation charges will be paid by the exhibition committee, which will return all guest irises to the owners; but the committee reserves the privilege of buying them, unless owners stipulate that all are to be returned.

Shipping instructions for American hybridizers will be printed in the April *Bulletin*.

Help Them Along!

"Dear Mr. Benson: I am enclosing my check for \$5.00 to pay for a membership in the American Iris Society. I have wished to join for a long time, but have been too busy growing, hybridizing, and weeding the things. I simply didn't get around to joining the American Iris Society before this." (Name withheld.)

Better late than never! If you have friends who love irises and who have not gotten around to joining the AIS, lend them a copy of the *Bulletin* to look over before it is again time to "weed the things."

Simplified Plate Culture of Iris Seed

BRUCE B. FARRINGTON

LAST YEAR I reported my experience with the plate culture of iris seed.¹ Since then I have been trying to simplify this procedure so that anyone possessed with a little patience (and what irisarian isn't?) could engage in this indoor sport.

In the first place, sterilization of equipment has been reduced to simple washing of glass or plastic dishes with hot water containing a good detergent. Secondly, plastic Petri dishes and sandwich boxes, suggested by Vernon Wood,² seem to work just as well as expensive glass Petri dishes. Thirdly, I have found that the Bacto Orchid Agar can be replaced by Rootone (contains several root-developing hormones plus a fungicide) together with certain fertilizer salts.

Unfortunately, I have not yet been able to eliminate the laborious cutting of the seeds. A few experiments on the coated seeds were made with enzymes, but without success. Stronger measures, using concentrated mineral acids, may solve this problem. Perhaps of more interest are the experiments on germination stimulants described in the next section.

GERMINATION STIMULANTS

Plate culture offers an ideal way to study germination stimulants under controlled conditions. I have found it convenient to set small plates of 6 or 7 seeds from the same pod (after soaking and cutting), each plate having a different stimulant. One plate was always used as a control. This contained either plain water or a stimulant on which previous data had been obtained.

Three types of stimulation were noted: (1) first germination, (2) multiple root growth, and (3) leaf growth. Many substances were found to have some stimulating effect compared to plain water. Of these, only a few were selected for tests on larger numbers of seeds. In general, results on the larger batches duplicated closely those on the small plates.

For *first germination*, Rootone and thiourea were found to be outstanding, but optimum concentrations were found to be much lower than was first thought. Excessive amounts of either of these materials stopped root and leaf growth after an initial very rapid germination, and the seeds failed to recover. Optimum concentration of Rootone is about 1/32 tsp. per pint of water (¼ tsp. per gal.) Optimum concentration of thiourea appears also to be in this range, although experiments on this chemical are not yet complete.

Multiple root growth was stimulated markedly by Rootone, but excessive amounts were found to be harmful. Rootone in excess of about 1/16 tsp. per pint caused sausagelike roots which failed to develop further. Leaf growth was likewise halted.

Leaf growth was stimulated by most of the usual fertilizer salts (except urea). To date, best results have been obtained with one-half ammonium dihydrogen phosphate and one-half potassium nitrate (1/8 tsp. each per pint.)

Bacto Orchid Agar, previously used, was somewhat of a stimulant for first germination and for leaf growth, but failed to promote strong, multiple-root growth. Single roots were very long and thin. Most of the effectiveness of the Bacto Orchid Agar for seed culture seems to reside in the salts (and perhaps the sugar) included in the formula.

SIMPLIFIED PLATE CULTURE

The method previously described¹ is used, but with some changes and simplifications.

1. Harvest the pods when they first begin to split.
2. Dry the seeds in open, flat containers (four days to a week), roll the seeds in Semesan or equivalent powdered fungicide, and store in envelopes until needed.
3. To start germination, soak the seeds for 24 hours in cold water.
4. Remove 1/3 to 1/2 of the seed coat at the embryo end (the narrow end, with the dimple where seed was attached to the pod). The end of the white embryo is almost always visible; if not, remove the seed coat until you find the embryo. If there is no embryo, discard the seed. Put seeds back in water.
5. Prepare culture dishes as follows:
 - a. Any closed, transparent dish can be used; glass or plastic Petri dishes, or plastic sandwich boxes are satisfactory. Wash culture dishes in warm water containing a detergent, wipe dry, and keep closed until ready to use.
 - b. Cut Zee paper toweling to make 4-layer pads somewhat smaller in diameter than the dish; this allows for a clear margin after the paper swells with water. Wash pads of paper in hot water (at least three rinses), place in dishes without draining and cover.
6. With razor blade half (broken lengthwise), slice off a thin section of the embryo end of seeds prepared as in Step 4, making sure that the end of the embryo is exposed. A pair of inexpensive spectacles (2- to 3-power), which can be obtained at most variety stores, helps greatly in cutting seeds. Place cut seeds on the wet paper pads in the culture dishes and cover with germination solution. Allow seeds to soak 1/2 hour, then remove excess solution with a suction syringe. Leave a slight excess of solution in the bottom of the dish. Seeds should be kept well moistened.
7. Place dishes containing seeds in diffused daylight; darkness does not appear to help germination. Seeds will start to germinate within a day or two. About one half should be ready to plant in small containers in three weeks; leaf shoots should be at least 3/4-inch high before planting.
8. Replace solution in dishes once a week.
9. Plant sprouted seedlings (with seed attached) in loose soil in 4-inch clay pots or milk-carton halves punched near the bottoms with drain holes; seeds should be under the soil surface. Avoid overwatering plants placed in milk-carton halves, which hold water much longer than clay pots. Dust lightly with fungicide (Captan is satisfactory) to prevent damping off, and place containers in diffused sunlight, with plenty of ventilation. Both a cold frame and greenhouse have proved ideal.
10. When roots show in bottom holes of containers, plant seedlings (dirt and all) 6 to 8 inches apart in the garden; leaves will then be 3 to 4 inches high. This method assures that all garden space is utilized, in contrast to the vacant spaces typical of ground-sown seeds.

GERMINATING SOLUTIONS

Two solutions which have been found to be effective in stimulating germination are:

1. *Bacto Orchid Agar*

This product is a dehydrated agar preparation manufactured by Difco

Laboratories, Detroit 1, Michigan. Add 1/4 tsp. to a washed Pyrex Erlenmyer flask containing about 1 1/2 cups of water heated to just below boiling. Gently tap in the agar, swirling until dissolved. Place wad of cotton batting in neck of flask, cool and keep in refrigerator until needed.

2. Rootone Formula

Rootone is manufactured by Amchem Products, Inc., and is generally available in garden supply stores. Good results have been obtained with the following:

Formula No. 1	tsp./pt.	tsp./gal.
Rootone	1/32	1/4
Ammonium dihydrogen phosphate (see note)	1/8	1
Potassium nitrate	1/8	1

Note. Use the pure chemical, not the pelletized commercial fertilizer. The solution should be shaken before using, but does not require refrigeration.

Although a written method always looks rather complicated, most of the simplified plate culture technique becomes routine after a few tries. Why not experiment on some of your excess seeds and see what happens?

REFERENCES

¹ B. B. Farrington, Iris Seed Culture, *Bull. AIS* No. 154, p. 18 (July 1959)

² Vernon Wood, Iris Seed Culture, Reg. 14 *Bull.* vol. 3, no. 2, p. 20 (Fall 1959)

Mr. Farrington is Technical Assistant to the Manager, Petroleum Products Research, California Research Corporation, and immediate past president of the Sydney B. Mitchell Iris Society, Oakland, California.

Complications of Iris Virus

This writer's incurable case of "iris virus" has now developed into "convention fever" too. And perhaps even "author-itis"?

A stroke of good fortune gave me a charming host and hostess for the long drive from here to Portland, to the AIS convention. Others can, and have, written far more ably than I of the irises we saw. But where else could one find hundreds of people with a common interest, yet so very diverse in other ways? Half the fun in growing irises is the many fine people one comes to know as a result. What pleasure it was to meet in person so many friends made by mail.

Random recollections of this novice at her first convention: Meeting VIPs, and their easy friendliness. . . Damp and chilly weather—had to buy my first raincoat. . . The ribbing I took for daring to question a chromosome count. . . Fingers so numb with cold that varietal comments degenerated into "yes" and "no." . . Showing a visitor from far away how to operate the "lift." . . Falling asleep in a meeting—most embarrassing. . . The brilliant Scotch broom and gorgeous rhododendrons, seen for the first time. . . Interesting discussions on the bus rides, ranging from pure frivolity to serious subjects. So many new experiences, making for a time never to be forgotten.

. And, oh yes—I'll be seeing you at conventions in the future.

—VIRGINIA MATTHEWS

Kinsley, Kansas

Educational Highlights of Boston Show

JOANNE TUFTS

AN IRIS lei to our RVP at the time, Mrs. Shirley Spurr, for the marvelous show she chairmaned at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society hall on June 11th and 12th.

The arrangement of the hall was very well done. The color classes were displayed on low, knee-high, benches through the center of the hall where they received the best daylight coming through the large skylight. The large displays were against the wall around the sides where they had a backdrop of black flannel cloth to set them off. The single iris stalks were all in heavy glass decanter-type vases arranged with iris foliage to keep them upright. The educational exhibits were for the most part on a balcony about ten wide steps up, at one end of the hall. Here also were the rare books loaned for the show by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and the display of medals belonging to our own Mrs. Lowry. There were displays of iris with other seasonal flowers at either end of the hall, with smaller groupings of seasonal flowers in nooks between the larger iris displays. While several pages could be filled with the floral exhibits, the educational exhibits this year were the highlight of the show.

Bee Warburton had taken the following definitions for the six bearded iris classes from the bronze plaques in the Presby Memorial Garden:

Standard Tall. The standard tall bearded irises are diploid or tetraploid species, hybrids, and garden varieties over 28 inches in height, with erect, well-branched stems and large flowers. They bloom at the end of the bearded iris season.

Miniature Dwarfs. The miniature dwarfs are species and garden varieties normally less than 10 inches in height, unbranched, and with one or more terminal buds. They are usually the first bearded irises to bloom in the spring.

Standard Dwarfs. The standard dwarfs are species and garden varieties from 10 to 15 inches in height, of varied characteristics and including all varieties of tall and dwarf parentage that have the height limits of this class. They generally bloom in the late dwarf season.

Intermediate. The intermediates are hybrids of dwarf and tall bearded parentage or advanced generations thereof, from 15 to 28 inches in height, with erect, branched stems usually taller than the leaves. They bloom between the standard dwarf and the tall bearded seasons.

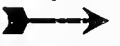
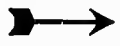
Miniature Tall (Table). The miniature tall bearded or table irises are smaller diploid tall bearded irises from 15 to 28 inches in height with slender, flexuous stems, and flowers not over 3 inches in width. They usually bloom with the tall bearded season.

Border. The border irises are diploids or tetraploids from 15 to 28 inches in height with stiffly erect, branched stems and larger proportions than the miniature tall bearded irises. They bloom with the tall bearded of which they are shorter varieties."

Each of the above definitions was near the top of a half sheet of double-strength Bristol board, making each a 20 x 30 poster. The lettering was in black on the white boards, which were set off well by the black flannel wall covering. These were set up on a black-covered table on a one-foot step covered with black also.

Each class was further defined by a scroll placed near the front of the table on the lower level which also served to tie all the posters together. The

scroll had the following explanations spaced out on it in line with the respective definition:

"The breeding median iris pollen of the early dwarfs is saved to cross onto TBs. . . . This is *I. pumila* which comes in many colors. When it is crossed with TBs it gives  Lilliput hybrids also in many colors. Crosses of these with TBs then give  Intermediate hybrids, are prized for early bloom. They are least fertile of the bearded irises . . . Originally selected for cutting, hence the term 'Table Irises' . . . Border irises are delightful for the small or windy garden."

Bee also had placed Petri dishes of TB, *I. pumila*, and intermediate pollen, a potted plant, and a bloomstalk on the scroll in the proper places. Interspersed with these she had arranged colored enlargements and catalogs with pictures of the median classes. As it was past the bloom season for the MDB class, she had faked the bloom on a potted plant with cleverly done crepe-paper flowers of the three predominating colors found in this class. Someone actually asked her how she got the three colors to grow on one plant. The exhibit was awarded a special prize and met with so much comment and approval that Bee is thinking of improving and enlarging it, and putting it on a travel basis so that all may clearly see the differences and standards for the classes.

The Doctors Tiffney, Wes and Sarah, had two interesting educational exhibits. One was a display of all types of iris seeds. These were neatly mounted on white cards in a museum case, with a strong light over them and a hand lens attached to the case. They were clearly labeled and differences in size and types clearly noted.

Their second educational exhibit was one of ten vases of "Native Irises of Eastern North America." These were interspersed with native ferns of graduated sizes. All was arranged on a step table covered with black cloth. Many of us had never seen these things that are to be found wild here, so busy are we with the hybrids of our own hands. There were some lovely colorings to be found as well as grace and hardiness in these natives. Each exhibit received a special prize.

An educational exhibit of embryo culture as done by your reporter was displayed. The apparatus and chemicals for making the media were shown, and the tools for doing the cultures were shown in the position in which they are used. A full explanation of the procedure involved was given and plants of five days, one month and nine months were shown. This also received a special prize and could become a traveling exhibit.

On the opposite side of the hall, with a large display of iris and seasonal material between, was an exhibit, "Modified Embryo Culture of Iris," done by a fifteen-year-old student of George Pride, David Mikelson. With this exhibit he had won the first prize at the South High (Worcester) Science Fair and also a special prize at the Spring Flower Show of the Worcester County Horticultural Society. His modification was that he had left out one of the chemicals in each of six batches of Randolph-Cox media to show how the plants responded to the lack of each chemical. He displayed each batch in four test tubes hanging from wooden racks against a background of light-blue poster board, and tastefully arranged the procedures and chemicals on the table in front of the three-fold free-standing exhibit. He also received a special prize for his efforts and is now a member of the AIS.

The exhibit of books loaned by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was

outstanding, the most interesting, along with Dykes, being hand-colored plates of Japanese iris done by a Japanese artist in which the colors were magnificent and the details of the veining seemed to add a third dimension. The plates were in two thick books of plates with no labels as to kind or artist.

In the same case with the books were the actual medals won by Mrs. Franklin Lowry. There was the Franklin Cook Memorial Cup which she won for the Violet Harmony clump in 1953, the Award of Merit which she received for Violet Harmony in 1954, the Dykes Medal for Violet Harmony in 1957, and the Hybridizer's Medal of the American Iris Society in 1959. She is the only woman to have all these medals which represent 27 years of hard work. She said the day of the Show that they had made her even more cautious in what she selected for registration, so that in the past two years she had not made any registrations. Would that we beginners could absorb some of her caution in our work.

To assist those wishing to make similar exhibits, a few pointers are in order.

1. Have a real purpose for the exhibit.
2. Make them easily readable by the person farthest away. Don't guess. Try it out yourself.
3. Think twice before using only lettering.
4. Stick to one idea at a time.
5. Keep it simple. Fancy borders, unnecessary details, or too much "cleverness" distract from the main idea.
6. Experiment. Use your imagination. Have fun. Good luck!

The show was viewed by about 5000 people and having been held at the time of the graduation activities of some of the nearby large universities there were many families of graduates who stopped by for a look. I met several of these and they were impressed by the show and found it hard to believe that most of the exhibitors were amateurs doing it for the love of iris. We had an opportunity to get in a little missionary work all unplanned.

JoAnne (Mrs. D. I.) Tufts' address is 73 North Street, Grafton, Mass.

Calling All Photographers

Your Society's collection of fine iris slides has been built up through the cooperative efforts of photo fans from all parts of the country. Over 150 showings have been made of the AIS collections of slides during the last twelve months. The AIS is willing to pay 50 cents for each good, clear-cut slide of a new iris from your region. Give other folks, in other sections of the country, the opportunity to see the iris you have in your region. When you are taking a colored slide of an iris for your own collection, snap a second exposure and send it to your slides chairman, who will remit 50 cents for each acceptable slide. Iris folks are interested in good shots of individual blossoms, bloomstalks, and clumps; enticing and pleasing garden photos are eagerly sought after. And don't forget to make a colored slide of your favorite iris arrangement. *Every* type of iris, be it the daintiest, early bulbous reticulata or any other form of the entire gamut of the iris family is desired. Send us your slides and help show America the beauty of iris in all its many forms and types. Slides should be sent to Mr. Robert Schreiner, Cochairman, Photographic Committee, Route 2, Box 301, Salem, Oregon.



Photograph by Erna Bert Nelson

PLANNING GROUP FOR REGION 13 CONVENTION

Left to right: Standing, Adolph Borgens, Miss Dorothy Guild, and Mrs. J. E. Hutsinpillar, chairman. Seated, Mrs. E. L. Powers and Dr. Frederick R. Judy, RVP. In the library of the Finch Arboretum, Spokane, enjoying the beautiful volumes of Dykes' *The Genus Iris*, owned by the arboretum.

Region 13 to Meet in Spokane

Region 13 looks to Spokane for its annual meeting in 1961. Committees are at work now under the co-chairmanship of Mrs. J. E. Hutsinpillar and Mrs. E. L. Powers of the Inland Empire Iris Society in Spokane to make Saturday, June 3, and Sunday, June 4, a successful two-day convention. Eleven gardens will provide a showcase for seedlings and new introductions being guested for growers in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Utah, and Illinois. The guest iris were set out in 1959 and will offer two-year bloom to the judges and to the growers and iris fanciers. Franklin Park and Manito Park public plantings sponsored by the Spokane society will be of interest to the guests. The rich lore of the Spokane Indian will be the motif for the program and background for the Saturday evening meeting and banquet in the Davenport Hotel, meeting headquarters. The Inland Empire Iris Society extends its warmest welcome to all irisarians to be its guests at the convention.

DON STURDEVANT, *Secretary*

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- . . A *Bulletin* ad is far less costly than the membership tape, postage, and a printed list. It reaches everyone in AIS. Lists can be lost or misplaced. Bulletins rarely are.
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Remember, when you buy *Bulletin* space, you help support AIS programs by channeling *Bulletin* funds to other important AIS activities.

Diary of an Iris Season

ROBERT S. CARNEY

DUE TO A really rough winter in Memphis, our season left lots to be desired. Bloom was about ten days late and only about 40 per cent of the new iris bloomed. In looking back over the bloom, the following stand out in my memory: FOXCHARM (Fox), a lavender blend that does well for us; PURPLE TWILIGHT (Porreca), a tall royal-purple self which is very good; PERFUMED SAPPHIRE (Schortman), a pale-blue self that appeals to me; BON BON HAVEN (Reynolds), a pink self, even to the beard; Scharff 57-31-1, a pale-blue self with a matching beard, and it is one that has what it takes.

Oklahoma City. The tour this year covered gardens which were not seen last year during the convention, and they were all in peak bloom. I have misplaced my notes on the iris seen there but I still recall an oncobred seedling of Mrs. O. L. Venable. This seedling resulted from a chance cross and was almost an electric blue, with white splotches on the falls. Also in this garden I saw several pink seedlings with nice form which are rebloomers.

Portland. As usual, the weather failed to cooperate for the convention, but in spite of the rain and cold weather, we saw a number of good iris. SPARKLING WATERS (Schreiner), a light-blue self with good form; ROCOCO (Schreiner), a blue-and-white plicata which will appeal to plicata lovers; BLUE BARON (Schreiner), a navy-blue self with a blue beard that will be released possibly next year; FOAMING SEAS (Stevens), a pale-blue self with a very good form; DAWN CREST (DeForest) and DAWN STAR (DeForest), pastel blends from FRANCES KENT which were wonderful in DeForest's garden, but I doubt if they will take our hot sun; SKY FLAME (DeForest), a nice white with a tangerine beard, not yet released; DOT AND DASH (Hall), Dave's black-and-white plic that is every bit as good as when I first saw it in his seedling patch; BLUSH PINK (Hall), a deeper-colored BALLERINA; Hall 58-25, one of the black-and-white plic line that I liked very much, and I am looking forward to seeing it bloom in my own garden next spring, if it survives the rough treatment it has received. For some reason or other, Susie Q, my Dalmatian pup, took a positive dislike for this particular iris and dug it up four times before she was banished from the iris garden. Since this was the only iris she bothered, I am wondering if by any chance she is psychic and was jealous of its color!

Walla Walla. On Sunday morning after the convention, I joined Bob Young, Frank Drapalik, and G. E. Redman for the trip back to South Sioux City, Nebraska, with several stops en route. Walla Walla was our first stop and here we caught the gardens of Tom and Opal Brown and Mrs. Hazel Schmelzer in peak bloom. Following are a few of the topflight iris seen in these gardens. BLUE SAILS (Brown), a medium-blue self with good form and substance; FULL DRESS (Brown), a beautiful yellow self, even to the beard, that is just about the ultimate in laciness. It is so heavily laced that at times it is necessary to help a bloom open. POET'S DREAM (Brown), one of the better whites; FIRENZE (Brown), a spectrum-violet self with a deep-tangerine beard; BRIGHT CLOUD (Brown), a better MELODRAMA, which is to be released next year; GYPSY LULLABY (Brown), a different amoena which will be released next year, standards a tannish yellow and falls a deep orchid; BELLE

PRAIRIE (Schmelzer), a very pleasing blend of tan and pink; HONEY HUE (Schmelzer), a butterscotch self with a touch of amber around the edges of both standards and falls; HOPE DIVINE (Schmelzer), a lavender-orchid self that will really appeal to those who like this color; CAPTAIN GALLANT (Schmelzer), a smooth red-brown self with no haft markings at all—worthy of everything that has been said and written about it; LIME JOY (Schmelzer), the name describes its color perfectly and it has wonderful form with just enough lace to make it outstanding. LIME JOY is to be released next year.

Roy, Utah. From Walla Walla we headed for Roy and Melba Hamblen's garden where we were given a most royal welcome, although I noticed that Melba or Margaret Albright kept an eye on me every time I got out in the seedling patch. I wonder why? Melba had so many good iris in bloom that it is hard to list just a few of them. BRIGHT FORECAST (Hamblen), a golden-yellow self with a heavy tangerine-orange beard; FAIR LUZON (Hamblen), a nice pink with a very bright beard; ORANGE PARADE (Hamblen), a smooth true-orange self that is by far the best I have seen in this color range (to be released next year); MARILYN C (Crosby), standards a warm pink shading to apricot at the edge with falls white-edged in apricot; MARY WAIS (Gatty), ruffled standards of violet, flaring red-black falls with no haft markings; TOP OF THE WORLD (Albright), pale-blue standards, blue-white falls with a blue beard, a knockout that will be introduced by Tell next year; VENETIAN PINK (Albright), one of the new pinks with a blue undertone instead of yellow, very nice; WHOLE CLOTH (Cook), standards clean white and falls medium blue; MELODRAMA (Cook), pale-violet standards and deep-lilac falls. MELODRAMA is proving to be a most interesting parent.

Provo, Utah. From Roy we drove to Provo to visit Tell's garden, but unfortunately the iris field was being irrigated when we arrived so we did not get to see Tell's new things. From Tell's we dropped by Mel Wallace's seed store for a short visit with Mel and then headed for South Sioux City, Nebraska, as fast as we could travel.

South Sioux City. We arrived in South Sioux City too early for peak bloom so I did not get to see Soo-Preme Gardens' new things but did see a number of the older introductions. SOO-PREME SUE (Dubes), a ruffled lavender-blue self with heavy substance; REJOICE (Dubes), a clean white of excellent form and substance; KAMIV (Snyder), a cream self with a chartreuse undertone; GOLDEN CASCADE (Dubes), a deep-yellow self with large ruffled flowers; ROYAL IMAGE (Dr. Branch), a medium-blue self with a matching beard; BLUE FANTASY (Dr. Branch), light-blue standards with blue-white falls, outstanding; SILVER PALOMINO (Emery), yellow standards, white falls, striking; BLACKNESS (Lewis), tall and one of the finest deep-red blacks I have seen; Emery 60-11, pink standards, falls practically white edged in silver and with plic markings on the haft; Emery 58-1, creamy-yellow standards and cream falls with both standards and falls laced; Emery 56-34, standards a baby pink, falls almost white with a touch of pink showing through.

After helping with their first iris show in Sioux City, I headed back to Memphis where the season was officially closed by PLEASANT DREAMS (Porreca), which bloomed for me on June 10th. It evidently thought it was still in its home garden in New York.

All of the irises named in this diary were good performers.

Mr. Carney is first vice president of the American Iris Society.

Utahans Comment on Newer Varieties

By Bion Tolman, Salt Lake City

During the 1960 iris season I had the opportunity of viewing iris beginning in Texas the week of April 24; then a preview of early varieties in Utah, May 12 to 16; then gardens in Oregon during the week of the AIS convention, May 18 to 21; then peak bloom at Yakima, Wenatchee, and Walla Walla, Washington, May 22 to 26; finally back to Salt Lake City to enjoy the last half of the iris season in Utah and get some hybridizing done.

I visited the gardens of Guy Rogers and Z. G. (Ben) Benson in Wichita Falls and Mrs. Huston McMurry in Henrietta, Texas. Outstanding iris seen in the Texas area were LADY ROGERS, REGINA MARIA, DEMETRIA, GALILEE, ALLEGIANCE, MARRIOTT, MOHRNING HAZE, and ELEANOR'S BLUE—all in varying shades of blue. As I saw these blue iris in other sections of the West, I became impressed with the fact that they were all consistent growers and would do credit to anyone's garden. Two other blues I would add to this distinguished list are Jack Linse's TROPHY and MELODY WATERS.

WHOLE CLOTH was one of the most charming iris I saw anywhere. When I saw it for the first time in 1959, I said that the contrast between standards and falls was not sharp enough. However, as I viewed it on successive occasions, during the 1959 and 1960 seasons, I have decided that I would not like to see it changed in any way. Among the amoenas it is tops.

In the McMurry garden in 1960 I saw CAPTAIN GALLANT for the first time. There were several stalks about 36 inches tall. Here was a red that did not burn in the sun, that was smooth and was red without any purple influence. In some Oregon gardens it did not quite measure up to my first impressions, but it was a very good performer as seen in Washington. In my own garden in Salt Lake City, Utah, I bloomed AGATINE for the first time. Here was a real velvety red and one of the smoothest iris I have ever grown. I am looking forward to seeing it bloom on a two- or three-year clump.

MILLIONAIRE, a light golden brown, is one that has so much garden value and so much charm that it has become a must on my list of 1960 purchases. In the same color range, OLYMPIC TORCH made a spot in several gardens which was so bright that I made a special trip across the garden to see what it was.

The most exciting addition to the plicata class in 1960 was ROCOCO as viewed in the Schreiners' gardens. If I were limited to two blue-and-white plicatas, they would be ROCOCO and BELLE MEADE. Out of the white-and-red or white-and-rose plicatas I think Schortman's MEMPHIS LASS is away out front.

Of the older white iris I like CLIFFS OF DOVER, CELESTIAL WHITE, and WHITE FOAM. The best new white I saw was HENRY SHAW, an introduction of Cliff Benson. This white has clarity of color, pleasing form, good height, and branching and ruffling that are superb.

Progress in the variagata class has been slow since the introduction of GOLDEN CROWN and BOLD CONTRAST. However, when I saw Galyon's FIRE CHIEF in the Hamblen garden, I decided that another big stride forward had been made in this class.

During the 1959 season I thought that the best yellow iris I saw was Eva Smith's GOLDEN MASTERPIECE. I lost none of my enthusiasm for this iris during the 1960 season, when I was fortunate enough to bloom this ruffled yellow in my own garden. This iris, along with Hamblen's PRETTY CAROL and Linse's TROPHY were the best I purchased in 1959.

In my opinion the best 1960 introductions I saw were as follows: Schreiner's ROCOCO and VELVET ROBE, Tompkins' FULL VOLTAGE, DeForest's DAWN CREST and DAWN STAR, Plough's RAINBOW GOLD, O. Brown's DAWN FLIGHT and FULL DRESS, Elstrom's SULTAN'S MUSIC introduced by Tell Muhlestein, Muhlestein's WONDERFUL WHITE, Hamblen's FAIR LUZON and BRIGHT CONTRAST.

Just one additional comment about gardens. I got a bigger thrill out of visiting Gordon Plough's commercial iris garden than any others visited last season. The natural setting in Wenatchee, Washington, is one that would be hard to match. We are also fortunate to have available to us in the Salt Lake City-Ogden area a fine display garden maintained by our Regional vice-president, Melba Hamblen. Not only does Mrs. Hamblen have an up-to-date collection of introduced varieties, but she also grows an extensive collection of guest seedlings along with her own which give promise of lovely introductions to come.

By Mrs. Crescent Deru, Ogden

For me, the wonderful season in Utah and its First Regional meeting May 28th was recompense for having missed the Portland convention. Visitors who stopped by the Hamblen garden in Roy on their way home from Portland saw a great many of the newest iris blooming at their best in this well-cared-for, lovely garden.

It is very difficult to select a few of the best from so many well-grown varieties on which to comment. It is impossible to make a choice in the case of MADEMOISELLE versus AMETHYST FLAME or in the case of ALLEGIANCE versus ROYAL CANADIAN, so I must talk about them together.

Gaulter's MADEMOISELLE was first seen in Larry's own garden before it was registered, and at the time, I could hardly believe that an iris "could have everything," plus such exceptional refinement in form. Schreiner's AMETHYST FLAME is similar in color, breeding and perfection, and both have an intriguing area underneath the beard that Tell says comes from their ancestor, DREAMCASTLE. In my own garden, AMETHYST FLAME was the show piece. It is true that both iris are variations of the same color, but each has a distinct personality with the emphasis on beautiful form.

A choice equally impossible to make was between Cook's ALLEGIANCE and Edmison's ROYAL CANADIAN. The color of both is rich, deep, and thrilling; each is distinctive and original. ALLEGIANCE has been described as navy blue, but I think royal blue at full chroma better describes that exciting electric quality of the color. ROYAL CANADIAN is the color of that Royal Tyrian purple reminiscent of the dye used by the ancients for the robes of kings in Caesar's time. There is no textile dye in modern times to compare with the thrilling color in this iris. Added to the remarkable depth of color in these two iris are width and smooth finish.

DOCTOR K is Tell's smooth, coppery brown that has such vibrant color that it doesn't fade, sunburn, or turn dull with age as most browns do.

Connoisseurs will appreciate the charm and personality of the flower; gardeners will praise its performance when the peak of bloom in the garden is spent.

Crosby's MARILYN C is a colorful melody of peach and apricot with a light area in the falls like PALOMINO. A stunning stalk with four open flowers won Queen of the Show here in Ogden this year. In the garden, the color is most distinctive and appealing.

MELODRAMA is the most exciting iris I have ever grown. The breeding possibilities of this iris make me pause each time I pass it with pollen box under arm. I have a healthy respect for the foresight of Paul Cook who sensed the potential of PROGENITOR, an ancestor of MELODRAMA. In its own right, MELODRAMA is a beautiful garden subject and good performer.

CREAM CREST is a tranquil flower. I prefer to call the color ivory rather than cream because it better connotes the pristine, clean beauty of this wide flower of excellent form and magnolia substance. Ivory in the garden is a harmonizer, and we need plenty of it to quiet colors that scream at one another. CREAM CREST is one of Tell's very best.

Tell's UTAH VALLEY was runner-up this year in our show. Above all else a show specimen must be well branched and have the ability to open three or four well-spaced flowers at one time. UTAH VALLEY held up better than any other specimen for the two-day show and was still beautiful with four open flowers at home the third day. The clean contrast of the white spot in the falls is unique and most pleasing. It is a finished flower that is stunning in the garden or at the show.

All of Melba Hamblen's iris have a sturdy stalk, fine form and heavy substance. FAIR LUZON is the loveliest clean, smooth new pink I have seen in the last three years. It has beautiful flaring form, closed standards frosted with lace. It is so distinctive in the pink class that if its name were Mud I would still have to have it.

Melba's FAIRY JEWELS is a border iris out of her tall bearded breeding. It has charm, personality, and is second to none in the white borders. Over and above the desirable qualities of a good iris, it has a charming and original fine-wire gold-laced edging around both falls and standards.

Tell's SAUCY PEACH is the best proportioned border iris I have seen in this color class. This is a miniature and an arranger's darling. I can think of no tall bearded iris that would look like SAUCY PEACH in form if it were scaled down to these proportions.

By Tell Muhlestein, Provo

ALLAGLOW (Tompkins '58). Tall, branched, luscious, bright blend with a flush of violet over the falls. Winner of the 1960 Premio Firenze award. Should become very popular.

BLUE SAILS (O. Brown '60). Light blue out of SWAN BALLET, for the front of the border, but certainly a gorgeous flower.

BRIGHT CLOUD (O. Brown). The finest blue amoena I have seen, for it has form, substance, height, and branching. (To be introduced in 1961).

BRIGHT CONTRAST (Hamblen '60). Brilliant golden yellow with lighter area in falls and a strong yellow beard. A clean combination.

CHARTREUSE BUTTERFLY (Noyd '60). As the name indicates this shows its double portion of BUTTERFLY WINGS blood, and, fascinating too, for its

- CHERIE, PINK LACE, and PINK FORMAL blood. A wide flower with a lot of "green" personality.
- CLOUD DANCER (Plough '59). Wide, ruffled white with tangerine beard.
- COUNTRY CREAM (Sparger). From STAR SHINE X (SNOW FLURRY X AMANDINE). How could it have been anything but great? A cream with a light-blue influence when first opened and that has retained STAR SHINE's form with SNOW FLURRY's ruffling thrown in. Lots of buds (18) and blooms over a long season. (To be introduced in 1961).
- FLYAWAY (J. Nelson '60). Laced and crinkled (not extremely so) violet with amethyst undertones. A quality iris.
- FULL CIRCLE (Tompkins '59). A darker-marked white-and-purple plicata with a strong personality. Beautiful when established. This crossed with ROCOCO should give some handsome seedlings.
- GOLDEN JOPPA (Linse '58). A more golden edition of LADY MOHR with fine shape and good growing qualities.
- HIGH ABOVE (DeForest). This light blue is certainly a magnificent achievement and will be tremendously popular. (To be introduced in 1961).
- JAZZ BABY (Noyd '60). A light green splashed violet. Certainly vibrantly striking and some will think it "so ugly, but cute." Double onco blood (STRIPED BUTTERFLY X ASOKA OF NEPAL); vigorous grower.
- JUNE SONG (Fred Crandall). A ruffled white with some smooth chartreuse at the hafts and on the white beard. Personality!
- LADYSLIPPERS (Suiter '59). The most yellow of the yellow plicatas, with striking cinnamon-brown markings.
- MAGNET (J. Nelson '58). Apricot with good flaring form and a most wide, pronounced, deeper tangerine-apricot beard. This and ORANGE PARADE must some day be crossed.
- MOHR MAGIC (Plough '60). Wide violet. Has a stronger violet beard which appears, from a distance, to be actually black.
- MOHRNING HAZE (Luihn '59). For a CAPITOLA seedling it certainly blooms over a very long season—early to late. The blue-tipped beard gives it distinction.
- MARILYN C (Crosby '58). Still my favorite of the introduced varieties I have seen from that fine parent, FRANCES KENT.
- OLYMPIC TORCH (Schreiner '58). Terrific in size, growth, and other proportions for a golden brown. Quite an iris!
- ORANGE PARADE (Hamblen). This orange has size, width, substance, and vibrancy of rich orange color, as well as a tremendous, tall, ramrod stalk. It is the center of attraction in any company. Truly a breeder's achievement. (To be introduced in 1961).
- ROYAL SPICE (Samuelson '59). One of the last to bloom in the garden. A royal violet with violet-tipped beard. Ruffled and fluted lightly, which gives it more charm. Has VATICAN PURPLE and SPANISH PEAKS blood.
- SPARKLING WATERS (Schreiner '60). A glorious light blue descendant of HELEN MCGREGOR.
- TOMECO (Suiter). Here is a red that looks red from afar and closeup. It holds tremendous promise among the most modern reds. (To be introduced in 1961.)
- TOP HELEN (Tharp). Light blue with blue-tipped beard. Very wide and smoothly finished. An early bloomer. (To be introduced in 1961.)

A Tour of Memphis Gardens

FRANKLIN P. BREWER

HAVING never made an iris tour in Memphis, I eagerly accepted an invitation to go along with two fellow Kentuckians, Mr. R. E. Hale and Mr. Carl Carpenter, both of Owensboro. Since Mr. Carpenter was one of the show judges, he stayed at Jake Scharff's house, and we made a beeline there the first thing. I am not a rose fancier, but it would have made a believer of anyone to see the beauties he has. Farther down in the garden were his irises.

I was attracted to one of the most beautiful seedlings I've ever seen, Jake's 57-31-1. It is a medium light blue with the most beautiful dark-blue beard I ever saw. It is a self with closed standards and flaring falls. It lacks nothing in substance or branching. Jake has others that are very nice, but this is well worth the trip down there. The best praise that I could give it would be to say that Mrs. W. J. Hinkle was very much impressed with it.

Here is a list of the iris I was most impressed with on the tour.

At Jake Scharff's:

Seedling 57-31-1. The blue one with the blue beard.

Seedling 56-21-2B (YESTERYEAR X ORANGE FRILLS). A large cream blend with very shirred falls and standards. Good size and many blooms. But will he introduce it?

WAYWARD WIND (O. Baker). Burnished-bronze self, including the beard. Nice form and heavy substance. Saw it in Wild's garden last year and liked it very much.

AZURE HAVEN (Reynolds). Light-blue self; ruffled, wide petals, and smooth.

ELEANOR'S PRIDE (Watkins). Powder-blue self with closed standards and semiflaring falls; good branching and substance.

HUNTSMAN (Sass). Black-brown self with a velvet finish. Growing very short here, seldom over one foot tall. Good substance.

PIETY (Branch). A nice, tall white with many blooms. I like it.

LULA MARGUERITE (DeForest). A blue blend, tall and ruffled. Very attractive.

TECHNY CHIMES (Bro. Charles). The best clear yellow with tangerine-orange beard that I've ever seen. Excellent growing habits.

FOXCHARM (Fox). This is a beautiful iris that I shall not try to describe other than to say that it is an improvement over LULA MARGUERITE. Excellent in a clump, excellent growing habits.

BIG GAME (Fay). Lavender blue. Blooms are large and poised and there are plenty of them.

REHOBETH (DeForest). A very nice sky-blue self with excellent form and substance.

ROYALTY VELVET (Noyd). A dark wine-red self with brown beard. Shows from afar.

PATIENCE (Schortman). A magenta self that puts on a show. Many blooms, lemon beard.

PRAISEWORTHY (Muhlestein). A powder-blue self with flaring form. Grows well here.

GAY PRINCESS (O. Brown). An attractive lemon-yellow self that looks slightly

green to me. Has nice form and the full amount of ruffles and shirred edges.

LOV-LEE (Glenn Rogers). Not just another plicata, but one with nice growing habits and with ideal-size blooms. Just enough white to set it off. One of the hits at Oklahoma City in 1959.

OYSTER PEARL (Lyon). This one is just as pretty up close as it is far away. A tall, pearl white with a slight trace of pink in the falls. It has ruffling, very good substance, and good branching.

At Bob Carney's:

DEMETRIA (Hinkle). A tall, beautiful blue with flaring falls and slightly closed standards. Substance and good branching make it a great iris.

PURPLE TWILIGHT (Porreca). A tall, vivid, royal-purple self with white beard deepening to orange. Looks very good.

BY LINE (DeForest). Saw this one last year and had to buy it. A very tall plicata of yellow and Corinthian purple, with good substance and branching, that really puts on a show.

MAGIC MOOD (Branch). A orange self, including the beard. Semiflaring falls and placement of buds makes this a nice one.

LA NEGRA FLOR (Crosby). Another of the dark "black" ones. Dark beard. Nice height, good branching, and substance. [Winner of Premio Firenze in 1959.]

ROYALTY VELVET (Noyd). Doing its best here as well as in other places.

At Audubon Park:

DREAM DANCE (C. Larsen). Saw this one last year and had to have it. Once you see it you won't forget it. It is a light golden self with mother of pearl area in the falls.

SUMMER SONG (Nesmith). This glowing orange-gold self got more than the average attention. It's old now but was new to me.

SNOW BALLET (Palmer). A blue white with a flush of blue in the throat. Good substance, semiflaring falls. Putting on a show here.

ANY TIME (Cavagnaro). Another one that can hold its own among the best. Off-white with an ivory cast.

FOXFIRE (Fox). This one was the talk of Memphis before and it still can hold its head up in this fast-growing color. Excellent yellow.

SKY CRYSTAL (Sass). A blue white with heavy substance and nice form.

GRACELLE (Albright). A blend of pink lavender. Large flowers that are wide, ruffled, have heavy substance and shirred edges.

VIOLET GRACE (Wadland). A violet self with lighter area in the center of the falls. Nice.

ROSE SAILS (Pierce). This rose pink appeals to me. It grows well wherever I've seen it. Closed standards and flaring falls. Unlike all others in its class.

MINT JULEP (Recknor). This has large, wide flowers that attract attention. Has a bit of green.

GAY ADVENTURE (Hamblen). A large violet that has a yellow beard, flaring falls, and good substance. A nice one.

ORANGE BANNER (Waters). Indian yellow flushed cadmium orange. Large flowers.

At the C. W. Flowers':

NEW LOVE (Hinkle). When you see Mrs. Hinkle's name on a new iris,

- you need not question it. She introduces nothing but the best and this is "it" for whites. Has the form, substance, and the branching. Excellent.
- OLA IVA (Schoonover). I saw this one at Wild's in 1959 and liked it so well that I bought it. Might not be a worldbeater but it is a nice iris. It has bright yellow standards, the falls are pearly white with a band of gold. It is semiflaring and ruffled.
- FOXGRAPES (Fox). When I saw a color slide of this iris I had my doubts as to its true color. It is one of the most beautiful irises that I've seen. Glowing dark blue with a white-blue beard, it has the substance and the branching to keep this iris in demand for a long time.
- At the Baumans':*
- NATIVE DANCER (Fay). This peach pink is still one of the better ones in a clump. It really puts on a show.
- STARFIRE (Wills). A very nice golden-yellow self.
- NEW HONEY (Wild). Looked just like a jar of honey held up to the sunlight. Interesting.
- MAJOR EFF (Watkins). This is a nice blue with some ruffling; white beard.
- At the Coulsons':*
- GAY PAREE (Plough). This is another iris that I especially like in a clump. The flowers are not large but the chartreuse on the falls and the red beard set it off.
- MAY MAGIC (Schreiner). An orchid-pink self with flaring falls. Good substance. Very popular.
- PRETTY GAY (Plough). A nice white with a fiery red beard. The flowers in this class all seem to be small, but this one is surely as nice as the rest. Very chic and neat.
- DR. WANLASS (Wanlass). A medium-violet self with lots of class.
- CASCADIAN (Linse). A top one in the blue- or green-white class. Very popular and a good grower.
- At the Luther Martins':*
- DREAMY (Linse). Doing well here, and in all gardens.
- PICTURE BOUQUET (Opal Brown). A nice pink self, ruffled and laced.
- BLUE FRECKLES (Schortman). This is another nice-sized plicata with many blooms. This and BY LINE (DeForest) are two of the tallest ones that I've seen and they are excellent.
- MAJORETTE (Miess). I have had this red-violet bicolor for two years and it has not bloomed. After seeing it, I'm glad that I have it. Like it better than GENE WILD. It has better growing habits for me.
- At the Stovalls':*
- REGINA MARIA (Hinkle). This lovely blue iris won the "Queen of the Show" honors in the Memphis show and deserved it. An excellent iris from one of the best hybridizers.
- STARLIFT (C. Benson). A very nice cornflower blue with ruffles. Has broad petals.
- MEMPHIS BELLE (Pierce). A nice orchid pink with tangerine beard.
- EASTMONT (Plough). This violet has Mohr blood, and they do not do well for me; however this one hasn't failed me yet. A knockout in my garden; lots of comments.
- LARGESSE (Wills). A larger AMANDINE. Lots of blooms. Nice form.
- MELISSA (Hinkle). Saw this one last year and liked it very much. It is a medium blue with blue beard. Nice branching and grows well.

IRMA MELROSE (DeForest). Wanted to see this one and it was no disappointment. Lemon-yellow standards, lighter falls with a darker yellow edge. It is flaring and ruffled.

VIOLET RUFFLES (Schortman). This nice violet self has closed standards and ruffled, flaring falls.

MEMPHIS LASS (Schortman). Another of the white plicatas marked with burgundy, and has ruffles.

TAHOLAH (Gibson). This is still my favorite even though it is said to bloom itself out. I'd be glad to risk it.

BRONZE BELL (Schreiner). I have this but am waiting for it to bloom. The standards seem to be placed too deep down in the falls. Some seem to think it might not increase. Very nice color. Will bear watching.

LYNN HALL (D. Hall). Another good one from the "Pink Master." It and JUNE MEREDITH (Muhlestein) are hard to beat. Both have the necessary requirements for a good pink.

GOLDEN GARLAND (D. Hall). There are several in this class, but none with *the* class. The standards are brilliant yellow with falls nearly white, edged in the same yellow. Add lace and you have a very attractive iris.

OLD VIENNA (C. Carpenter). Large flowers with closed standards. Has plenty of substance and can take the weather. Golden-brown standards with violet cast. Falls are of the same violet cast with golden-brown edges.

DARK CHOCOLATE (Murray). A nice chocolate self with flaring falls. Wide petals.

AMETHYST FLAME (Schreiner). A lovely lavender with white beard. Very new and was getting the attention. Has good branching and substance.

ICE CARNIVAL (Watkins). Light-blue standards and white falls. Ruffles too. A charmer.

QUEEN'S LACE (Muhlestein). A beautiful white that is laced. This and LIMELIGHT (D. Hall) are two of the better laced irises.

ENCHANTED PINK (Bro. Charles). A very nice light pink with a pink beard. Closed standards and flaring falls. Good branching.

NIGHT PATROL (C. Benson). Deep violet blue that flares well. Nice.

KIKI (Graves). This one is not too well known but it gives a good account of itself. I have it and like it. A clear blue that sparkles.

At the Reynolds':

Here were row upon row of lovely irises and enough seedlings for the whole country.

At the Harrells':

They had as many irises as anyone else, all excellently grown. Here I saw more Hinkle introductions than in any other garden.

At Mrs. Allen's:

She has more irises in less space than I had ever seen, and she has a large number of the best ones. MELODRAMA (P. Cook) was here, but had only one bloom. Other than this, Mrs. Allen has about the same irises as the others, and all were doing well.

Mr. Brewer is a director of the Tall Bearded Division of the National Robin Program. Address: 1785 Beacon Hill Road, Lexington 66, Kentucky.

Varieties Seen in the Northwest

ROBERT L. JENSEN

The following varieties were admired in various Region 11 and Region 13 gardens:

AZURITE (Sass-Plough). A very clean and appealing blue-and-white plicata with a bluish beard; the markings are very light.

BEAUTY BLUSH (Glenn Morris). Quite a pale pink with cream-and-yellow flush in the falls; rather different and appealing.

DAWN CREST (DeForest). This large, ruffled pink-and-yellow beauty together with its sister, **DAWN STAR**, were Convention highlights at the DeForest garden; much admired.

DOT AND DASH (D. Hall). Different and unusual, this is a heavily marked, almost black-and-white plicata type.

ELIZABETH DEWITZ (Noyd). A bright and showy brown blend with wide, flaring falls and a gold beard; demands attention.

EMMA COOK (P. Cook). A charming new amoena-type with white standards and white falls bordered deep violet. Nothing else is just like it.

FLYAWAY (J. Nelson). This seems to have inherited the fine color from one parent, **FIRST VIOLET**, and heavy lacing from the other parent, **GUSSIE**. It is most attractive.

FULL VOLTAGE (Tompkins). Bright yellow-and-white plicata type, very showy and appealing and rather different from anything else in this color class.

GOLDEN MASTERPIECE (E. Smith). Fine, big golden yellow with a white blaze on the falls; very lovely and gaining popularity.

GYPSY LULLABY (Opal Brown). A distinct and fascinating variety with light-tan standards and rosy-orchid falls; ruffled and flaring form.

LADY BLUEBEARD (Suiter). The most satisfactory blue-bearded white I have grown; a beautiful variety and a fine performer.

LUTE SONG (Tompkins). Clean in appearance and a most attractive light pink. Tall, sturdy growth and excellent branching.

ONE DESIRE (Shoop). One of the nearest to true pink, with a deeper beard; this was a center of interest at the Portland meeting.

ORANGE CRUSH (Suiter). Rather high branched, but the color is stunning—rich, deep apricot-orange. This should be useful to breeders working towards better iris in orange and apricot.

PERIQUE (Beattie). A beautiful, new, deep copper-brown with excellent substance and branching and fine, strong growth.

RAINBOW GOLD (Plough). A big bright yellow with lace; flower form is similar to one of its parents, **BUTTERSCOTCH KISS**.

ROCOCO (Schreiner). A heavily ruffled blue-and-white plicata; a very classy new addition to this color class.

SOARING KITE (J. Nelson). An appealing ivory cream with matching beard and flaring form. This is a beauty and performs well in most gardens.

SPRING NOCTURNE (Boen). An excellent deep-violet arilbred with a dark, velvety signal patch which gives it distinction.

TOMECO (Suiter). A wide, smooth, deep red which is quite tall and has fine form and substance. A good new one.

TROPHY (Linse). One of the finest things to come from **CAPITOLA**; an immense medium blue which makes a stunning clump.

WINTERSET (Hickenlooper). A fine performer nearly everywhere; a very ruffled blue-white with heavy substance and flaring form. Makes a beautiful garden clump.

Mr. Jensen is Regional Vice-President for Region 11, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.

Comments on Louisiana Iris Varieties

We grow a large number of iris, both in quantity and variety. I will list those that I have had the most success with, as to yearly bloom, quality of bloom, and multiplication of rhizomes.

One of my favorites is WHEELHORSE. We have quite a large number of them and I get good bloom every year and good increase. I have done quite a bit of crossing with WHEELHORSE and have come up with some quite good pink and bicolor seedlings. I understand that some of the large yellows have come from WHEELHORSE crosses and both Claude Davis and I have been working with it. Each year I cross WHEELHORSE back on my best seedlings and each year I come up with something a little better.

I'm also fond of SARA GLADNEY and find that it blooms well and is a good parent. Some of my nice seedlings are from SARA GLADNEY and WHEELHORSE.

VIOLET RAY has done exceedingly well for us. It multiplies rapidly, takes all sorts of weather, and blooms yearly. It seems that most of my crosses with it are quite similar to it. In fact, some of my seedlings are almost identical with the "real McCoy."

We have good luck in whites with BARBARA ELAINE TAYLOR and SWAN MOON. I like the little BETTY LEE, a white, very much too, but it didn't bloom for me last year. My prettiest yellows are DIXIE DEB and STRUTTING CANARY, and I have gotten some quite nice seedlings from DIXIE DEB. My STRUTTING CANARY doesn't multiply too well but is lovely. I like particularly the color and branching of DIXIE DEB.

Visitors to my garden always admire MISTIS, PURPLE WONDER, HER MAJESTY, and a few others that I have had only for a year or so and don't know just how well they will do. I have excellent blooms from UPSTART and it is an old favorite of mine, as is BORDEAU BEAUTY and ROYAL GEM. I got a start last year of Claude Davis' NEW OFFERING (to my mind the most beautiful of the blues) and it has done well for me. I also have two rhizomes of LSU BEAUTY which seem to be multiplying. The flower is gorgeous. I plan to do some crossing with it but took the only flower I had this spring to the iris show. I have a start of GREEN TRACERY (Caroline Dorman) but didn't get a bloom on it yet. I understand it is beautiful and quite large.

I grow my iris in raised beds which get quite a bit of sun. I usually dig them each year in August or early September and replant as soon as possible—preferably the same day. We dip them in formaldehyde solution and I have had very little trouble with disease. I add lots of humus to the soil and fertilize quite heavily with 8-8-8 when planting and give them a good mulch of bagasse or rotted leaves. I fertilize again in late December and early January and, of course, water during dry spells all year.

—WILMA (MRS. C. B.) HAMILTON,
7722 Seven Oaks Avenue, Baton Rouge, La.

Affiliates of the American Iris Society

*KERN COUNTY IRIS SOCIETY

President, Mrs. Wilma Simpson, 2412 Ashby Drive, Bakersfield, Calif.

*SACRAMENTO IRIS SOCIETY

President, Mrs. Sam Burnett, 1040 Arcade Blvd., North Sacramento, Calif.

CONNECTICUT IRIS SOCIETY

President, John E. Goett, R.D. 1, Monroe, Conn.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS IRIS SOCIETY

President, Edward E. Varnum, 550 S. Princeton, Villa Park, Ill.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS IRIS SOCIETY

President, John C. Brown, 327 East Park Avenue, Collinsville, Ill.

EMPIRE STATE IRIS SOCIETY

President, Dr. Irwin A. Conroe, Star Route, Altamont, N.Y.

*MINERAL AREA IRIS SOCIETY

President, Elvan E. Roderick, 1406 N. Washington, Farmington, Mo.

DELAWARE IRIS SOCIETY

President, W. T. Hirsch, Golf Road and Leedom Ave., Havertown, Pa.

*MEMPHIS AREA IRIS SOCIETY

President, C. W. Flowers, 1091 Twinkletown Road, Memphis, Tenn.

*BIG D IRIS SOCIETY

President, R. E. Vache, 503 N. Tennant, Dallas 8, Texas.

The conditions under which a state or local iris society may become an Affiliate of AIS are—

1. Its officers and directors must be members of AIS.
2. Participation in the AIS registration and award systems is required.
3. Societies having less than 50 percent of their members belonging to AIS, and meeting the other conditions, will be required to pay a fee of \$25.00.

The names of societies given Affiliate status will be published in the AIS *Bulletin*.

*New affiliates.



A few of the display beds in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Lowell G. Harder, Churchville, New York. Seedling rows in the distance.

Iris, Most Beautiful Flower

Iris, most beautiful flower,
 Symbol of life, love and light;
 Found by the brook, on the meadow,
 Or lofty, on arable height.

You come in such glorious color,
 In hues, the rainbow surpass;
 The chart of color portrays you,
 In petal, or veins, of your class.

You bloom with the first in Winter.
 With the last, in the Fall, you still show;
 You steal the full beauty of Springtime,
 With your fragrance and sharp color glow.

Your form and beauty of flower,
 An artist's desire of full worth;
 So, Iris, we love you and crown you,
 Most beautiful flower on earth!

—EDITH BUCKNER EDWARDS

New AIS Affiliates

THE KERN COUNTY IRIS SOCIETY (California) had its first formal meeting in the Hall of Flowers, at the Kern County Fair Grounds, on May 12, 1960. Its current membership is 38, and 22 of them are AIS members, residing in Bakersfield, Wasco, and Oildale.

Activities scheduled include spring meetings, with guest speakers, February through June, tours of local gardens, and an iris show to be held in Bakersfield on April 8 and 9. The show chairman is Mr. Amos Kleinsasser, of Bakersfield. Meetings in September and October are also planned.

THE SACRAMENTO IRIS SOCIETY, first called the Northern California Iris Society, was organized in 1950 by Mr. Carl Quadros and Mr. Willard Pankost, with 57 charter members. Its membership now numbers 126.

Meetings are held each month. The programs feature slides and guest speakers. Scheduled events are a spring garden meeting, summer potlucks, and a sale. The Society has held ten iris shows in cooperation with AIS; the 1961 show will be held April 29 and 30.

The officers are: Mrs. Sam Burnett, president; Mrs. Marilyn Holloway, first vice president; Mrs. H. S. Cann, second vice president; Miss Lois Carman, secretary; Mrs. A. T. Kiernan, treasurer; directors are Mrs. L. J. Holloway, Mrs. Frank Luevano, Mrs. Al Nahas, and Mrs. W. D. Stover.

The BIG D IRIS SOCIETY, in Dallas, Texas, was formed on September 2, 1960. It meets monthly at the Singing Hills Garden Center. Dues are \$1 a year.

A hybridizing and scientific group is being established and this group will put on programs in the future.

In October, the Society was host to the presidents of the Iris Society of Dallas, Mrs. Joe L. Bergin; the Fort Worth Iris Society, Mr. Paul Horn; the Iris Society of Grand Prairie, Mr. Jimmy Williams, and Area Chairman, Mrs. H. S. Keough. Plans for the 1961 Region 17 show were discussed by Mr. Horn and Mr. Tom Hughes, show chairman.

Officers of the Big D Iris Society are: Mr. R. E. Vache, president; Mrs. L. O. Jordan, first vice president; Mrs. Ivan Harrell, second vice president; Mrs. H. F. Fulkerson, show chairman; Mrs. C. I. Motes, secretary, and Mr. Jake Skaer, treasurer.

THE MEMPHIS AREA IRIS SOCIETY came into being in 1953 primarily for the purpose of cooperation with the city of Memphis in the establishment in its Audubon Park of the Ketchum Memorial Iris Garden. The original irises planted in the garden came from the collection of Mrs. Morgan Ketchum, donated to the city by her family after Mrs. Ketchum's death. The new society agreed to assume "responsibility for the collection, adding new ones as time goes on, and remove the older iris as they become obsolete."

In the *Bulletin* for July 1956, Mrs. William F. Murrah describes the stages in the preliminary work and the planning of the irises and ornamental trees and shrubs in the six-acre tract. AIS members who attended the annual meeting in Memphis in 1957 will remember the visit to this beautiful and spacious garden as one of the high points of the convention.

REVIEW

The Genus Iris—Its Pigments and Chromosomes, by William Howlett Gardner. DYESTUFFS (quarterly publication of National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical Corporation, 40 Rector Street, New York 6, N.Y.) Vol. 43, No. 6, June 1960.

Dr. Gardner is Manager of Chemical Literature for National Aniline Division; he is also a member of the American Iris Society. He wrote this article not to present iris chemistry to his fellow irisarians, but to present irises to his fellow chemists.

The article starts with an introduction to the species of the genus iris and to the history of the tall bearded iris and then plunges into a thorough and professional account of what is known of the chemistry of flower pigments in general and of iris pigments in particular.

Dealing first with the anthocyanins and anthoxanthins, the author tells us that pelargonidin, cyanidin and delphinidin are the most widely distributed in nature; that delphinin is the chief anthocyanin of the onco and regelia irises and violanin the purple-blue coloring agent for our dwarf and tall bearded irises. These dyes are analogous in form to the familiar phenolphthalein and behave as indicators, more reddish when strongly acid and more blue when strongly alkaline. This is due to the effect of changes in acidity on the formation of different salt complexes such as iron or aluminum. It is believed that the anthocyanins are produced from a colorless pseudobase which is present in hybrids with the dominant inhibitor, *I*.

Anthoxanthins are derivatives of flavones, and serve mainly to intensify the anthocyanin colors; their presence may be identified by exposing the petals to ammonia which turns them yellow, or green in the presence of anthocyanins. Tannins are also known to act as copigments. It seems to be a fact that anthocyanins and anthoxanthins are derived from a common precursor, and that there is competition between them. Their production seems to be associated with excess sugars.

The processes by which these pigments are synthesized in living matter are reversible and are all controlled by enzymes. Only one initial substance, acetaldehyde, is required for the formation of all of the intermediates involved in their synthesis.

The section on carotenes and xanthophylls is equally interesting. Three carotenes and two xanthophylls have been found in *Iris variegata*, which is considered the source of all yellows in our TBs, says our author. Beta-carotene, the orange of carrots, is close to Vitamin A. Alpha and gamma-carotenes are isomers of beta-carotene, and gamma-carotene is intermediate in structure between beta-carotene and lycopene, the coloring matter of the tangerine beard and pink petal in irises.

Xanthophylls are oxidation products of the carotenes and in irises are usually associated with beta-carotene and add depth of color to that of the carotenes. They are found alone only in irises which are completely devoid of anthocyanins, and are responsible for the lemon-ice effect.

These pigments have all been prepared synthetically, and as synthetic products would fall in the same class as commercial dyes covered by paragraphs 27 and 28 of the Tariff act. The chemical steps in their production

in plants are very different from what a dye chemist would plan for the synthesis of an anthocyanin.

Although Dr. Gardner has not done any biochemical work with iris or other flower pigments, he has worked with resins and shellacs which are chemically similar. Because of his familiarity with both natural and synthetic processes, he is uniquely suited to presenting this basic chemical information. It is well timed as a complement to the Werckmeister article in AIS *Bulletin* No. 158; both together give a thorough summary of our present knowledge of the biochemistry of iris pigments.

Dr. Gardner has followed up his chemical information with a brief summary of genetics in general and of what is known of the inheritance of iris colors. It is evident that the literature on this has been thoroughly combed, but in the interest of brevity and because of the audience for whom the material is intended, the author has left out the "ifs, buts and ands" from some rather hypothetical ideas, thus giving certain arguable theories the appearance of fact, and he has omitted exact references to his authorities for such statements. Two instances of speculative matter to which exception might be taken are the statements on page 156 that the tangerine factor is an epistatic dominant, and on page 157, that the pumila inhibitor does not seem to eliminate color in crosses with TB plicatas.

Instead of a list of references, the author gives a list of publications for further reading. The text is profusely illustrated with chemical figures, and there is an excellent glossary of chemical, biological, genetic and just plain iris terms. The publication is handsomely printed in maroon ink on coral paper, and this particular issue has on its front cover a magnificent photograph of *Iris fulva*, beaded with water droplets and looking rather more pink than its natural copper color.

—BEE WARBURTON

How to Join an AIS Robin

Applications for membership in Robins in any Division may be made directly to National Robin Director, *John A. Bartholomew, 35 Pine Grove Street, Milton 86, Massachusetts*. Please indicate the Division in which you wish to enroll. The IRISES IN GENERAL DIVISION is recommended for fairly new irisarians wishing to gain broad background in both tall bearded and other types of irises. This Division also has special groups for those interested in growing irises for exhibition. The GENERAL HYBRIDIZING DIVISION is recommended for beginning breeders. Those interested in joining a robin within their Regions may contact either the National Robin Director or their own Regional Robin Representative. The AIS offers robin groups within the following Divisions of interest:

IRISES IN GENERAL

TALL BEARDED

ARILS AND ARILBREDS

MEDIANS IN GENERAL

BORDER BEARDED

MINIATURE TALL BEARDED

INTERMEDIATE BEARDED

STANDARD DWARF BEARDED

MINIATURE DWARF BEARDED

GENERAL HYBRIDIZING

ADVANCED HYBRIDIZING

LOUISIANA IRISES

SIBERIANS

JAPANESE

SPURIAS

SPECIES AND NATIVES

REBLOOMING IRISES

IRIS PHOTOGRAPHY

HISTORICAL IRISES

INTERNATIONAL (GENERAL)

REGIONAL ROBINS

1960 Membership Campaign Results

ROBERT S. CARNEY

The 1960 Membership Campaign began on October 1, 1959, with 5483 members in good standing, including those from foreign countries. At the close of the campaign on September 30, 1960, there were 5888 members in good standing or a net increase of 405. Twelve Regions show an increase in membership, ten show a decrease in membership and two Regions remained static. A number of delinquent members have paid their dues since the close of the campaign but these are not included in the membership total at September 30, 1960.

PRIZE WINNERS

The Grand Prize of a life membership to the member securing the highest number of membership points was won by Mrs. Bernice Roe of Region 14, with a total of 253 points. The second prize in this category, consisting of a 10-year membership, was won by Mr. Fremont Radcliffe of Region 14, with 143 points, and the third prize of a 5-year membership was won by Mrs. Mona Stripp of Region 14, with 91 points.

The Grand Prize of a life membership to the Regional Vice President of the Region which achieved the highest net gain in membership was won by Mrs. Myrle Nahas, RVP of Region 14, with a net increase of 109.

The Grand Prize of a life membership to the Regional Vice President of the Region which achieved the highest percentage gain in new members in excess of its assigned quota of 25% of its membership, was won by Mrs. Melba Hamblen, RVP of Region 12, with an excess of 437%. The second prize in this category, consisting of a 10-year membership, was won by Mrs. Ruth Pressey, RVP of Region 23, with an excess of 244%, and the third prize of a 5-year membership was won by Mrs. Myrle Nahas, RVP of Region 14, with an excess of 100%.

See next page for summary of campaign results.

Iris Slides for Rental

The American Iris Society maintains several excellent sets of color slides for rental. One set is made up of a variety of iris such as Dutch, Siberian, Louisiana, Japanese, Douglasiana, and Spuria. Other sets are of tall bearded iris, showing many of the recent award winners and top favorites, as well as selected garden scenes.

Each set contains 100 slides, 35mm size. A list giving the names of the iris accompanies each set.

AIS slides are a great help in making selections of new iris for your garden, keeping you informed of the better newer varieties, and creating additional interest in your iris society or garden club. They are just the thing for a fine program.

Requests for slides should be made well in advance for proper scheduling, preferably 30 days or more. Include a second optional date if possible. Give the exact date desired, so that slides can be sent to reach you in advance of your meeting date.

The rental fee is \$5.00, payable in advance for each set of 100 slides. Make check to the American Iris Society and mail with your request.

—ROBERT SCHREINER, *Cochairman, Photographic Committee,*
Route 2, Box 301, Salem, Oregon

Summary of 1960 Membership Campaign Results

Region	Members Oct. 1, 1959	1960 Quota	New Members		Members Oct. 1, 1960	Net Gain or Loss
			Reported By RVPs	Total New Members		
1	228	57		23	227	-1
2	346	86		67	342	-4
3	172	43	30	65	216	44
4	284	71	119	124	373	89
5	108	27	31	32	117	9
6	481	120	8	87	492	11
7	221	55	47	61	235	14
8	80	20		14	81	1
9	284	71	52	65	280	-4
10	62	15	9	9	59	-3
11	96	24	7	19	95	-1
12	78	19	102	103	177	99
13	303	76		37	301	-2
14	329	82	164	*164	438	109
15	211	53	24	29	229	18
16	75	19		13	75	
17	434	108	39	91	452	18
18	359	90		71	391	32
19	127	32	21	23	114	-13
20	127	32	15	17	127	
21	294	73	25	33	250	-44
22	326	81		54	289	-37
23	72	18	62	63	133	61
24	235	59	45	45	224	-11
Foreign	5,332	1,331	800	1,309	5,717	385
	151	38		24	171	20
TOTAL	5,483	1,369	800	1,333	5,888	405

*Does not include 10 new members secured by Region 14 but belonging in other Regions.

To Slides Photographers

The sudden passing of Mr. Al Lauck, our fine slides chairman, left his successor with unfinished business. Mr. Lauck had invited several enthusiastic iris photographers to make colored slides for the AIS collection during the 1960 flowering season. Now that I am in charge of the collection of colored slides, it will be appreciated if any person who was so invited by Mr. Lauck send me any slides he has made to assist in building up additional sets.

Each year there has been an accelerated demand for these slides; as members of the AIS, your help will be greatly appreciated.

—ROBERT SCHREINER, *Cochairman, Photographic Committee*,
Route 2, Box 301, Salem, Oregon

Report of Region 3

L. P. MAINS, RVP

GREETINGS to our iris friends, wherever you are, from Region 3 (Pennsylvania and Delaware). We are pleased to report that we had an excellent 1960 season of bloom, with good reports coming in from all of the Region.

A regional meeting was held in the Philadelphia area on May 28 and 29 with the Delaware Valley Iris Society as hosts for the occasion. While the day started off very much like those experienced at the Portland meeting, the weather cleared and the gardens visited were either at peak bloom or just a little beyond. After dinner, a meeting was held at Tyler Arboretum where Dr. and Mrs. John C. Wister introduced us to the Arboretum. The new director of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Mr. Carleton Lees (an AIS member), was introduced and spoke briefly. It was a memorable day for all of those who attended.

Four of our most travelled judges responded to a request for varietal comments on the best varieties they had seen during the season. Mrs. William E. Chambers burned up gasoline and tires visiting the Delaware, eastern Pennsylvania, and northern New Jersey gardens. Mrs. Walter Kimmick spent a week at Portland with the Pennsylvania delegation, attended the Regional meeting, and covered the western Pennsylvania gardens. Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Landt arrived at Portland via Japan. In Portland, Gustave sky-hooted around looking at azaleas and rhododendrons while Mrs. Landt attended to the more serious business of judging irises. Mr. John C. Lyster visited the gardens of Delaware, eastern Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, and made two trips to the New England gardens of Region 1. Their reports follow.

Mrs. William E. Chambers, Merion Station, Pa.

The big thrill of the 1960 season for me was an ice-blue white seedling from SNOW FLURRY bred by Miss Cherry McCracken, Chester, Pa. This was excellent: strong tall stems, three well-spaced branches; huge, ruffled, full-rounded flowers of firm substance, with three blooms out in alternate spacing. She had other good seedlings in pinks and blends. The plants were all well grown.

BLUE PARASOL (Bartholomew). Huge blue with yellow haft, full and flaring and full of bloom.

CHERITO (Corey). Ruffled stands, flaring falls in lemon yellow, slightly darker beard, medium-size flower of clean, clear color.

ELEANOR'S PRIDE (Watkins). Strong stalk with large, flaring, pale-blue flowers of top substance, wide falls with white area at tip of lemon beard.

MAYFLOWER (Knowlton). Good stem, three branches, firm, ruffled stands with flaring falls in medium blue, slight white on haft at tip of beard. Good.

PURPLE TWILIGHT (Porreca). Best branching I have seen in recent years, 5 branches starting 8 inches from ground so that stem is in perfect balance. Excellent ruffled purple with big white spot at beard, like PURPLE RUFFLES.

NORTHBROOK (Fay). This I returned to twice. An ice-blue white, low branched with 3 well-placed blooms, firm stands, flaring falls. Very cool. Good.

QUEEN'S CHOICE (Rex Brown). Closed stands, horizontal falls laced, yellow haft and beard on pale violet. I liked it.

GOLDEN JOPPA (Linse). Two branches, cream stands, gold-flush falls. Appealing to me.

SUMMER SUNSET (Cassebeer). A border iris. Quite the most intense orange I have seen. Color plus.

Mrs. Gustave E. Landt, Norristown, Pa.

So many varieties I had wanted to see were not blooming in Portland. Comment on the newer iris sounds very repetitive—all are tall, ruffled, good substantanced, and handsome. There were more new plicatas in evidence than usual.

ALLAGLOW (Tompkins). Bright blend of gold and orange, domed standards; flaring, ruffled falls; good stalk and branching.

ALLEGIANCE (Cook). Handsome, tall, dark blue. Fine in every way.

ALPENROSE (Schreiner). Silvery, lavender rose; tall, well-branched, fine substance, horizontally flaring falls.

BLACK SWAN (Fay). Beautiful, ruffled, velvety red black. No venation, many blooms.

CARLA (DeForest). Tall pinkish apricot. Flaring, ruffled falls. Lovely.

CELESTIAL SNOW (Brother Charles). Magnificent, tall, flaring white, heavily ruffled.

CONCORD RIVER (Buttrick). Exceptionally good light blue. Tall, with domed standards and broad, flaring falls.

DAWN CREST and DAWN STAR (DeForest). These are very similar with little to choose between them. Both are subtle blends of pink and yellow; DAWN CREST, the deeper color. They are tall, ruffled, have good substance, and are very attractive.

DOT AND DASH (Hall). Seen in a flower arrangement at the Cooley's showroom. Intriguing color combination—almost black and white.

HIGH ABOVE (DeForest). To me the most beautiful new iris seen blooming in Portland. Tall, light blue, fine stalk and branching. Lovely form.

ROCOCO (Schreiner). Very ruffled plicata, gay and jaunty with interesting pattern in snowy white and deep blue. Well-branched, strong stalks and good substance.

SNOW BALLET (Palmer). Ruffled blue white with deeper blue at the haft. Very crisp.

ROYAL ENSIGN (H. F. Hall). A Siberian, first seen in Syracuse. This was a gorgeous mass of color in Dr. Kleinsorge's garden.

John C. Lyster, Aldan, Pa.

Ten of the newer iris which I thought were outstanding in 1960:

PRETTY CAROL (Hamblen). A standout in orchid with good branching, in three gardens.

POET'S DREAM (Opal Brown). One of the very best in a crowded field of ruffled whites.

BLACK ONYX. One of Schreiner's better velvet blacks; branching very good.

FABULOUS (Kleinsorge). A larger and more vivid ORIENTAL GLORY; the best I have ever seen in this color.

BON VOYAGE (Plough). Very delicate and unusual coloring of white and lavender.

HINDU WAND (Plough). A different buff with brown hafts new to this area.

PURPLE RUFFLES (Schortman). A fine, ruffled blue violet with white in center of falls.

INSIDE STORY (Linse). A huge, flaring and ruffled onco in mauve seen at the Presby Garden.

DON OF GAVIN (Savage). Flaring rose bicolor with real class despite some haft marking.

TOLL GATE. Tall blue amoena from Cook that shows promise.

Among the seedlings seen, the following were the best in my opinion:

Moldovan F57-5. The parent of the new introduction COURT BALLET; wonderful substance with bloom lasting five days.

Cassebeer 742. Cross of SWEETHEART'S FOLLY and PATRICIAN—fine white with gold heart.

Mrs. Walter L. Kimmick, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Portland is in a land of milk and honey, where nature is at its very best. The scenic beauty, lush gardens, and hospitable, friendly irisarians of the Northwest, combined to make the 1960 Annual Meeting one we shall long remember.

A preview of the Shoop garden gave us ample time to see George's large field of seedlings before the Annual Meeting opened. Many seedlings were still in bud, but of those in flower I especially admired B55-43, a clean, orange-toned self of fine substance, which is heavily ruffled and flaring. B55-17 is a well-formed apricot. B57-16 is a large, flaring, ruffled, deep, deep pink with a wide self beard. I considered this the pinkest pink in existence until I saw his ONE DESIRE a few days later in Beattie's garden. There is a striking resemblance between the two.

At the Cooley Gardens, MARRIOTT (Marriott) was distinguished by its heavy substance and deep-blue beard on a pale-blue self.

IRENE BROWN (Rex Brown) is a wide, flaring, clear pink, had a coral beard, and both form and branching were excellent.

A fine clump of INVERNESS (Watkins), a superb pure white, showed less storm damage than anything else in the garden.

The quantity and quality of bloom in the DeForest garden was almost bewildering. DAWN STAR and DAWN CREST (DeForest), carrying the coloration of their parent, FRANCES KENT, captured the lion's share of attention.

HIGH ABOVE (DeForest), an exquisite light blue with blue beard, was nicely ruffled and flaring, had a good stalk and branching, and was above average in substance. It was greatly admired by everyone.

The treasure trove of iris at the Schreiner Garden was a delight. Frilly blue ROCOCO, smooth mahogany red VELVET ROSE, and the large, ruffled, amethyst lavender AMETHYST FLAME were true to the color plates and descriptions in Schreiners' catalog. The rich black-violet BLACK ONYX, with its broad parts and fine form, was eclipsed by the newest member of Schreiner blacks, LICORICE STICK, a smooth, sooty, red black of superb proportions. In the formal garden, where mass plantings in geometric designs are featured, the concentration of bronze/browns in adjacent plots made comparison easy.

BRONZE BELL and BRASS ACCENTS appeared to have the best substance and showed less fading after a week's inclement weather.

In Chet Tompkins' garden, his silky, clean, deep-pink LUTE SONG, was undisputed champion. It has broad petals, domed standards and ruffled, flaring falls. A soft golden flush lights up the whole blossom. Both stalk and branching are superb. His 57-28A, a true blue of good form and heavy substance, is a worthy competitor to GALILEE. And his 58-123A, a dainty blue-and-white plicata, was one of the loveliest plics I saw at the convention.

On display at Dr. Kleinsorge's garden was his new FABULOUS, a mahogany red with a deep-purple suffusion and prominent gold beard. Stalks were tall and strong, and branching good. Large, well-grown clumps of Dr. Kleinsorge's previous introductions, beautiful shrubs and perennials in full flower made this garden a delight to visit. Especially magnificent was a large stand of skimmia back of his home, quite the best I saw in Portland.

Report of the Treasurer¹

Financial Statement

For Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1960

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash in Banks

Easton-Taylor Trust Co., St. Louis (transfer acct.)	\$2,675.15	
Easton-Taylor Trust Co., St. Louis (petty cash)	1,000.00	
American Bank & Trust Co., Lansing (admin. acct.)	9,794.76	\$13,469.91

RESERVE FUNDS

American Bank & Trust Co. (Savings Acct. #12749)	7,508.14	
American Bank and Trust Co. (Scien. & Research Acct.)	3,054.20	10,562.34

INVESTMENTS

7 U.S. Series J Bonds \$1000 Maturity Value each	5,040.00	
2 U.S. Series J Bonds \$500 Maturity Value each ..	720.00	5,760.00

PHYSICAL ASSETS (Estimated)

Furniture and equipment	300.00	
1500 Books, <i>Garden Irises</i>	7,500.00	
Other books, Check Lists, Bulletins, etc.	1,500.00	
Exhibition Supplies	1,420.00	10,720.00
Total Net Worth		\$40,512.25

¹The books and records of the Treasurer were examined by Harris, Reames & Ambrose, Certified Public Accountants, P.O. Box 237, Lansing 2, Michigan, and their report, dated November 7, 1960, is on file in the office of the Executive Secretary, 2237 Tower Grove Boulevard, St. Louis 10, Mo.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements

CASH IN BANKS, October 1, 1959			
Farmers' State Bank (Checking Acct.)	\$12,075.66		
Easton-Taylor Trust Co., (Petty Cash)	1,000.00		\$13,075.66
		<hr/>	
CASH RECEIPTS FOR FISCAL YEAR			38,110.02
			<hr/>
			\$51,185.68
DISBURSEMENTS FOR YEAR	31,110.77		
TRANSFERS TO OTHER ACCOUNTS			
Cash Reserve	\$6,300.00		
Scientific & Research	305.00	6,605.00	37,715.77
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
CASH IN BANKS, October 1, 1960			
Easton-Taylor (Petty Cash)		1,000.00	
Easton-Taylor (Transfer)		2,675.15	
American Bank & Trust (Administra- tive)		9,794.76	\$13,469.91
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Statement of Receipts

Memberships

Renewal Single Annual	\$12,404.28		
Renewal Family Annual	3,094.00		
Renewal Single Triennial	2,467.66		
Renewal Family Triennial	875.50		
New Single Annual	4,078.57		
New Family Annual	956.00		
New Single Triennial	908.50		
New Family Triennial	137.00		
Sustaining	150.00		
Research	306.00		
Life	700.00		
British Iris Society	324.50	\$26,402.01	
	<hr/>		

Other

Books and Color Charts	804.21		
Bulletins	156.70		
Check Lists	124.13		
Slides	472.25		
Membership Tapes	260.00		
Bulletin Advertising	2,079.20		
Registration Committee	582.59		
Exhibition Committee	2,003.64		
Miscellaneous	29.27		
<i>Garden Irises</i>	4,869.32		
Iris Seals	198.20		
Stationery	128.50	11,708.01	
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Total Receipts \$38,110.02

Total Receipts\$38,110.02

Statement of Disbursements

Bulletin Expense

Salaries ²	\$1,749.97	
Printing	9,459.52	
Engraving	423.29	
Postage and Envelopes	666.07	
Supplies	2.40	
Miscellaneous	389.82	\$12,691.07

Secretary's Office Expense

Salaries ²	5,833.27	
Postage	1,439.44	
Printing	422.88	
Supplies	129.10	
Telephone and Telegraph	209.43	
Insurance	196.56	
Freight and Express	31.37	
Refunds	49.83	
Secretary's Travel and Expense	456.35	
Books, etc., for resale	514.60	
Gifts (in lieu of rent)	720.00	
Miscellaneous	185.53	
Garden Irises	1,376.70	
Election Expense ³	984.51	
Equipment repairs and maintenance ..	37.20	
Advertising	561.00	
Judges Handbook	750.00	13,897.77

Other Expenses

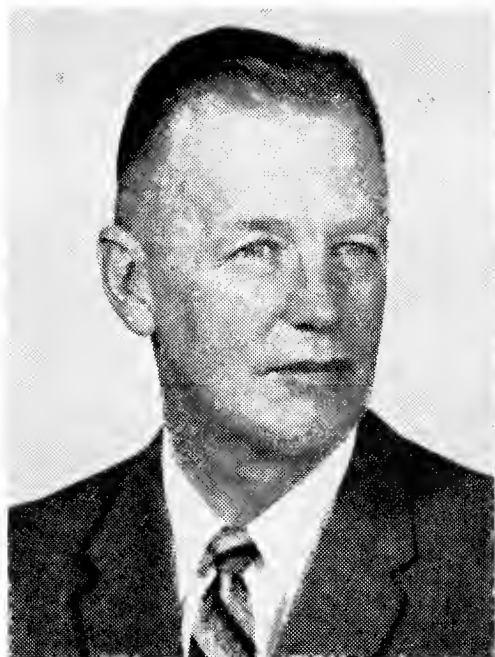
Awards Account	548.55	
Exhibition Account	1,942.67	
Membership Account	326.75	
Registration Account	331.27	
Robin Account	281.79	
Slides Account	158.52	
RVP Account	289.19	
Officers Printing Account	130.96	
Payroll Taxes	512.23	4,521.93

Total Disbursements\$31,110.77

Excess of Receipts over Disbursements\$ 6,999.25

JAY C. ACKERMAN, Treasurer

²Salaries for 13 months included.
³Includes \$483.77 for 1959 election and \$500.74 for 1960 election.



Mr. Ulm



Mrs. Ferguson



Mrs. Teeter

Introducing New RVPs

Seven new Regional Vice Presidents were formally appointed at the fall meeting of the Board of Directors. They are: Region 1, Mr. Carleton J. Ulm; Region 5, Mrs. Drew Ferguson; Region 7, Mrs. V. E. Teeter; Region 8, Mr. Granvil B. Gable; Region 13, Dr. Frederick R. Judy; Region 21, Mrs. Pat Parsons, and Region 24, Mrs. Paul F. Brown. The addresses are given on page 4.

CARLETON J. ULM answered the request for biographical information as follows: "I began raising iris and joined the Society about seven years ago. My interest lies principally with the tall bearded, and as this interest increased over the past few years so also did photography. By combining these two, a full-time hobby developed. I have been with the New England Telephone Company for nearly thirty years, and presently am employed as a Division Supervisor in the Southeast Division."

MRS. DREW FERGUSON (Elizabeth D.) supplied the following: "I have grown iris for twelve years and I am very grateful for the pleasure they have given me. I'm a past president of the Georgia Iris Society; have been chairman or cochairman of most of the local iris shows; have won lots of ribbons—three purple rosettes and a couple of bronze medals. I have been an accredited AIS judge for about eight years."

Mrs. Ferguson is married to a doctor and has three teen-age children.

MRS. V. E. TEETER (Loraine) has grown and hybridized iris for several years. She holds office in the Louisville Area Iris Society and is especially interested in the society's annual show.

MR. GRANVIL B. GABLE wrote: "Over twenty years ago I became interested in growing iris as a hobby. My collection consisted of such varieties as MME. CHEREAU, EROS, SENSATION, MILDRED PRESBY, and PRINCESS BEATRICE.



Mr. Gable



Mrs. Parsons



Dr. Judy

Eventually when my collection included PRAIRIE SUNSET, WABASH, LOS ANGELES, and THE RED DOUGLAS I thought it the ultimate of perfection.

"I helped organize the Twin City Iris Society and have served as a director almost continuously, working to help promote interest in the iris as a popular flower. My commercial garden at this time contains over five hundred of the finest varieties obtainable, and I believe that many varieties have been discarded through the years."

Mr. Gable recently retired as a foreman of the Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Post Office after forty-three years of service in the Postal Transportation Service. Under the name of Gable Iris Garden, Mr. Gable has been a consistent advertiser in the *Bulletin*.

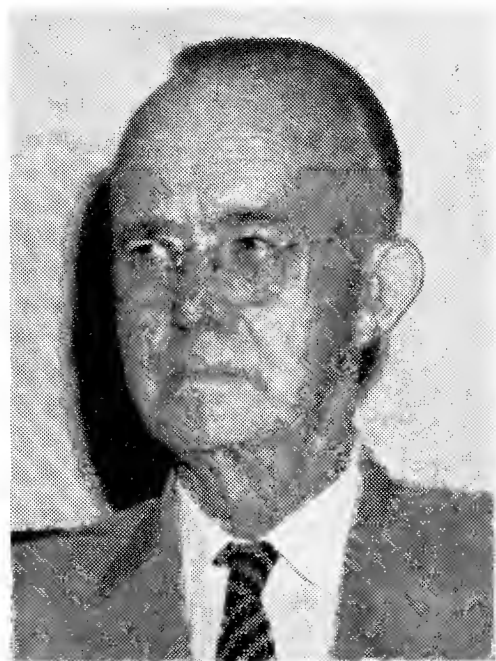
DR. FREDERICK R. JUDY became a member of the AIS about 1953 and did his first iris breeding that year. His special interests are reds, and documentary photography of iris. In 1959, he was president of the Inland Empire Iris Society (Spokane, Washington). He is a physician and surgeon, in general practice, in which he is associated with his wife, Dr. Harriet Emigh Judy.

MRS. PAT PARSONS wrote: "My husband Gene and I have been interested in growing and hybridizing iris for ten years, and have grown them commercially for eight years. We have introduced two of our own, BLUE GENES (HC, 1957) and SUNDAY MORN. We are trying for the perfect black, red, or green iris; but our second aim is strong, sturdy-stemmed iris, so we can do without reed stakes during rain and wind."

It's no problem to think up likely crosses out of season. It is a problem to really make them. I found it helped keep down temptation if I sat in the house and wrote the labels before ever going out; then I actually made my planned crosses instead of spur of the moment ideas.—*Jean Witt, Seattle, Washington*

The New Members of the Board

Four new members have joined the Board of Directors. Elected by the membership are: Larry Gaulter, of California; Claude C. O'Brien, of North Carolina, and Robert Schreiner, of Oregon. The fourth is Don Waters, of Ohio, selected by the Board to fill the vacancy which resulted from the death of Albert G. Lauck, of Ohio.



Mr. O'Brien

CLAUDE C. O'BRIEN became a member of the Society in 1945 and has been a judge for several years. In 1959 he was appointed Regional Vice President for Region 4. During a period of organization the Region enjoyed considerable increase in activity and growth in membership. Through the enthusiastic efforts of the members of the Region, Mr. O'Brien was awarded a life membership in the Society for the highest net Regional membership gain and the highest percentage of new members, in the 1959 membership campaign. He has served on the special study committee on Regional organization. A hobby of his is iris hybridizing and he grows many seedlings.

Mr. O'Brien is a pharmacist and for the past thirty-two years has been copartner in a retail drug business. His address is 1216 Bellevue Street, Greensboro, North Carolina.

LARRY GAULTER bought his first collection of irises from Sam Carpenter, of Oswego, Kansas, in 1920. Carpenter had advertised 12 named varieties for \$1. He relates: "As I lived then not far from Oswego, I made the trip over there one weekend to personally pick out the collection. There were a goodly number of visitors in the garden, but it irked me that Sam would not take the time to dig the plants right then so that I could take them home with me."

He acknowledges having become an avid collector of irises, that he does hybridizing (see his "Love Those Plicatas!" also his photograph, in the October 1960 *Bulletin*), and has been RVP for Region 14.

Mr. Gaulter served in the Navy during World War II. An "ex-tenor-saxophone player," he is now a painting and decorating contractor. His address is, 20124 Catalina Drive, Castro Valley, California.

ROBERT SCHREINER has been growing irises since his earliest recollections. His interest in iris was fired by his father, F. X. Schreiner, one of America's early fanciers and a close friend of Mr. John C. Wister, first president of AIS. One of Robert's most prized possessions was the gift from his father on graduation from grade school, Dykes' book *The Genus Iris*.

Continuing his close association with his father in their commercial gardens in St. Paul, Minnesota, Robert Schreiner has been familiar with the development of iris from the famous firsts, such as DOMINION, to the creations from all over the world.

Upon the death of his father in 1931, Robert Schreiner assumed not only the continuation of the commercial gardens, but also was selected to continue his father's membership on the AIS Board of Directors.

Two landmarks of the Schreiners in iris culture were the color classifications first developed by F. X. Schreiner, and the selection of the 100 Most Popular Iris, later adopted by the AIS in its symposium of 100 Favorite Iris.

Feeling the need for more time to spend outdoors with the iris, the Schreiners decided to move to Oregon. After World War II the move to Salem, Oregon, was accomplished and there, in association with his brother and sister, Robert Schreiner continues to grow iris. He is one of the country's most successful hybridizers and has introduced many award-winning varieties.

While iris remain Mr. Schreiner's major interest, he finds almost everything in the world of interest—persons, places and things. He enjoys reading, likes music and sports. Asked once what he missed most since the move from Minnesota, he replied: "That Scotch game, curling—on ice!" He and his wife, Jeanette, have four children in their early years. He wonders whether one of his children or his brother's children will continue the family interest in iris. Address: Route 2, Box 301, Salem, Oregon.

DONALD G. WATERS—or Don Waters, as he is more generally known to members of the Society—has returned to Board membership after an interim of a few years.

Mr. Waters' interest in irises is of long standing and has taken various forms. For more than twenty years he has been a breeder of irises, and many of his introductions are widely known; he has served as chairman of the AIS Slides Committee, and he has been a leader in efforts to improve the quality of iris judging.

From 1939 to 1946, Mr. Waters was Director of Conservation for the State of Ohio.

Address: 303 Clinton Street, Elmore, Ohio.

Hybridizing

NATIVE DANCER is on my schedule for extensive use. Its parents are ((PINK CAMEO x *I. pallida*) x NEW HORIZON)) X MARY RANDALL. What a pedigree! This is a peach-pink self with a pink beard. It is heavy-substanced, well branched and floriferous. I believe this to be one of Orville Fay's best natural "must haves" for breeders. If you have any of these varieties you might look over their qualifications. They are BELLERIVE, COUNTRY BUTTER, MOONLIGHT SERENADE, RUFFLED ORGANDY, SO SWEET, and finally two favorites of mine, FRANCES KENT and WONDERBAR. If you like lace these have lovely form: BONNIE DUNDEE and SUGARPLUM.—*Alvin Luzon, Canada*

DREAMCASTLE gave its wide hafts to MELODRAMA. The latter gave a wonderful crop of seedlings to Opal and Tom Brown, one of which, BRIGHT CLOUD, is an amoena almost as good as WHOLE CLOTH.—*Harry Kuesel, Long Island, New York*

Minutes of Board of Directors Meeting

Hotel Sheraton-Fontenelle, Omaha, Nebraska

November 12-13, 1960

The meeting was called to order November 12 at 8:30 a.m. by President L. F. Randolph. The following Board members were present: Ackerman, Benson, Carney, Durrance, Fischer, Gault, Jacoby, O'Brien, Nelson, Riddle, Rogers, Schirmer, Schreiner, and Walker. Knowlton was absent.

The following official actions were taken by motions duly made, seconded and passed by the Board.

Approval of the minutes of the Portland Board meetings.

The results of the 1960 election were announced, their publication in the January *Bulletin* was authorized and the following nominees were declared elected:

Mr. Larry Gault
Mr. Claude C. O'Brien
Dr. L. F. Randolph
Mr. Robert Schreiner

The report of Secretary Benson was approved.

The report of Treasurer Ackerman was accepted with appreciation and publication in the January *Bulletin* was authorized. The budget for 1961 presented by the Treasurer was adopted and the Executive Committee was empowered to make minor changes at their discretion.

The price of a membership tape was increased from \$40 to \$75.

The refund of 25 cents per member to the Regions was rescinded, and a contribution to the initial organization activities of Regions not formally organized was authorized. The policy of supplying RVPs with official AIS stationery was continued.

The action of the Board with reference to eligibility for the Honorable Mention (HM) award as published in *Bulletin* 156 was reaffirmed and an HM was awarded to all varieties included in the list published in *Bulletin* 159 of varieties classed as ineligible for this award because of this ruling.

The Registrar was instructed to prepare each year for issuance with the awards ballot in April a list of all irises introduced during the preceding three years; these irises are to be listed by classes and accompanied by the statement that all introductions of previous years that have not received an HM also are eligible for this award.

The report of the Awards Committee was approved as presented by Chairman Fischer.

The report of the Exhibitions Committee was presented by Chairman Nelson and minor changes in the rules recommended by the chairman were approved for publication in the *Bulletin*.

The results of the 1960 Membership Campaign were reported by Chairman Carney of the Membership Committee. Publication of the results by Regions and the names of award winners was authorized.

An additional award of a 10-year membership was established for the Regional Vice President with the fewest nonrenewals during the year.

The report of the Public Relations Committee by Chairman Ruth Rees announced a series of institutional ads emphasizing services rendered the

membership by the Society. The first ad of this series appeared in the October *Bulletin* and others are to follow in subsequent issues.

Chairman Bartholomew of the Robin Program summarized activities of the past year and the publication of this report in the January *Bulletin* was authorized.

In the report of the Scientific Committee Chairman Lee Lenz summarized his experiences abroad in collecting spurias and other iris species and recent developments in other scientific activities.

As Chairman of the National Test Garden Program Dr. John Durrance reported progress and recommended the following changes in the program as inaugurated at the Portland annual meeting.

The ruling that as of 1966, in addition to the existing requirement for the Award of Merit, an iris must have been grown in the national test gardens and must have received a rating of 80 or higher was rescinded. An annual award equivalent to the AM and to be known as an All America Award was established for the 12 varieties receiving the highest rating in national test garden evaluation. Eligibility of these 12 varieties for the Dykes medal under the same conditions as AM winners was established and it was ruled that inclusion in the test garden program does not render an iris ineligible for awards for which they would otherwise be eligible.

The *Bulletin* editor, Thomas Jacoby, included in his report a request for suggestions to increase the usefulness of the *Bulletin* to all members.

A *Bulletin* advertising promotion program prepared by Associate Editor Peggy Burke Grey was presented to the Board and Mrs. Grey was authorized to proceed with the preliminary phases of the program as recommended in the report.

Chairman Hubert Fischer of the Committee on Sections and Affiliates reported that affiliation of additional iris societies had been approved for listing in the *Bulletin* during the past year and that the approval of additional requests was pending. Publication in the *Bulletin* of a listing of advantages of sectional status and affiliation was authorized and the report of the committee was accepted.

A national survey of local iris societies directed by Hubert Fischer with the assistance of Fremont Radcliffe, public relations officer of Region 14, was authorized.

The Chairman of the Special Committee on Regional Organization, Mr. Robert Carney, reported progress in the preparation of a handbook for Regional Vice Presidents and the report was approved.

A special committee was established to initiate and administer a Judges Training Program. Mr. Larry Gaulter was appointed chairman and Mr. Robert Carney, Mr. J. Arthur Nelson, Mr. Robert Schreiner, and Mr. Don Waters as other members of this committee.

A decision concerning a change in the boundary between Region 14 of northern California and Region 15 of southern California to include Kern County in Region 14 was made contingent on the results of a plebiscite of the members residing in the county to be conducted by Secretary Benson before January 1, 1961.

The following members were appointed Honorary Judges of the Society: Miss Eva Faught, Mexico; Mr. Fisher Harris, Utah; Mrs. Edwin R. Fox, Tennessee; Mr. Richard Goodman, Illinois; Mrs. R. Moore Price, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Leo F. Reynolds, Tennessee; Mrs. W. E. Wallace, Texas.

Methods of recommending RVP appointments now being employed by the various Regions were reviewed by the Board and it was voted to encourage the use of nominating committees for this purpose.

- The following appointments of RVPs for 1961 were made:
- Region 1. Mr. Carleton Ulm, 135 North Walker Street, Taunton, Miss.
 - Region 5. Mrs. Drew Ferguson, West Point, Georgia.
 - Region 7. Mrs. V. E. Teeter, Route 3, Rehl Road, Jeffersontown, Ky.
 - Region 8. Mr. G. B. Gable, 2543 38th Avenue So., Minneapolis 6, Minn.
 - Region 13. Dr. Frederick R. Judy, 503 West Sumner, Spokane 1, Wash.
 - Region 21. Mrs. Pat Parsons, 2635 South 9th Street, Lincoln 2, Nebr.
 - Region 24. Mrs. Paul F. Boon, 2761 Milbrook Road, Birmingham 13, Ala.

Reappointments of RVPs for an additional one-year term were made for Regions 2-4, 6, 9-12, 14-20, 22, and 23.

The recommendation made at the annual meeting of Region 18 in Kansas City, Missouri, in October, 1960, that Mr. Robert Minnick be appointed RVP in 1962 was approved, this action having been taken by Region 18 in preparation for the AIS annual meeting to be held at Kansas City in 1962.

The invitation of the Northern Illinois Iris Society to hold the 1964 annual meeting in Chicago and the invitation of the Memphis Area Iris Society to hold the 1965 annual meeting in Memphis were accepted with appreciation. Action on the invitation of the Central Valley Iris Society of California to hold the 1966 meeting in Sacramento was deferred. The schedule of annual meetings for the next five years is as follows:

1961—Newark, New Jersey	1964—Chicago, Illinois
1962—Kansas City, Missouri	1965—Memphis, Tennessee
1963—Denver, Colorado	

It was voted that the Distinguished Service Medal be awarded to Dr. Matthew C. Riddle.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President	L. F. Randolph
First Vice President	Robert S. Carney
Second Vice President	Hubert A. Fischer
Treasurer	Jay C. Ackerman

The Executive Secretary, Clifford W. Benson, the *Bulletin* Editor, Thomas E. Jacoby, and the Registrar-Recorder, Mrs. Walter Colquitt, were reappointed for the ensuing year.

Mr. Don Waters was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Board of Directors resulting from the death of Mr. Albert Lauck.

Appointments of chairmen of standing committees for the ensuing year were made as follows:

Awards	Robert S. Carney
Exhibitions	J. Arthur Nelson
Membership	Claude C. O'Brien
Photographic	Everett C. Long and Robert Schreiner
Publications	G. H. M. Lawrence
Registrations	Harold K. Knowlton
Robins	John A. Bartholomew
Scientific	Lee W. Lenz
Test Gardens	John R. Durrance

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. J. Arthur Nelson for the excellent arrangements provided for this 67th meeting of the Board.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:00 p.m., November 13, 1960.

Respectfully submitted,

—CLIFFORD W. BENSON, *Executive Secretary*.

Report of Robin Committee

JOHN A. BARTHOLOMEW, *Chairman*

The American Iris Society Robin Program continues to be popular as a membership-participation activity. During the past year 817 people have enrolled in robins in 22 Divisions. This is the largest enrollment for a similar period since the Program's inception in January 1956. During the past six months 476 members have enrolled. This now gives us a total robin enrollment of 4,076. The following tabulation shows how the annual and total enrollments are divided among the different Divisions:

Enrollment in the AIS Robin Program

<i>Divisions</i>	<i>Enrollment Oct. 15, 1959</i>	<i>Increase during year</i>	<i>Enrollment Oct. 15, 1960</i>
Irises in General	—	69	69
Tall Bearded	851	198	1,049
Reblooming Irises	111	37	148
Miniature Dwarf Bearded	97	24	121
Arils	156	26	182
Siberian Irises	36	25	61
Japanese Irises	122	33	155
General Median Bearded	127	19	146
Standard Dwarf	46	15	61
Intermediate Bearded	51	9	60
Miniature Tall Bearded	108	11	119
Border Bearded	78	6	84
Spurias	95	22	117
Louisiana Irises	84	17	101
Species and Natives	154	18	172
General Hybridizing	625	112	737
Iris Photography	81	46	127
Regional Robins	306	40	346
International Robins	64	35	99
Historical Robins	—	27	27
Advanced Breeders	—	18	18
Miscellaneous	67	10	77
	<hr/> 3,259	<hr/> 817	<hr/> 4,067

It has been expected that there would be a slight turnover of robin members, due to a number becoming disinterested or failing to follow through. This has occurred and as a result a reorganization of a number of robins has

taken place. In spite of this, a current survey shows that we now have about 350 robins in flight, with a total of about 3,300 active participants. In other words, our Program has arranged for 13,000 or more contacts being made between iris enthusiasts during any given year.

Our accelerated progress is due, no doubt, to the additional publicity that the Robin Program has been receiving, both in the *Bulletin* and from the robin brochure that was prepared, printed, and distributed. This brochure explains the purpose of the robins and how they operate. It is sent to all new members along with their copy of *What Every Iris Grower Should Know*. The leaflet was also sent to the entire AIS membership this past August, along with the Awards notices, at no additional cost. As a result of the wide distribution of this brochure, we feel that the AIS members are better informed what robin membership has to offer, and what procedures each will be expected to follow if he enrolls. There is now being inserted in each *Bulletin* a paragraph explaining in simplest terms how to join a robin.

Experience has taught us that the larger Divisions operate more efficiently if the work load is divided by appointing Division Directors, each being responsible for no more than ten robins. This is well on the way of being accomplished. By forwarding applications directly to these Division Directors we are able to speed up placement considerably, and thus render much better service.

One of our biggest problems is in securing suitable robin directors to manage the individual robins, and seeing that they are properly instructed once they have stated a willingness to serve. To facilitate the education of these people, we are preparing a Robin Director's Manual which, in condensed form, reviews our organizational setup, and outlines the duties of a robin director. When this is off the press (it will be done in mimeographed form) it will be distributed to all robin personnel down to the robin director level.

During the past six months there has been a considerable increase in the number of local people wishing to join International robins. To fill this demand, we are making every effort to interest in our robins an equal number of iris enthusiasts living overseas.

Test Garden Program Modified

The Board of Directors, at its meeting November 12-13, 1960, in Omaha, modified the Test Garden Program (*Bulletin* 158, July 1960, pages 75-80) by rescinding the provision (on page 80): "In 1966, only those HM recipients which have passed through the test gardens with a rating of 80 or better will become eligible for the Award of Merit."

At the same time, the Board adopted a proposal whereby the twelve varieties receiving the highest ratings in the test-garden competition will receive an All America Award, equivalent to the Award of Merit, and become eligible for consideration for the Dykes Medal under the same conditions as other AM winners.

An iris may now attain eligibility for the Dykes Medal by receiving an AM, as in the past, or by receiving an All America Award on the basis of performance in the test-garden competition.

1961 Membership Campaign

CLAUDE C. O'BRIEN, *Chairman*

As in the past few years, the current Membership Campaign opened on October 1. Our goal is a net increase of 1,000 members for the year ending September 30, 1961. In addition to the prizes offered last year, there will be an award of a 10-year membership to the Regional Vice President whose Region has the lowest percentage of members to drop out during the campaign.

Regional quotas of 25 percent increase in membership of each Region over the October 1, 1960, total have been established.

SCORING

<i>Types of Membership</i>	<i>Points</i>
Single Membership	1
Family Membership	2
Sustaining Membership	5
Single Triennial Membership	5
Family Triennial Membership	7
Research Membership	10
Life Membership	25
Change from Single to Family Membership	1
Change from Single Triennial to Family Triennial Membership	2

PRIZES FOR CONTESTANTS

Prizes will be awarded in 1961 to individual contestants on the basis of points obtained by each contestant during the campaign.

1. A Grand Prize of a life membership will be awarded to the contestant securing the most points.

2. A Second Prize of a 10-year membership will be awarded to the contestant securing the second highest number of points.

3. A Third Prize of a 5-year membership will be awarded to the contestant securing the third highest number of points.

PRIZES FOR REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS

Five prizes are available for the Regional Vice Presidents in 1961.

1. A Grand Prize of a life membership will be awarded to the RVP of the Region which achieves the highest net gain in membership (new members less nonrenewals) during the campaign.

2. An additional Grand Prize of a life membership will be awarded to the RVP of the Region which achieves the highest percentage gain in new members in excess of its assigned quota of 25 percent of its membership at the beginning of the campaign. If the same RVP wins this and the preceding award, only one life membership will be assigned to the recipient.

3. Award of a second prize of a 10-year membership will be made to the RVP with the second highest percentage gain in new members in excess of quota.

4. Award of a third prize of a 5-year membership will be made to the RVP with third highest percentage gain in new members in excess of quota.

5. Award of a 10-year membership will be made to the RVP whose Region has the lowest percentage of members to drop out of the Society during the campaign.

CONTEST RULES

1. The 1961 membership campaign was initiated on October 1, 1960, and will close on September 30, 1961.

2. New memberships must be reported by contestants directly to their Regional Vice Presidents. To be included in the competition for prizes, new memberships must be submitted to the RVP together with the name, address, and remittance of each new member on or before the closing date.

3. Membership renewals solicited from members in arrears for one year or longer, according to the records in the central AIS office, will be counted as new members.

4. A record of memberships solicited by contestants and reported to their RVPs during the campaign must be submitted to the chairman of the national Membership Campaign on or before October 15, 1961, together with the names and scores of the three Regional contestants credited with the highest number of points secured during the campaign.

5. Renewals of memberships that are due must be in the office of the Society, 2237 Tower Grove Boulevard, St. Louis 10, Missouri, on or before August 1, 1961, to assure they will not be counted as nonrenewals and charged against their respective Regions in the campaign. Remittances for all renewals throughout the year should be made directly to the St. Louis office.

The rule requiring memberships solicited during the campaign to be reported to the RVP should be widely publicized in Regional newsletters and bulletins, for unless memberships are so reported, they cannot be included in the campaign totals.

Rules for AIS-Sponsored Shows

The Board of Directors, at its meeting November 12-13, 1960, in Omaha, approved a report from the Exhibitions Committee, J. Arthur Nelson, chairman, recommending changes in the rules and regulations for AIS-sponsored shows, on pages 45 and 46 of the *Handbook for Judges and Exhibitions*. These rules and regulations, as amended, are as follows (changes and additions are in *italics*):

1. The number of entries which an exhibitor may make in one class is left to the jurisdiction of the show.
2. Exhibition privileges are open to all persons, and are not limited to AIS members.
3. Awards shall be made on the basis of first prize points won in horticultural sections. Second prize points may be counted in case of ties; if ties still exist, third prize points may be counted; if ties still exist, honorable mention points may be counted. Points won in artistic or seedling sections shall not be counted toward awards.
4. At least one AIS accredited garden judge or exhibition judge shall officiate in the horticultural section. *The decision of the judge is final. No judge shall be asked to judge a show in which he has entries.*
5. All irises in the horticultural sections must be correctly named and labeled.
6. All horticultural entries must have been grown by the exhibitor.

7. *Seedlings must be numbered. All AIS judges who attend a show should report to the secretary of the show for an Exhibition Certificate ballot. Each judge will consider all seedlings for the Exhibition Certificate, mark the ballot with his votes, seal the ballot in the envelope provided, and mail the ballot to the chairman of the Exhibitions Committee. The Exhibition Certificate will be awarded to any iris seedling which is recommended by five judges.*
8. An exhibition must list at least 20 classes in the horticultural section to qualify for awards, and an adequate number of entries must be shown in a majority of classes to ensure fair competition.
9. The Board of Directors of The American Iris Society, upon recommendation of the chairman of the Exhibitions Committee, may reject any application for awards where it is shown that the above rules have not been followed.
10. The Silver Medal Certificate will be awarded to the winner of the greatest number of first prize points, or blue ribbons, in the classes eligible to be counted toward this award. The Bronze Medal Certificate will be awarded to the winner of the second greatest number of first prize points, or blue ribbons. A special Bronze Medal Certificate may be awarded to a commercial or educational exhibit, which must be of irises, or closely related to irises. *Shows which provide sections or divisions for amateur competition should provide the opportunity for commercial growers to compete for the Bronze Medal Certificate, or should set up competitive classes for commercial growers. The decision of the local show in defining commercial is final.*

No club or group may make special rules for the disposition of awards. Awards will be mailed to show winners within a few days after the show secretary files the proper report of the show with the chairman of the Exhibitions Committee.

See inside back cover of the *Handbook for Judges and Exhibitions* for a complete list of show supplies available from the chairman of the Exhibitions Committee. These are sold at cost.

Bulletin Advertising Rates

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY (listings in alphabetical order)

Rates per four issues—no discounts

Single space (one inch—not to exceed six lines)	\$10.00
Double space (not to exceed 12 lines)	16.00

DISPLAY ADVERTISING

One inch, single column	9.00
One-quarter page	18.00
One-third page	24.00
One-half page	32.50
One page	60.00

Note: Display advertising rates are per single issue.

Discount of 20% for each succeeding issue during the calendar year.

Send advertising copy and checks to:

THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY
2237 Tower Grove Blvd., St. Louis 10, Missouri

D E A T H S

Leo J. Egelberg, La Crosse, Wisconsin; on July 27, 1960.

John Hill Grinter, Independence, Missouri; on October 8, 1960.

Harriet F. Holmes, Batavia, Illinois; on November 26, 1960.

John Hill Grinter

John Hill Grinter, a life member of the American Iris Society and a member of the Greater Kansas City Iris Society, died at his home in Independence, Missouri, on October 8, 1960., at age 82. He was a beloved and enthusiastic gardener. In 1937, his iris MISSOURI was winner of the Dykes Medal. His love of iris was responsible for much of the enthusiasm for that flower in this area.

Mr. Grinter was a descendant of a pioneer Jackson County Family and was much interested in the county's history. In 1934 he and Mrs. Grinter introduced a Pioneer Pictorial Map of Jackson County which portrayed the history from the beginning to 1880.

He was a life member of the Independence Garden Club, which he helped to organize, and that club has created a lovely courtyard garden at the historic County Jail and Museum, at Independence, in which Mrs. Grinter last fall planted three of his introductions, MISSOURI, his Dykes winner; OH BOY, a lovely yellow, and BLUE GROTTA, his last introduction.

Surviving are his wife, Sallie, and a brother, Lee.

—MARY A. BECKER

Harriet F. Holmes

Miss Harriet F. Holmes, an alumnus of Vassar, spent her early years close to the University of Chicago. She and her two sisters had a home for years in the Fox Valley, close to Batavia, Illinois. Each day for over twenty-five years she commuted to Chicago, where she was engaged in research work under Dr. Maude Sly. Harriet's father was greatly interested in the cancer research at the University and left a large endowment to the work.

After the passing of her sisters, Harriet spent a little time in the old home area in Chicago, but a fractured hip handicapped her greatly and she came to Batavia to spend her last days. She died on November 26.

Miss Holmes was a life member of the American Iris Society.

—SELMA E. ESPING

Leo J. Egelberg

Leo J. Egelberg, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, a longtime member of the Society and an honorary judge, died on July 27 at the age of 72. He was an iris hybridizer and grower and during the period 1929 to 1940 introduced ELIZABETH EGELBERG, COTTAGE WHITE, BLUEBONNET, WINNESHIEK, ANGELUS, and SUNSET TAN. He was active in his garden until a few days before his death.

Audrey Boaz Cottam (1888-1960)

The instinct to collect and preserve items of historical interest was strong in Aubrey Cottam. She had collected antique furniture, glass, china, rare books and prints for many years before the passion for iris conservation came upon her in 1940.

By 1955 she had collected about 2500 named varieties through worldwide correspondence and exchange. It took only one of her typically warm enthusiastic letters to make a lifelong friend, and her friends were legion. She encouraged them to send her their unknown irises, both grandmother's "flags" and more recent mislabeled ones, which she painstakingly planted by the hundreds.

Every identification she was able to make through all the checking and questioning over the years was a gold-star event in her life.

Then in 1956, the Missouri Botanical Garden offered to exchange their 35-year-old iris collection for some of her rare botanical prints. The job of digging, planting, and transporting the 900 clumps fell to Mrs. Cottam, who was then 68 years old. Undaunted, she and her neighbor, Mrs. Edward Redhage, made about nine 52-mile trips. She planted them all herself and was able, before her final illness began in 1957, to make a fair number of corrections in a group that had become mislabeled while in the park. In all she sustained five strokes, which made further work with her irises impossible.

Although her lifetime habit of reading sustained her somewhat, her last days were saddened by the thought that her home and iris fields (now totaling 3500 named varieties) may have to be sold as a farm, as neither her husband nor her daughter will be able to continue her work. In her death June 6, 1960, Mrs. Cottam's many friends and the iris world generally sustained a grievous and irreparable loss.

THE COTTAM IRISES

Mrs. Cottam's heirs have asked Mrs. Edward Redhage, R. R. 2, Union, Missouri, to sell as much of the historical collection as she can prior to the dismantling of the five acres of irises next summer. Mrs. Redhage is willing to take reservations for sales this winter on a "first come, first served" basis.

Historical iris enthusiasts are invited to visit the Cottam garden at blooming time; possibly they can help in the identification of the mislabeled iris group Mrs. Cottam was unable to complete.

—MRS. EARL F. BEACH

Hints to Members

Prompt payment of dues will be appreciated. Upon receipt of your dues notice, please send your check to St. Louis.

Please submit copy for the *Bulletin*—articles and other material—in double-spaced typing.

Changing address? Then be sure to send a card to the St. Louis office giving your new address (including zone number, if any). Please give three or four weeks' notice.

For information regarding membership dues, advertising rates, books and pamphlets for sale by AIS, how to join a robin, how to register an iris, etc., see entries at the end of the table of contents on page 3.

Honorable Mention Awards, 1960

HUBERT A. FISCHER

Because of the confusion created by the change of date on which 36 varieties, listed in the footnote on pages 11 and 12, of the October 1960 *Bulletin*, were ruled ineligible for Honorable Mention, and the fact that many judges voted for those varieties in error, the Board of Directors has approved the awards. The following lists contain all of the Honorable Mention Awards in 1960:

HONORABLE MENTION

Tall Bearded Varieties

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Originator</i>	<i>Votes</i>
Rococo	Robert Schreiner	96
Dawn Crest	Fred DeForest	58
Dot and Dash	David F. Hall	46
Dawn Star	Fred DeForest	36
Full Dress	Opal Brown	33
Real Delight	Don Waters	33
Velvet Robe	Robert Schreiner	33
Fair Luzon	Mrs. J. R. Hamblen	32
Black Swan	Orville Fay	31
Piety	Charles E. Branch	31
Chinquapin	J. M. Gibson	29
Arctic Flame	Orville Fay	28
Rainbow Gold	Gordon W. Plough	27
Royal Image	Charles E. Branch	27
Bright Forecast	Mrs. J. R. Hamblen	27
Foaming Seas	Jean Stevens	23
Rimfire	Chet Tompkins	22
Apple Valley	Fred DeForest	21
Frosted Mint	Roy Brizendine	21
Black Onyx	Robert Schreiner	19
Gay Pal	Gordon W. Plough	19
Red Cap	Harold W. Knowlton	19
Anthem	Robert Schreiner	17
Gold Formal	Wm. B. Schortman	17
Sierra Rose	Glenn Rogers	17
Triumvirate	Edward Watkins	17
Bon Voyage	Gordon W. Plough	16
Helen Traubel	Clifford W. Benson	16
Sorority Girl	Steve C. Moldovan	16
Blue Mesa	Z. G. Benson	15
Full Circle	Chet Tompkins	15
My Honeycomb	J. M. Gibson	15
Tantallon	Opal Brown	15
Violet Leather	Tell Muhlestein	15
Blackness	C. H. Lewis	13
Castanet	Stedman Buttrick	13
Center Glow	Luella Noyd	13
Foxcharm	E. R. Fox	13

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Originator</i>	<i>Votes</i>
Alice Lemen	Gordon W. Plough	12
Cibola	Z. G. Benson	12
Commendable	Sass-Ohl	12
Dark Stranger	Charles E. Branch	12
Imagination	Charles E. Branch	12
Jungle Fires	Robert Schreiner	12
One Desire	George Shoop	12
Royal Ruby	Richard Goodman	12
Silvertone	David F. Hall	12
Tonalea	Fred DeForest	12

Varieties Other Than Tall Bearded

Louisiana Varieties

Joyce's Choice	Charles W. Arny	10
Royal Lady	G. W. Holleyman	7
Rebel	Claude Davis	6
Arcadian	Sidney L. Conger	5
Creole Cotillion	Frank E. Chowning	5

Japanese Varieties

Enchanted Lake	W. A. Payne	5
Winged Chariot	W. A. Payne	5

Aril-Onco Varieties

Dance of Spring	Laura M. Burbridge	8
Kalifa Baltis	Clarence G. White	8
Beisan Aga	Clarence G. White	7
Imam Salah	Clarence G. White	6
Persian Twotone	Lloyd Austin	5
Real Gold	Lloyd Austin	5

Border Bearded Varieties

Fairy Jewels	Mrs. J. R. Hamblen	11
Teen-Age	Mrs. J. R. Hamblen	11
Lady Kay	Tell Muhlestein	8
Buttonhole	Harold W. Knowlton	7
Cockle Shells	Mrs. C. G. Whiting	5

Intermediate Bearded Varieties

Little Lake	Tell Muhlestein	6
Alien	Alta Brown	5
Lillipinkput	Geddes Douglas	5

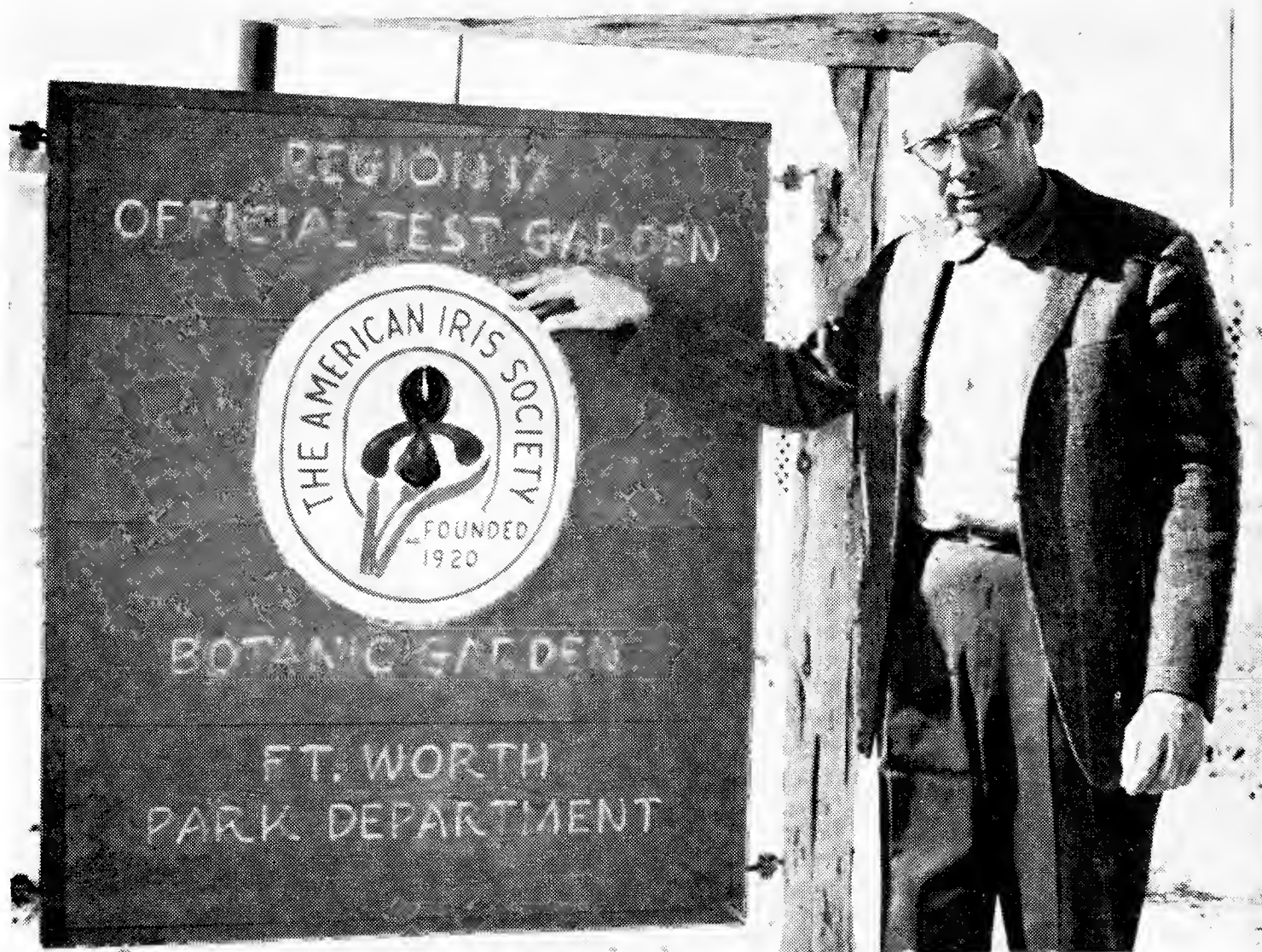
Standard Dwarf Bearded

Ducky Lucky	Bennett C. Jones	6
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California Species and Hybrids

Ojai	Marion R. Walker	13
Chiffon Dance	Tell Muhlestein	6
Violet Elf	Marion R. Walker	5

NOTE: No HM Awards were voted for Spuria, Miniature Tall Bearded (Table), and Miniature Dwarf Bearded varieties.



Scott Fikes, Director of the Fort Worth (Texas) Botanic Garden.

The Fort Worth Test Garden

Displaying choice irises to their best advantage has been the motivating thought behind the quickly made plans and development of the Fort Worth AIS Test Garden at the nationally known Fort Worth Botanic Garden. Now only a few months after notification, the formerly grassy hillside is a fenced, landscaped garden with brick walks and built-up beds that are designed for easy inspection from all sides.

The test garden is 100 feet by 225 feet, centering around a mesquite-shaded patio area. It is located north of the Garden Center, just a short walk from a parking area. Although the garden is still in its construction stages, it is partially planted with rhizomes received from hybridizers from one coast to the other.

Botanic Garden Director Scott Fikes and his professional staff have accomplished much in the short time since the AIS officially established the Test Garden Program. The city is located in the center of the bearded iris growing area of Region 17. The Botanic Garden encompasses 80 acres and attracts many thousands of visitors during the year. On the Sunday preceding the date of the 1960 National AIS meeting in Portland, the police estimated there were 20,000 visitors at the Fort Worth Botanic Garden.

—PAUL W. HORN, *President,*
Fort Worth Iris Society



This department is an organ of the National Robin Program. Reported here from time to time are organizational and other news and comments pertaining to the Program, and, regularly, selected excerpts from robin letters discussing topics of general interest. The editor is Mrs. Peggy Burke Grey, National Robin Editor.

A report on member participation in the Program in 1960, by the chairman of the AIS Robins Committee and director of the Program, John A. Bartholomew, appears on pages 83-84.

Culture

It seems that many growers jump into using, or not using, fertilizer because someone has had good, or bad, results with it. The needs in soil vary from one garden to the next, let alone one area to the next area. One should only accept advice on this subject after analyzing his own problem. Then too, many believe "if a little is good, a lot is better" and kill their plants with the chemical. The blame is always placed on the chemical. *Hazel Hendrickson, Davis, Calif.*

Why are some rhizomes so small? It might be the variety or crowding and starving are often to blame. We give ours reasonable space and divide every two years, replant with a booster, either bonemeal or superphosphate, and then water whenever it is indicated. We dig up the soil and add compost before planting. I feel there has been too much said about not using manure and controlled watering. *Hazel Stewart, San Jose, Calif.*

I have been reading quite a bit lately as to the merit of bonemeal and from what I can find out, it does not do the iris much good since it requires such a long time to be utilized. I like well-rotted manure because it helps to keep the soil more pliable. I seem to have very good luck with the Mohrs and the flowers are simply beautiful. I have found that they like hot dry weather. All of my iris are planted on ridges. This allows for

THE NEW MASTHEAD is the work of Twyla Rogers Olmstead (Mrs. E. R.), whose delightful drawings in an annual iris catalog are familiar to many members. Mrs. Olmstead is now retired from all but optional activity while recuperating from years of ill health. She has done many art forms, in many mediums (including "thread painting"), but has a strong aversion to commercialization of what she feels was a therapeutic gift to her. She inherited a love of the garden and grows irises on a small home plot, at 121 Williams Street, Kelso, Washington.

drainage. My soil here is low and in wet seasons holds too much moisture for Mohrs. I use superphosphate since it does not burn. Since I have soil that will pack, I also use gypsum to improve it and make it more pliable. Then I use a scant teaspoon of Es-Min-El as each new one is put out. Each spring before I find buds showing, I broadcast some superphosphate in the bed. I do not have any trouble then to get flowers. I also see to it that they have water after the bud starts showing. I do this for all my iris. This might not apply in areas with weather conditions different than Oklahoma. *Margaret Gardner, Poteau, Okla.*

The majority of my iris in the back garden grew only short stalks. I had expected them to grow much taller because the soil was deep-spaded and nice and loose the summer when I planted them. When the iris started blooming on short stalks I immediately had the soil tested for pH (acidity) and found the average was 5.2 (decidedly acid). The county agent said I needed roughly six 80-pound bags of ground limestone to bring it up to 6.5 to 7.0. In the front where iris grew to normal height, the pH was 6.5, probably because I limed heavily for the new lawn and then decided to turn that area into a garden instead of grass. *Harry Kuesel, Greenvale, N. Y.*

Our soil is alkaline and the pH high enough to keep the plants from using the iron. To restore the green to the plants we use Sulfa-Soil. We get this in 50-pound sacks at \$3 per sack and I never use more than one sack a year. I use it in a trench around every plant that turns yellow. When my grass begins to turn yellow, I broadcast this Sulfa-Soil over the lawn or put it on with a spreader. *Jennie Hampton, Ulysses, Kans.*

We accidentally got fresh sawdust in a few iris plantings one fall. Came spring and the rhizomes looked as though they were burned dry. Wood shavings sound better. They look neat too. Since there are several saw and lumber mills in this area it bears investigation. *Roy McBroom, Spokane, Wash.*

Sawdust would keep the weeds down in iris but wood shavings would work better, because they are looser and let the air and water in better. Several years ago, when shavings were available here from the local lumber yards, I experimented by putting a two-inch mulch of them on one of my seedling beds. The authorities say that when you use sawdust or shavings as a mulch you should add nitrogen to replace that which is tied up in the decomposition process. However, I didn't do this because I couldn't see that a mulch on the surface of the ground was going to have much effect on the nitrogen in the soil down where the roots were. (It would be different if you dug the mulch into the soil while it was still fresh.) Anyway, the result was that for the two years there was not a single weed in that bed and it produced the best-growing seedlings I have ever had. The first year there was no rot; the second, when it rained for months on end without stopping (more like Oregon than California) there was less rot in that bed than in the unmulched ones. I also tried sawdust but it wasn't nearly as satisfactory because the water doesn't sink in so well. Then the lumber yards started selling their shavings to the nurseries and I couldn't get them anymore, so I now treat the bed where I plan to plant my seedlings with Vapam, which cuts the weeding down to practically nothing, but of course I can't treat my established plantings, which still have to be weeded. Ordinary cleaning solvent that you get from the gas station will kill growing weeds

but I use it only to spray the paths because it would also kill the iris if it got on them. *Georgia Kaster, Belmont, Calif.*

I think Vapam is the best thing yet when making new beds. We used it and there are still no weeds in the bed and the soil just seems to look and feel better there than it does in other places not treated with Vapam. I used it to sterilize the soil I brought in for transplanting embryo-cultured iris, and this winter I had no damping off at all. *JoAnne Tufts, Grafton, Mass.*

Our experiments with Chloro-IPC weed killer are showing excellent results. The weeds are successfully held in check and the iris plants have shown no damage from the chemical. *David Flesh, Jefferson, Texas.*

My soil had clay spots and I had a load of sawdust hauled and mixed in the new planting. It works fine, if you do not use too much sawdust. If you use too much, the ground does not hold moisture. I limed before adding the sawdust and put on an average of about 200 pounds of 12-12-12 to the acre. I plowed it into the soil and added bonemeal at planting time. During the dry weather, it looked a little sad, but with the rains everything is making up for lost time. *Clara Dougherty, Jonesburg, Mo.*

The past six or seven years we have been able to have all the sawdust we could haul from the lumber yard, and the city hauled in leaves off the streets, so we have used both. We put the sawdust on in late spring for a mulch to hold the moisture and gradually it gets worked into the ground so that by fall it is all turned under. I don't add any fertilizers. If I use too much sawdust the iris foliage will turn yellow in the spring. Then I do use nitrogen fertilizer down the center of the rows and in a short time the green is showing back. Sawdust takes the nitrogen out. But once it is corrected, the iris really do well. After a couple of experiments I have learned just about how much sawdust to use to avoid yellowing. The iris seem to like sawdust and I have some ideal rhizomes. I use it sparingly in the fall as wind has a tendency to blow it up against the iris, and if not removed in spring it gives the cutworms too good a place to get under and do their damage. *Wilma DeHaven, Pueblo, Colo.*

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Last winter there was no harm at all beyond a moderate amount of heaving, and the killing of a few new seedlings, just when they should be killed, before anyone sees them and suffers the illusion they are so elegant as to deserve coddling. Hard winters serve a purpose. Every new variety should have to go through at least once before being allowed to bemuse the fanciers who do not live in Bananaville. *Bob Beardsley, Hamilton, Ind.*

If I can see any reason at all why a plant has been retarded, or if it has had an accident (grasshoppers ate it to the ground, pack rats chewed on it, kids walked on it, or what have you) I give it the benefit of the doubt and special care. But if it just is puny, doesn't respond, and goes the second year without showing any signs of built-in gumption, I just add it to the compost heap. I have too much to do to waste time doing for those who won't do for themselves when you give them a chance. *Herb McKussick, Globe, Ariz.*

It has been said that if an iris doesn't grow on its own merits and has to be babied, it's not worth growing. Here I disagree. If it is an older iris that can be replaced for fifty or seventy-five cents, I wouldn't bother with it either. On the other hand, if it is an iris running in the \$15-and-up class, and seems to have a bit of trouble getting started, I think the extra time and care well worthwhile. We have had various iris in the past which acted up, but with special treatment have been pulled through the crises and are now doing fine. Had they been given the ordinary care, much would have been lost. I know that a good many older varieties are still good bets, reliable for show blooms, and so forth, but we would be going backwards in the line of progress if we were to cultivate only the iris of 20 years ago. I do not think because a plant is given some extra care, or attention, more than others it should be placed in the coddling class. Climatic conditions

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can play a big part in how our iris perform from season to season, and I would like to find out what can, and cannot be done, before giving up. *Barbara Serdynski, Los Angeles, Calif.*

The iris that I receive from the USA practically always flower the following year, with the exception of those from California; those from our English nurseries, even the English introductions, appear to be at a standstill for 12 to 18 months. *Georgie McWilliams, Falmouth, Cornwall, England.*

I believe that cold is good for iris, except a very few tender ones such as SPANISH PEAKS and PURISSIMA. Cold seems to make them sturdier and huskier and to give them even larger flowers. That is my opinion after living for three years in Colorado where it snows in June and is very cold again in the middle of October. The soil was like concrete, mountain rock, and the iris, petunias, peonies, ferns and so forth were exceptionally beautiful. *Mildred Stephens, Birmingham, Ala.*

I feel that iris should be moved right after blooming, at least down south. I have argued with everyone here that July is not the time to move them. They say it is in July that the commercial growers ship them, but I think that is because they may have a later blooming season than we do. *Joe Saia, Helena, Ark.*

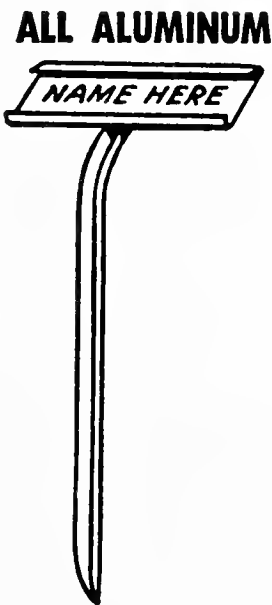
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NUMBER 161

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SOCIETY

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Edited by L. F. Randolph

Published by

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Please submit copy for Bulletin 60 days prior to month of issue.

Cover Photograph.—Tall bearded iris BANG (Tom Craig), AM 1960. Photograph by Everett C. Long.

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From the President's Desk

TO MEET the editor's deadline for copy intended for publication in this issue of the *Bulletin* these remarks are being written shortly before Mrs. Randolph and I leave for our third iris-collecting trip abroad. Sailing aboard the Constitution on February 14 from New York City for the Mediterranean by way of the southern route, our first stop will be Santa Cruz in the Canary Islands, noted for their exotic flora. Thereafter we will visit Gibraltar, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, and land at Cannes on February 28. To provide transportation for collecting wild irises during the following three months a Simca car will be delivered to us at Cannes.

After exploring the rocky slopes of the Spanish coast bordering the Mediterranean for *Iris subbiflora*, our planned itinerary will take us eastward along the French and Italian Riviera into northern Italy where we expect to find blooming in early March *I. italica*, *chamaeiris* and other members of the 40-chromosome group of dwarf species from which many of our common garden varieties of miniature and standard dwarfs have originated.

During our trip to this area in the spring of 1954 we found relatively few specimens of the true *I. chamaeiris*, a miniature dwarf which ranges in height from 5 to 8 inches and has relatively small flowers. We found specimens of *I. italica*, a standard dwarf species from 8 to 18 inches in height, near Caprazoppa and also along the slopes covered with olive groves bordering the northern banks of the Serchio River opposite the ancient city of Pisa where for the first time we saw the famous leaning tower and to us the equally interesting Botanical Institute of this colorful university town.

This is not an appropriate time or place to describe in any detail the many species we expect to see in bloom during the three or four months we will be traveling in southern Europe and the Balkans. In Yugoslavia earlier reports of variants of *I. pallida* and its natural hybrids with *I. variegata* will be investigated. We have fragmentary information concerning an undescribed tetraploid tall bearded iris in northern Greece that we most certainly will try to locate, and we hope to see growing in their native habitats examples of the dwarf species allied to *I. pumila* that have been described by Prodan from Rumania. If we are successful in obtaining the necessary visas we shall proceed northward from Rumania through Czechoslovakia to Poland for additional information about the various forms of *I. aphylla* and other species that are imperfectly known at the present time. If we can find plants of value for breeding to improve existing garden varieties or to develop new kinds, and if these plants furnish new information of cytotaxonomic significance we will consider the expedition a success.

Mr. Carney Acting President for Duration

As this is being written I am about to transfer the conduct of Society business during my absence from the United States to our capable First Vice President, Bob Carney. In doing so I would like to call attention to the excellent progress being made by various officers and committees in recent months to

provide interesting programs of activities for the iris season that is now beginning in the Southern States.

Our efficient Exhibitions chairman, Art Nelson, reported very recently a greater early season demand for show supplies than at the same time last year when the season's total exceeded that of any previous year by a wide margin.

Chairman Claude O'Brien of the Membership Committee, who is conducting the annual National Membership Campaign for the first time this year, announced in the January *Bulletin* new features for the 1961 campaign. He reports that the RVPs have been alerted to the desirability of concentrating early in the fiscal year on securing renewals of membership from former members who have dropped out in recent years. He is also urging that attractive programs of Regional activities be scheduled to encourage participation in Society affairs by the largest possible number of members. This should eliminate drop-outs, especially of members who have joined recently and have not yet had an opportunity fully to appreciate and enjoy the many interesting Society activities that are available to the entire membership.

Judges Training Program

A new program inaugurated by the Board of Directors at their last Board meeting in November 1960 at Omaha was designed to improve the quality of garden judging, not only for tall bearded irises but for all kinds from the earliest blooming bulbous irises to the late blooming Siberian and Japanese varieties that are annually increasing in popularity. Adequate and uniform judging of varieties included in the numerous regional and national test gardens and display gardens recently being developed is of paramount importance, as is the judging of all classes eligible for the many awards available to hybridizers.

Under the chairmanship of Larry Gaulter and with the active collaboration of Bob Carney as chairman of the Awards Committee; Art Nelson as chairman of the Exhibitions Committee, and Jack Durrance, chairman of the National Test Garden Committee, plans for Regional sponsorship of judging schools in 1961 are well advanced. Regions which have judges training programs in progress are being asked to coordinate their plans with those developed by the Gaulter committee in order most effectively to upgrade the quality of judging in all of our Regions.

The RVP Handbook

An important step forward was taken recently by the Committee appointed by former President Walker to revise the booklet defining the duties and responsibilities of Regional Vice Presidents. As chairman of this committee Bob Carney recently issued to all RVPs a first draft of a handbook for their guidance in maintaining more effective forms of Regional organization and programs of activities designed to make each Region a more efficient administrative unit of the Society.

Bulletin Advertising Promotion

In this issue of the *Bulletin* you will see results of the efforts that have been made by Associate Editor Peggy Burke Grey to increase advertising revenues. The very limited amount of advertising appearing in recent issues has been a matter of real concern, especially as it is highly desirable to make the *Bulletin* more nearly self-sufficient. This would make more funds

Sections of the American Iris Society

MEDIAN IRIS SOCIETY

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THE SOCIETY FOR SIBERIAN IRISES

President, Mrs. H. L. Edwards, 235 Koehl St., Massapequa Park, N.Y.

SPURIA IRIS SOCIETY

President, Ben R. Hager, R. 1, Box 466, Stockton, Calif.

The conditions under which a special-interest group may become a Section for AIS are—

1. The American members of the society must be members of AIS.
2. Its bylaws must be approved by the AIS.
3. Participation in the AIS registration and award systems is required.
4. Provision for publication of articles of general interest, exclusive of newsletters, may be arranged.

The president of a Section is a member of the AIS Board of Counselors, and societies having Sectional status will be listed in the AIS *Bulletin*.

available for other Society activities such as research on disease and pest control, improved cultural practices and related problems of general interest to the membership. A few years ago approximately three dollars of every five dollar membership fee was utilized in publishing the *Bulletin*. But contrary to a statement I made recently in a letter to leading hybridizers and growers, appreciably less than this amount is now being expended for this purpose, and if advertising revenues can be increased substantially on a year-round basis a further reduction in the net cost of publishing the *Bulletin* should result.

The Annual Meeting

In bringing to a close these comments on current Society activities I would like especially to urge as many of you as possible to attend the forthcoming annual meeting at Newark, New Jersey. Region 19 has been doing a magnificent job of planning for this meeting, as indicated by the various announcements appearing in the *Bulletin*. An excellent program will feature events concerning the founding of the Society 41 years ago, beautiful public and private gardens will be visited on carefully planned tours and evening programs of special interest to all delegates have been arranged. Iris time in the springtime is an ideal time for a most enjoyable vacation, especially when one can at the same time renew acquaintances with friends having similar recreational interests.

—L. F. RANDOLPH

Region 19 Invites You to Attend

The 1961 Annual Meeting of the American Iris Society

With the Assistance of
THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

We will celebrate the 41st anniversary of the founding of our Society
at its birthplace

MAY 25-29
CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS
Hotel Robert Treat
Park Place, Newark 1, New Jersey

PROGRAM:

THURSDAY, May 25

Registration 8:00 A.M. to 12 noon.

Bus Departure Time 1:00 P.M.

Mr. Frank Baxter garden

Mr. David Johnson garden

Cedar Brook Park

Rutgers University Iris Planting

Welcome dinner

FRIDAY, May 26

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth D. Smith
garden

Luncheon on Staten Island

The New York Botanical Garden

Panel Discussions

SATURDAY, May 27

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Bonsal garden

Mrs. J. M. Gruitch garden

Luncheon in Upper Montclair

Presby Memorial Garden

SUNDAY, May 28

Mr. and Mrs. Ira E. Wood garden

Dr. Frederick J. Knocke garden

Luncheon—Barbecue in Knocke
garden

Miss Mary Wais garden

Iris Judging Forum

MONDAY, May 29

Mr. Charles S. Gray garden

Mr. Miles S. Kuchar garden

Mr. Carleton G. MacLean garden

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Cassebeer
garden

Luncheon in the Cassebeer gar-
den

Banquet

REGISTRATION:

Registration fee will be \$37.50 for five days. The fee includes four luncheons, a dinner, the banquet, and transportation to the gardens. Registrations should be sent to

Simeon T. Shields, *Registrar*,
220 Orange Road,
Montclair, New Jersey

HOTEL RESERVATIONS:

Write directly to the Hotel Robert Treat for room reservations. Mention the American Iris Society convention, as blocks of rooms have been reserved for our members.

Rates: Single rooms, \$7.50 to \$10.00. Double rooms, \$11.00-\$12.00 to \$16.00. All rooms with baths.

Drama of Progress

MRS. J. R. HAMBLEN

SPRING has only one meaning for irisarians: Iris Season. During the other nine months of the year, weather vagaries are accepted with philosophical stoicism. Not so, come April, when every storm, every abrupt temperature change, leaves its mark on the awakening iris. Hope soars to giddy heights with a week of "normal" sunshine and plunges to darkest depths when winter makes an encore. And, invariably, May proves to be a tempermental lass, given to unpredictable moods.

Last year was not different. Unseasonable warmth rushed plants into early growth with consequent skimpy branching. Early varieties were vulnerable to late frost and many a blossom bore the telltale signs of splotched and deformed petals. Bloom was almost at peak, ten days early, when a cold front moved in, keeping the flowers in a state of refrigeration for a week or so and lengthening the season so that it will be remembered as one of the longest we have known. This, I appreciated; however, my desire to do a comparative study between new and old varieties met with frustration, since typical performance was not possible. Nonetheless, I found myself comparing each new beauty with its predecessor and I became increasingly conscious of the incredible improvement in iris since our garden first bloomed so-called modern kinds some eighteen years ago.

Difficult to understand is the inclination, nowadays, to wrap the darlings of yesteryear in the old lavender of sentiment and endow them with qualities they did not possess. It is doubtful that even a fair percentage of the popular iris of two decades ago can be found in the average iris garden; not because all of them have been outdated, but due to the fact that only the best could meet the test of time. Yet, it is against these superior survivors that *all* newcomers are measured, overlooking the innumerable introductions that were quickly superseded and outclassed by plants of improved substance, form, and habit.

Ranking high among survivors of the past is CHIVALRY. Introduced by Jesse Wills, in 1944, it skyrocketed to fame and immortality, winning the Dykes Medal in 1947 and maintaining a position on the Symposium since 1945. As a forerunner of good things to come, CHIVALRY fulfilled its destiny, bringing substance, ruffling, and improved form into the blues. Probably no other iris, with the possible exception of SNOW FLURRY, has been a parent so often; and, undoubtedly no other cross has been repeated as many times, or as advantageously, as SNOW FLURRY X CHIVALRY.

MAYFLOWER is a child of CHIVALRY, having as its other parent JANE PHILIPS. Introduced by Harold Knowlton in 1958, MAYFLOWER is an advancement toward true blueness. Finished in frosty enamel, it has size, substance, and perfection of form. Petals are wide and moderately ruffled, standards closed, and falls flaring. It is widely branched, with many buds, and grows vigorously.

This year Tell Muhlestein will introduce TOP OF THE WORLD for Margaret Albright. A grandchild of CHIVALRY (BLUE SAPPHIRE X BLUE FLIGHT), neither white nor blue, but an unusual, and completely lovely, combination of both, TOP OF THE WORLD might be called a reverse amoena. Standards are light blue, falls blue white; a heavy bluish beard gives the impression of

shadows on new drifted snow. Heavily substanded, silken textured, wide petaled, and ruffled, its beauty returns, like a well-loved melody, to add to the conviction that progress, in the realm of iris, is forging rapidly ahead.

In the New England States, the originations of Ed and Arthur Watkins are produced under climatic conditions which provide a rigid testing ground. Survival depends upon ability to cope with sub-zero temperatures and a short growing season. For those who deplore the lack of vigor in modern iris, a planting of the Watkins introductions will do much to modify their thinking. And, not only are these iris extremely hardy and foolproof, they represent the epitome of perfection in form and clarity of color. CHARLES FOWLER, introduced in 1959, is a recessive white from JANE PHILLIPS crossed to a sister seedling. The pure whiteness is emphasized by the pale greenness on the underside of the fall petals. Large, heavily substanded blossoms have closely domed, ruffled standards and wide, flaring falls that are delightfully fluted. Strong stems are well branched, a typical characteristic of the Watkins iris.

Georgia Hinkle's fine creations have done especially well in our garden. CURL'D CLOUD, introduced in 1959, was new to us last year, coming into bloom just when the temperature hit 90° and above. Glistening white, with a feathery laciness suggesting ethereal, almost fragile, beauty, the blossoms lasted four days and longer, and were not disturbed by the gale that scourged the garden during its last bloom. Three increase and two bloom-stalks, widely branched, with eight buds each, were produced by a one-year plant.

REJOICE, George Dubes, 1958, thrilled me with its dazzling whiteness and the wide, horizontally flared falls. I watched as Bob Young bent one of the fall petals downward until it should have snapped! But the substance of this sculptured beauty is so remarkable that the petal, when released, bounced back to its original position with nary a mark to betray the indignity to which it had been put. Width is a characteristic of each part: style crests, standards and falls. Intricately laced style crests and shirred ruffling on all petals create a vision not easily forgotten. Blossoms are nicely spaced on tall, strong bloomstalks. Four increase on a new plant spoke well for its vitality.

Sparked by a chance remark that GUDRUN is to be found in the family tree of REJOICE, my wool-gathering mind brought this and a host of other phantoms—PURISSIMA, THE CAPITOL, SPANISH PEAKS, ad infinitum—back into the garden; and, with no intent to depreciate their beauty, nor any lessening of gratitude for their heritage, my heart offered thanksgiving for the progress which has produced the heavily substanded, beautifully formed white iris of today.

TOBACCO ROAD, from Dr. Kleinsorge, 1942, is remembered as an iris which was welcomed into our garden with more than the usual fanfare. Judged by present day standards, it is unlikely this iris would be the cause of much excitement, but not too many years ago, it represented definite progress in its color class. RUSSET WINGS, PRETTY QUADROON (which I preferred to Dykes Medal winner, ARGUS PHEASANT and other brown-toned iris soon made their appearance, bringing a spicy richness to the iris planting. But, it was the introduction of INCA CHIEF, by Grant Mitsch in 1952, that heralded a new era in the development of the browns.

INCA CHIEF—vibrant and lustrous, bright as a new penny—introduced ruffling and great substance into this field. With large, beautifully formed

blossoms, its one fault was proportionate height and branching; a trait that can be bred out by careful selection of prospective mates, as witness, OLYMPIC TORCH, introduced by the Schreiners in 1958 and bloomed in spectacular splendor at the New York Convention.

OLYMPIC TORCH is light golden bronze, glowing with iridescent little fires. Ruffled, broad-petaled flowers, with cupped standards and flaring falls, are carried on tall, well-balanced stalks. The good height and branching are no happy accident, but are the result of methodical planning that stretches back over the years. This iris comes from Schreiner's H 92-A X INCA CHIEF. H 92-A is ((PRAIRIE SUNSET x AUBANEL) x BRYCE CANYON) X WATCHFIRE. WATCHFIRE, introduced by Jean Stevens in 1948, was characterized by its splendid height and better than usual branching, qualities which have been passed on to its famous grandchild.

To the neophyte, the progress which can be measured by the introduction of an iris like OLYMPIC TORCH may not be so obvious; perhaps, only those who have grown (and loved, in their time) NYLON, LAMPLIGHT, CASA MORENA, SUNSET BLAZE, etc., etc., can appreciate the tremendous forward step its creation represents.

In the deeper toned browns, I have seen nothing that surpasses DOCTOR K, introduced by Tell Muhlestein in 1960. Satin textured, free of haft markings, saturated with rich golden brown that is illumined with a special radiance and does not fade in hottest sun, the coloring of this iris marks it for fame. Equally impressive, however, is the charming manner in which the blossoms are put together. The standards are gently waved, full and round, and closed. The falls are semi-flaring with provocative ruffling that could be likened to the swirling skirts of a tango-dancing senorita. Substance is excellent. DOCTOR K also is the result of visionary planning carried on through many generations.

Paul Cook's iris, MELODRAMA, WHOLE CLOTH, ALLEGIANCE, and EMMA COOK, have been received in this area with an enthusiasm unequaled since the advent of the "pinks." Comparison with yesterday's iris is not quite possible: they are progenitors of new color lines. Top performers all, with vigorous habit and easy adaptation to climatic change, they contribute to the affirmative side of the issue, "new versus old."

EMMA COOK flowered freely on a plant received late in the season. My tardy order almost cost me the privilege of growing this, and the rhizome was sent with an apology for its size. Nonetheless, in addition to the strong bloomstalk, five increase were produced! Luminous white, with a brushed-on border of violet blue not unlike a tinted summer cloud; gracefully formed in serene beauty, and remarkably weather resistant, she was the object of unreserved homage.

ROYAL CANADIAN, Reverend A. K. Edmison, 1960, vied with ALLEGIANCE for honors in the deep-blue class. Wide, flaring falls and domed standards are ruffled in a manner that creates an air of easy elegance. A matching beard gives depth to the rich harmony of dusky tones. Bred in Canada, its birthright of health and vigor cannot be disputed.

Three years ago, in Schreiner's seedling bed, blooming gloriously for the Regional convention, we saw a medium dark blue iris that has since been named BLUE BARON. The color could be called Narain blue, since its grandparent, NARAIN, undoubtedly contributed to the dynamic quality of this particular shade. The beautifully fashioned blossoms, with wide petals and

superfine substance, are the answer to a hybridizer's dream.

It was one of the disappointments of 1960 that this iris was not in bloom during the Portland Convention, but the tall bloomstalks, heavily loaded with buds, give visitors an exciting glimpse into the future. BLUE BARON's branching has no parallel and is, to quote its originator, "like the Jewish candlestick with seven candles." The fact that each socket also contains two buds, Bob considers a "lucky break." However, I am inclined to believe "luck" had little to do with this phenomenal achievement, rather it is the result of long-range planning and careful selection.

In my memory, no other color class has made more advancement than the "pinks." To evaluate the continuous forward movement one needs only to turn back time and walk through the garden that featured SPINDRIFT, OVERTURE, PREMIER PEACH, PINK LACE, and FLORA ZENOR. And make no mistake! Fifteen or twenty years ago these iris caused a sensation.

Substance, form, color value, and other desirable traits, noticeably lacking in the first flamingo pinks, improved, as intensive line-breeding was practiced, with each generation. Soon, as HAPPY BIRTHDAY, David Hall, 1952; PINK FULFILLMENT and JUNE MEREDITH, Tell Muhlestein, 1954; FLEETA, Orville Fay, 1956; and LYNN HALL, David Hall, 1957, were made available, it became increasingly impossible to select *the* pink: with infinite variety in style and tone, these pink iris and many others have attained near-perfection.

To further complicate selections, still another factor has been added. Inter-reaction, and the multiplicity, of responsible genes has resulted in polychromatic beards that range through tangerine, apricot, pink, and nasturium, deepening to bright cerise and approaching red. It is only a matter of time until the connoisseur will be able to indulge his preference for matched or mismatched beards as easily as milady chooses a lipstick.

Outcrossed to white, yellow, blue, and other sundry colors, the pinks have fathered a multitude of pastel blends; and the development of other colors has been quickened. The tangerine beard, and its derivatives, is no longer the trademark of pink-colored iris, but has been transplanted, with the dexterity of a surgeon's scalpel, to iris of almost every known hue.

Orville Fay's ARCTIC FLAME, introduced in 1960, is the climax to the quest for red-bearded white. With large, ruffled blossoms of firm-textured loveliness carried on tall, splendidly branched stems, its dazzling whiteness is accentuated by the electrifying wide, red beard. Healthy, clean foliage, a characteristic of the Fay iris, complements the flowers and qualifies the plant as a welcome addition to the most meticulous border. With his thorough understanding of genetics, Orville Fay was able to predict exactly how many generations would be needed before this perfected iris would appear from the original cross of white x pink!

No one can fail to recognize the evolutionary advancement represented by ROCOCO, BLACK SWAN, JEAN SIBELIUS, DOT AND DASH, CREAM CREST, and BUTTERSCOTCH KISS. Even the reds are beginning to take on a brilliancy that eliminates much of the brown or purple undertone; petal width, clean hafts and other good habits have already been established. The endless revamping of the iris garden cannot be attributed to any compulsion to "keep up with the Jones's." The authentic, vivid panorama of progress is responsible.

Mrs. J. R. (Melba) Hamblen is RVP for Region 12 (Utah) and the originator of several varieties of irises.

New and Different Iris for Arrangement

CRESCENT DERU

THE DWARFS, the standard dwarfs, the medians, the advanced generation hybrids, the borders—whatever you choose to call these iris, they are a gold mine of enchanting new forms, new colors, and inspiration for the flower designer who wants adventure.

Table iris, or miniature tall bearded, have long been accepted as the ideal for arrangements because of their dainty size and beautiful slender branching. These new forms do not challenge the superiority of the MTB for classical designs. New forms, new patterns, new colors challenge us, as arrangers. We must depend on our own sense, good proportion, and good taste to use them. The length of the stem and the branching, if any, may be rated poor by garden standards but that needn't be a handicap in arrangement. We must change our attitudes and seek a different approach in tune with the times to design within the limitations of the plant habit.

Let's survey the field. Diminutive replicas of their handsome show sisters in the specimen classes are the new developments from modern tetraploid tall bearded breeding. With a couple of mint juleps, or as we call it in the West, a few cups of sagebrush tea, you couldn't tell the difference between these small-scaled border iris and their tall sisters on the Award of Merit list. On the show table, however, you can arrange border iris in containers in sizes suited to the ordinary situation in a home and the space available in a show. The enormous size of specimen iris demands that they be arranged in containers scaled to their size, such as a wash tub or a 10-gallon milk can. If you think this comparison is a gross exaggeration, one exhibitor in a show I helped judge made her arrangement of iris in a large milk can and it won a blue ribbon. I feel sure that it was her excellent sense of good proportion and scale that helped her win the prize. It is my personal opinion that good proportion and the subtle use of color harmonies, if skillfully handled, will often win a prize even when the design is basically weak.

Some Suitable Border Varieties

We have a few of these older smaller flowered iris that are registered as tall bearded, such as BLACK FOREST. We have a few more recent small-flowered types with tall stems such as ETHEL HOPE. The new developments, however, have been selected and registered expressly because of their charm, personality, good substance, and small package. I note that Margaret Albright's YELLOW DRESDEN, the 1960 Knowlton Award winner and a top performer in my garden, contributes its lovely form and good quality to Tell's new SAUCY PEACH, the first introduction from his 56-33 series. A lavender sister will be introduced soon, perhaps this spring. LADY KAY is another of Tell's new border iris. It didn't bloom for me last year, but its white sister did, and I like the quality and scale of the flowers for arrangement.

Still in the border class, Melba Hamblen's FAIRY JEWELS is one of the most charming iris I know for arranging. The natural pose of the flower, the flaring form, and the fine gold-wire laced edge around the petals make it a fine example of the beautiful form, substance, and quality that are found in the new border iris that come from aristocratic breeding. TEEN-AGE

has all the excellent qualities of a good arranger's iris—ruffling and sassy, pert pose. The color is a blended rosy cinnamon that stays bright. TULARE (pronounced *too-larry*) will be introduced this year and is a finished yellow with thick red beard. Think of the quality of this pedigree: (Sib to TEEN-AGE: (RUFFLED ORGANDY x ROSEDALE)) X (Tell's 56-33: Golden Flash x Yellow Dresden).

There are other borders that I have not seen in the garden, but the reports I hear and the slides I have seen indicate that both Kleinsorge's PINATA and PENNY ARCADE are excellent. FRENCHI is Bennett Jones's introduction and I hear that it is fascinating color. I have grown Z. G. Benson's No. 1-19-1: (PINK PLUME x OLA KALA) and am anxious to compare the color.

Occasionally a unique new shape will appear in the quest for a better new border iris. Thelma Archibald has a seedling out of (LADY BOSCAWEN x TRULY YOURS) X (KATHERINE FAY x CHIVALRY) that has swirled standards that are held so tightly they are like a perfect rosebud. I have found others in my seedling rows that are as flat as a pancake. Some have rich, thick beards with open form revealing exquisitely laced style arms. Form can reveal, it can conceal.

The Hardening Process

Characteristic of most of these new border iris is simple, stubby branching and stiff stalks carrying few buds. This is not necessarily true in all cases as CHOCOLETO is very well branched and has many buds. Ramrod stalks can be shaped during the hardening process and induced to assume a graceful curve by placing the stalk at an angle in deep, warm water over night. The flowers, buds, and stems are phototropic, and will crane the neck, so to speak, to get to the light. The idea is to get the buds and flowers to cup and face up into the arrangement for beautiful lines and give a saucy pose to the flower.

It should be stated here and now that this hardening process is one that is frequently slighted by the novice. Iris benefit from a 4- to 12-hour soaking in deep warm water up to their necks. It is possible to shape stubborn stems into more graceful lines during the hardening process. Florists shy away from the garden-grown iris, but properly hardened, the iris is a most satisfactory arrangement subject. It should be crisp as fresh lettuce and the flower will last for days. An arranger with a show entry should take no chances on having a flower lose condition before or during the judging. Overage and poor condition are easily detected by the judges, who look first for a thinning of substance on the edge of petals. A fading flower may score so heavily against you if the lines of the design are affected, that it will take you out of the ribbon class.

A simple formula that the beginner can safely vary for pleasing arrangements calls for a variety of small-flowered iris, preferably those that vary from light-colored tints to shades of the same color. It is possible for the breeder to find these kinds of iris, if he is no luckier than I, in the seedling row. If the stem is weak, or short, or if the flowers are too small to qualify as an ideal landscape or show specimen, cut the sister seedlings in a single cross, and you will have the light and dark values of one color. Arrange them so that the light values form the outline, and the dark tones focus the eye for the center of interest.

To begin, select a low bowl. It should suit the color of the flowers you are using, and should be scaled to the size of the flowers. Cut three stalks of iris. The longest should be one and one-half times the width of the bowl and should have a soft curve. Place it at the back of the holder so that the tip end is directly above the base of the stem where it enters the holder. The second stem is cut two-thirds the height of the first. Place it in the holder and slant it forward to the left shoulder. The third stem should be cut one-half the height of the first stalk and it goes on the right side slanted low and horizontally. These three stalks form three levels inspired by an important Japanese concept of design—Heaven, Earth, and Man. This asymmetrical beginning is pleasing no matter how you decide to finish it, and you have made a positive statement about space. You might cut four more stalks, each of a different length and place two on the right and two on the left of the primary stalk. The pairs should balance one another. Add a few iris leaves to strengthen the lines and for contrast. Fill the center pocket with four iris of the same value but deeper chroma or of a darker hue. Cut the last flower stem short and place it low facing directly forward allowing the petals to overlap the rim of the bowl. Strengthen the lines in the back but keep the material used subordinate.

Without modification, stiff stalks suggest formal treatment. Symmetrical-arrangement designs suitable for this type of stem might be geometric variants such as the pyramid or asymmetrical left- or right-angled triangle. These patterns are best arranged in low containers as they suit the length of the stem and exhibit the grace of the flower best. Remember that iris are dominant in an arrangement, so let the stem, the buds, and open flowers reveal their beauty in the way you make your design. Don't use too much material. There is enough when you feel there is nothing you should add and nothing you should take away. If you have difficulty in knowing when to stop, take a black-and-white picture of your arrangement, and you will be shocked to see how easily you can overwork a design.

Dwarfs in Arrangements

The new hybrids that involve pumila dwarfs in their pedigree usually have one to three flowers to a stalk and range from 8 to 15 inches tall. It will be necessary to use these flowers in an unconventional way in order to dramatize their lovely coloring and form. A very sophisticated design was made with this kind of stiff-stalked, one-flower, one-bud kind of iris that achieved third dimension. Beginning at the top with the tallest stalk, cut stems shorter and shorter. Place them in the holder in a sweeping, descending spiral, roller-coaster fashion. The void off-center can be filled with three iris leaves cut different lengths. The movement and rhythm in this design spirals gracefully from all sides. Strengthen and duplicate the line at the back the same as the front. Flat, one-sided designs are no longer in vogue.

Single-flowered, weak-stemmed iris could be arranged in a dramatic diagonal line by grouping together stems of different lengths to form a single unit. Two such strengthened stems arranged in opposing diagonals might be unified with a group of deeper toned iris at the focal point near the center of the bowl. In a medium-sized pillow vase or pedestal container, this design gives the feeling of a bird or plane in flight.

A few of the iris that could be used for these designs are: DALE DENNIS,

KISS ME KATE, LITTLE COTTAGE, ALLAH, LILLI-WHITE, GOLDEN FAIR and LILLIPINKPUT.

Although I haven't tried it, I believe that some hybrids which lack stem almost altogether and have a long perianth tube might be used successfully in arrangements. I once made a breath-taking design with the naked large-flowered fall crocus, *Colchicum autumnale*. The buds push out of the bare ground like magic in September long after the handsome leaves have disappeared. The fragile-appearing lavender flowers, accented with orange anthers, are balanced precariously on willowy, ivory perianth tubes which last a remarkably long time, no doubt because they were properly hardened in deep water for several hours beforehand. Echoing the oriental lines of a bare, silver-gray branch of sagebrush firmly anchored in an aqua-cup disguised with a priceless gnarled gray tree knot found high above timberline, the naked stems seem to spring magically in some fairy dell.

Corsage makers could use nothing more charming than pumilas and others like BLUE FROST, CHERRY SPOT, and FASHION LADY. The flowers easily lend themselves to the techniques using florist wire and tape. The spot pattern on the falls in some of these iris gives rich accent to the lovely fresh colors. Color is a very important element in a corsage. Under artificial light the real green achieved in GREEN SPOT and LILLI-GREEN is a knockout.

New shapes, different beard and petal combinations, new colors, the double-expression patterns not found in pure tall bearded breeding, are all some of the unique and exciting material arrangers can use if they will explore the possibilities in the new dwarfs, medians, and borders.

The modern arranger, who is helping to shape a mature art, is adventurous and seeks new shapes and patterns the better to express the tempo and feelings of our times. Contemporary flower designers strive to create spacial illusion where there is movement, and the imagination can take flight by looking into the shadows around and under leaves, up and down the graceful lines of stems, and into the heart of an iris for exciting experiences in color sensation and wonderment in organic growth.

Mrs. Deru describes her main occupation as weaving. She is a serious student of design and color and has won awards in designer-craftsman exhibitions. "My interest in iris is diverse," she explains. "As a 'dishpan geneticist' I have been breeding iris for 12 years and most of my efforts are concentrated on the smaller types especially scaled for arrangements." An earlier article by Mrs. Deru on the use of iris in arrangements appeared in the Bulletin for January 1958, entitled, "Rules, Geometry, and Arithmetic."

Have Your Seedlings in Tour Gardens Been Named?

If you have sent a numbered seedling to be displayed at the AIS annual meeting being held this May in Region 19, and in registering this numbered seedling have overlooked notifying our Guest Iris Chairman—Mr. Charles Gray, 140 Upper Saddle River Road, Montvale, New Jersey—of the change from number to name, please do so as once. We wish to display your iris labeled correctly.

—JOSEPH GATTY, RVP.

Companion Plants*

MOLLY PRICE

WHAT TO PLANT to bloom before irises? After irises? During the iris season? These are big questions, and there are almost as many answers as there are gardeners. But whether your main iris-growing problem is a lack of land, a minus-musculature and/or a plethora of beloved trees, you may very well be plagued by these questions concerning the most desirable and suitable plants in an iris garden.

Some of you will be interested in other plants only as a foil for the beauty of the iris flower; some want to create a delightful landscape with the iris as an important feature; others, believing The Iris needs no enhancing, may either fill the whole yard with rows of tall bearded or, for variety's sake, add a few dwarf bearded irises, some spurias and maybe some Japanese varieties.

Some iris-lovers don't at all mind the long barren periods before and after irises; others are much concerned with working out plans for pre-and-post-iris bloom. I am of the opinion that whatever kind of gardener you are (or want to be); whether landscaper, collector, hobby gardener, rock-gardener; whether you grow flowers for the pleasure of arranging them, or whatever;—that is the kind of gardener you should be.

I, for instance, am the collecting kind of gardener, and believe that irises are complemented—and complimented too—by other plants and that the irises perform the same function for other flowers. So my own plantings range all the way from mostly irises to mostly not-irises.

In one raised bed adjacent to the house I planted for early bloom a forsythia which I keep pruned fairly flat (can't say it's really espaliered) against the house. In front of it I dribbled bi-color white and yellow daffodils, *Iris reticulata*, blue hyacinths, *Narcissus jonquilla simplex*, pale blue puschkinia, and some other early bulbs and, of course, the indispensable violas in one color or another. This bed is edged irregularly with two varieties of perennial candytuft, one blooming earlier than the other, and accented by one clump of five "blue" parrot tulips and another of violet Darwin tulips. Last fall I added three bulbs of the yellow parrot (which may be too yellow; if so, I'll remove them) and some species daffodils. All during this bloom the young iris leaves are growing greener and more spiky every day, lovely in their own right.

This year the new standard dwarf bearded irises in this bed will take over smoothly, I hope, from the daffodils and lead right into the beautiful oncobreds which, with the old white tall bearded iris, SEA GULL, which dear Tell once sent me, are the earliest of my big irises.

Blooming with the tallers are the candytufts, one lemon lily at the corner of the house, some enchanting little blue-leaved rock-garden columbines and numerous self-sown johnny-jump-ups and forget-me-nots.

This bed can support only token bloom after the iris season: a marigold or two among the bulbs, a later—and luscious—daylily beside the lemon lily, a dwarf aster or two, and some portulacas. I used to leave a space at the lawn

* Reprinted from the February 1961 issue of the Empire State Iris Society Newsletter.

side of the bed for clumping a few miniature dahlias in lieu of a shrub, but last fall I rebuilt that end of the bed and filled the space with little irises—new miniature and standard dwarf bearded varieties which I'm eager to see bloom. That part of the bed will be rather bare in midsummer, but in this instance it seems more important to have a place for my little ones than to have late-summer bloom. Perhaps I will be able to feast my eyes on their seed pods which, though not on any landscape architect's list of decorative materials, are beautiful in the eyes of all backyard breeders.

For bloom at iris time, bleeding heart (*Dicentra spectabilis*) and *Brunnera macrophylla* (often incorrectly listed as *Anchusa myosotidifolia*), the Siberian bugloss, make two of the most faithful iris companions. The latter, unrivalled both for its blue color and the beauty of the large heart-shaped leaves, may be number one on my list of iris companions. It opens with the tiny pumilas and is still blooming with the late tall—a notable performance. The bleeding heart blooms almost as long; and both these plants are indispensable as background for the ten- to fifteen-inch standards dwarf irises.

The old intermediate iris, BLACK MAGIC, and the late tulips were made to go together. I just can't imagine a lovelier combination than this iris with almost any color of tulip. The new intermediate, KISS ME KATE, goes well with some airy-fairy, mauve Japanese dianthus species in my garden. Dianthus in general, either the many species which can be grown easily from seed or the named cultivars such as the coral-rose PINK PRINCESS, are especially satisfying front-of-the-border companions for irises. So are the veronicas. The grey-leaved purple-blue *V. incana* and the taller gentian-blue *V. teucrium* are my favorites, but there are other kinds which I have not tried. The delicacy of these dainty blossoms massed in front of a clump of brilliantly colored tall bearded irises is most effective.

Columbines can't be beat, either. To simplify problems of color combinations I grow only blue columbines. In one border, as the shift from the spring display of daffodils, early tulips, doronicum, polemonium, and miniature dwarf irises occurs, there is a period in which it is largely a blue and lavender border with a few beginning racemes of coral bells. Last year, to improve the color balance there, I added as accents a clear yellow and a smoky tan blend variety of tall bearded iris, and several plants of an orange-flowered perennial poppy which may be the Olympic poppy, though I have not identified it definitely. The blossoms are dainty, about two inches across and are borne on tall, strong, slender stems.

The beautiful and exotic shrublike tree peony (wish I had one) makes a wonderful accent plant in a group of tall bearded irises. One of the pale pink varieties of this plant combined with white, light medium blue, and a few deep purple irises provide a spectacular show. One unusual and attractive edging for this sort of group is the semi-evergreen epimedium in any of its color forms; another, for post-iris bloom is goldenstar (*Chrysogonum virginianum*) which blooms all through the late summer.

Years ago, before I had ever heard of Kenneth Smith, I decided on three "backbones" for my garden: daffodils, irises, and daylilies. Mr. Smith's garden is probably on a grander scale than mine, and I'm sure it is not spotted with minor plant "trials" as mine is, but these three genera make wonderful backbones for any-sized gardens.

Beyond my rows of iris seedlings in midsummer is a curve of red, cream,

and pink hemerocallis accented with blue hosta; and between my windows and the seedlings I saved enough space for a small group of daylilies and Shasta daisies.

Tender bulbs, especially those of slender habit, such as acidanthera and the miniature glads, may be planted between irises for later color. *Aster frikarti*, which blooms from June to frost, and that long-blooming and exceptionally beautiful white phlox, MISS LINGARD, are excellent choices too. And, please, don't fail to give yourself the joy of at least a few roses. There are some herbaceous clematis which should be very interesting with irises. I have two species, but cannot report on them yet. Heavens—there are so many fascinating things to grow and know that one could go on indefinitely.

Try some for yourselves. But I advise you *not* to grow Shirley poppies among irises. I did—once. They don't complement irises; they eclipse them.

Molly Price (Mrs. John M.), formerly a bacteriologist, grows and photographs irises and other flowers about which she writes for magazines. She is editor of the Median Iris Society Newsletter and Bulletin representative for the MIS. Address: 550 South Mountain Road, New City, New York.

Guest Irises for 1963 Meeting in Denver

Region 20 outlines below the policy that will be followed in handling guest irises for the 1963 National Meeting in Denver. We hope the following regulations will be satisfactory to you.

- A. Guest irises will be received during the planting season and up to September 1, 1961.
- B. Contributors will be limited to six (6) different varieties or seedlings.
- C. The following data must accompany each rhizome:
 1. The originator's name and address.
 2. Name or seedling number of each rhizome.
 3. A brief description of each iris.
- D. *All* guest irises and their increase shall remain the property of the contributor. In July after the meeting, all stock will be returned, express collect.
- E. All guests will be displayed under the name of the originator.
- F. Region 20 will not be responsible for loss of any plant due to causes beyond our control.
- G. These guest irises will be planted and grown in the Denver Botanic Gardens, location of the Official Guest Garden. This will insure equal treatment to all guests. Weather conditions vary, sometimes widely, and if you would like to send duplicates, we will be glad to place them in supplemental guest gardens in Boulder and Colorado Springs.
- H. Only rhizomes sent in 1961 will be planted in the Denver Botanic Gardens.
- I. All rhizomes should be sent to—

—J. O. RILEY, *Chairman, Guest Iris Committee,*
4284 Hooker St., Denver 11, Colo.

Welcome to Region 19!

JOSEPH GATTY, RVP

"Welcome to Region 19!" And how long we have waited to speak that friendly greeting. The time is indeed near when our anticipation of being host to the American Iris Society will become a reality; when the plans of so many and of so many months will also combine in a wondrous way to make your visit to our Region one you will long remember. The days of May 25th through May 29th will be days filled with iris pleasure. May I tell you of some of the plans we have prepared for you?

You will enjoy, as we of "19" always do, the wonderful iris displays of our three famous public gardens: The Cedar Brook Iris Garden, Plainfield, N. J.; an iris garden that knows no season, where en masse harmonizing drifts of iris color prove the value of this genus in landscaping. The Rutgers Iris Garden, New Brunswick, N. J., where you will come to know again the historical iris parents of yesterday, the famous standards of today, and the possible favorites of tomorrow. The Presby Memorial Iris Gardens, at Montclair, N. J.; a veritable winding rainbow of iris color reflecting the best produced by the hybridizers of today and yesterday.

You will come to know, and will hesitate to leave, the superb garden of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth D. Smith, on Staten Island, N. Y. Here amid a vista of blue, white, and yellow and bold violet bitones you will recall LADY ILSE, SOUTH PACIFIC, and HELEN COLLINGWOOD, and come to know Catherine and Kenneth's new entries in these color classes: the delicate blue BOUND BROOK, the bold HIGH N' MIGHTY, the quiet PEARL MOSQUE, and the rich RICHMONDTOWN. You will leave this lovely garden and become immediately a part of the 41st birthday of the American Iris Society, an event to be held at the New York Botanical Garden, the birthplace of our Society.

From day to day we will take you proudly from one fine iris garden to another, and each garden will show the labor and love that have been the contribution to this meeting of the owners of these gardens. You will visit (and revisit) the large iris planting of Dr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Knocke, at Readington, N. J. Here over 200 well-grown iris guests await your observation and comment, and when you have made notes on these we know you will hasten to view the other iris feature of this garden, the planting of iris introductions of the last three years. You will on the same day visit the fine farm garden of Miss Mary Wais, a garden that features not only many iris guests but the latest in roses, hems, and lilies. On your way back to the hotel we will visit the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Ira E. Wood, at New Providence, N. J., where varieties such as CURL'D CLOUD, WHITE HEIRESS, and FRIENDSHIP will charm you, in addition to the numerous guests in red and brown, Sandy's and Betty's color favorites.

You will travel with the iris season in New Jersey and your journey will take you from the early gardens of Mr. David Johnson, at Dunellen, N. J., and Mr. Frank Baxter, at Clark, N. J.—two gardens reflecting the hybridizing interests of their owners as well as displaying fine guest irises. Each day will find you traveling northward with the iris season: to the gardens of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Bonsal of Upper Montclair and Mrs. Jerry M. Gruitch of Montclair, both gardens rich in guest irises from the Schreiners of Oregon, from Mr. Porreca, whose seedlings we remember from the Syracuse meeting of '58;



Iris borders at the Conservatory of the New York Botanical Garden. The Garden will be visited by members attending the AIS convention at Newark in May.
Photograph courtesy of the New York Botanical Garden.

and finally, still keeping company with the iris season, to the North Jersey gardens of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gray, Mr. Miles Kuchar, both of Montvale, as well as that of Mr. and Mrs. Carleton G. MacLean of Woodcliff Lake—gardens containing many guest irises and featuring many of the iris originations of “19.” We know you will enjoy visiting with us the garden of our friend, and long-time friend of the AIS, Mr. Fred Cassebeer. Here amid many of Fred’s previous and known introductions you will discover some delightful new tall bearded as well as superb new Siberians, of which the delightful WHITE SWIRL was just the beginning.

We know you will enjoy our meeting from the time of the Welcome Dinner on the 25th to the time of the Banquet on the 29th, when Dr. John Wister will again, as he did in Oklahoma, make each of us so proud of belonging to the AIS. We have blended together the ingredients of friendship, enjoyment, and iris history for you and we of Region 19 want you to come; we hope you will come.

The AIS EXHIBITION COMMITTEE . . .

one of our chief public relations offices . . .

an important service to irisarians . . .

- Establishes and maintains uniform rules and regulations for judging AIS-sponsored shows to ensure fairness of competition in a maximum of classes
- Accredits and appoints Exhibition Judges upon recommendation of the RVPs in Regions which require such additional judges
- Compiles and publishes *Iris Color Classification* to assist show chairmen in proper classification and judges in their evaluations
- Operates an information service for the assistance and guidance of all flower shows, and groups wishing to hold iris shows; advises on
 - how to organize and stage shows
 - ideas for good show schedules and effective staging
 - appointment and duties of show committees
 - awards and displays, classification, and judging
 - show promotion and publicity
- Supplies qualifying shows with official AIS awards and supplies at cost; such awards add prestige to shows and do an important public relations job for the Society
- Advises Regions, iris clubs, and horticultural organizations on various aspects of presenting workshops or seminars

The services of the Exhibition Committee are available, without charge, to all irisarians. It continues to lend assistance and promote irises far beyond the realm of AIS membership.

The Iris Trial at Florence

HARRY RANDALL, C.B.E.

ONE OF the most difficult problems facing the Iris Society of the world has always been to ensure that new varieties are adequately judged and that the system of granting awards is beyond criticism; and this problem is far from being settled. In England we have relied mainly on the trials in the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at Wisley, but the soil there is sandy, and during the past twenty years many superb irises have failed through no fault of their own. We also rely upon the opinion of judges who visit various gardens, but the number of such judges has generally been too small for the purpose.

Your system in America should be the ideal one because in every State you have judges who travel extensively and can therefore see the best irises growing under different conditions. But you are evidently not fully satisfied, and even I have occasional glimpses of the fact that a system which is perfect in theory is not quite so perfect in practice. For example, some years ago I received a letter stating that judges in a certain locality had all voted for an iris raised in their State because that State had not previously won the Dykes Medal. Fortunately their effort was unsuccessful. A few years later I was told that a well known iris would not receive the Dykes because the raiser had won the Medal in the previous year and you wanted the honour to be shared round. Fortunately a sufficient number of judges decided otherwise, and one raiser *did* receive the Dykes Medal in two consecutive years. If the award system is to be saved from ridicule we must obviously ensure that judging is based entirely on floral merit and not on geographical or personal considerations.

With these and other thoughts in mind I visited the Florence iris trial in May, 1960. This trial could be the ideal one and it has had such lengthy eulogies that the impression might be formed that the chief annual prize, "The Premio Firenze", is the supreme international honour, far above any award of the Dykes Medal in America or Britain. Being rather sceptical of flowery write-ups I went to judge the place for myself.

Let me say at once that the hillside iris garden at Florence has the finest setting of any iris garden I have ever seen. In Roanoke the late Junius Fishburn's garden had as a background the mountains of Virginia: in Staten Island Kenneth Smith's garden has a distant backcloth of sea and ships: and irises grown in such places seem to have an added beauty. At Florence there is no sea, but at the foot of the hill is the River Arno: above is the Piazzale Michaelangelo with its great statute of David: across the river are the towers and houses of the city: and all around are the picturesque

Mr. Randall is one of Britain's outstanding iris enthusiasts, a former president of the British Iris Society, and recipient of the Foster Memorial Plaque. Unusually successful as a hybridizer, Mr. Randall's originations have received many awards, including the Dykes Medal for SEATHWAITE in 1952 and for TARN HOWS in 1958. He has held prominent positions in the electrical supply industry, among them the chairmanship of the British Electrical Development Association. Address: Sandilands, Brooklyn Road, Working, Surrey, England.

hills of Tuscany. The beauty of the garden is enhanced by the presence of gnarled olive trees around which the irises are grown. I was told, however, that the roots of these trees are apt to take from the soil some of the nourishment intended for the irises. This garden is certain to be an attraction to Maytime visitors to this ancient city.

There can be little doubt that the climatic and soil conditions in and around Florence are ideal for irises. Some of the older varieties such as CHIVALRY, DESERT SONG, LADY ILSE and LIMELIGHT were growing in various gardens with a vigour which would please their raisers in faraway America; and most of the newly planted ones were doing reasonably well in the Piazzali garden.

I soon found that the trial suffered from two handicaps. First, although some splendid new varieties were being grown, there were not enough of them to make the trial of outstanding importance. For example, in the trial for 1960 I saw no irises raised by Stedman Buttrick, Paul Cook, Orville Fay, Fred DeForest, Dave Hall, Kenneth Smith, Ed Watkins or Jesse Wills; and they are eight hybridizers who cannot easily be overlooked. I can fully understand, however, why they were not represented. When an outstanding iris is being introduced there is usually a big demand on the one hand and a shortage of plants on the other. Until raisers are fully satisfied about the status of distant trials they can hardly be blamed for not parting with valuable rhizomes.

The second handicap almost depressed me. The sponsors of the trial had made a general appeal for irises and had grown all the plants submitted. Most of the varieties were in the highest class, but some were unbelievably poor. I will not cause international tension by naming the countries whence came the rubbish, but I can say that they were not U.S.A. or Britain. It was not the fault of the countries concerned but of a few individuals therein. The things they sent ought to have been burnt when they first flowered, and the fact that their raisers sent them to Florence shows that they have never seen good modern irises or are blind to the faults of their own dull, over-striated, narrow-petalled seedlings. Sooner or later, I think, a rule will have to be made that before irises are sent to Florence they must have received some award or recognition in the place of their origin. Meanwhile hybridizers everywhere should realize that they bring themselves and their countries into ridicule by submitting inferior things to an international trial.

The authorities at Florence were in no way to blame for the handicaps mentioned above, but they must accept responsibility for what I regard as a major defect in their organization. The closing date for the judging is pre-determined so that the announcement of the winners and the award of the trophies, together with a display of the winning iris, can be made at a special meeting in the Palazzo Vecchio. This is a magnificent ceremony attended by the Burgomaster of Florence and his uniformed trumpeters; but invitations have to be sent out some days beforehand and judging has to be completed on the day before the ceremony. If some of the varieties in the trial have not opened by that day they cannot be judged. To end a trial about half way through the season is rather like deciding the result of a game of baseball on the score at the end of the fifth inning, and it can lead to unfortunate results of which I will mention only two.

I do not know what growers in America think of OLYMPIC TORCH; but I

regard it as a superb variety destined for great popularity. At Florence, however, it did not open until after the judging had been finished and so it received no recognition, not even a bare mention. The Premio Firenze went to ALLAGLOW which, in my view, is not in the same class as OLYMPIC TORCH. Another superb variety was JEAN SIBELIUS which I thought the finest medium blue in the whole trial; but when the judging ended only one flower had opened and it was evidently disregarded in favour of inferior varieties which happened to open earlier. If Florence is to be treated seriously as an iris trial then arrangements must be made so that all irises can be adequately judged. Until those arrangements are made hybridizers are unlikely to send valuable varieties which might suffer in reputation if they are passed over through no fault of their own.

Under the rules of the trial irises "will be judged two years after entry". When I pointed out that several entries, obviously of high class, were excluded from the 1960 trial because they had not opened in time, the Committee readily decided to include them in the trial for 1961. We must then hope that the judging will not end too soon; but in any event these "postponed" varieties will have been in Florence for three years and will compete with others planted a year later. I do not envy the 1961 judges their difficult task.

Italy does not abound in experienced judges of irises and so every effort is made at Florence to secure the services of growers from other countries to assist in the annual judging. In 1960 the judging panel consisted of five persons—two from U.S.A. and one each from Austria, Germany and Italy. I can vouch for the time and energy which most members of the panel gave to their task but I found several of their decisions difficult to understand. For example, I thought that Mrs. Hamblen's PRETTY CAROL, which merely had an Honourable Mention, was a far more outstanding iris than her MISSION STARLIGHT which was placed third. I thought that JEAN SIBELIUS, even with only one flower out, was more deserving of an Honourable Mention than several of the earlier flowering ones which received that honour. I could not understand why another variety which, in its country of origin, was recently runner-up for the Dykes Medal, was instantaneously eliminated before its first bloom had been open for more than a couple of hours. There is an old saying that justice must not only be done: it must be *seen* to be done.

Whenever I disagree with anyone on the merits of a flower I hasten to add that it is a question of personal taste and that I have not been endowed with supernatural powers of judgement. After a careful reading of the AIS Bulletins, however, I have the feeling that many Americans would agree with my general comments. They would also agree, I think, that I have emphasised the difficulty of judging trials at Florence, Wisley or in any other place. The easy answer to the problem is to say that a large number of experienced judges should see irises growing under identical conditions for a prolonged period; but such judges usually wish to travel round and they cannot always stay in one place for weeks on end. It is obvious that no country has reached the ideal standard of judging, and the authorities at Florence need not feel discouraged because they have not yet solved an almost insoluble problem.

Since its inception the trial has been organized with the utmost enthusiasm by Mrs. George Specht, a charming Italian lady who married an



Photograph by Everett C. Long
DAWN CREST (DeForest), HM, 1960.

American and who speaks fluent English. With her colleagues in Florence she gives a friendly welcome to visitors to the trial, and I know that she would like to hear from judges who are likely to be in Italy at iris time. She has started a brave venture, and if she could obtain entries from all the leading hybridizers and secure the services of a sufficient number of able judges she would probably have the most interesting and colorful iris trial in the world.

Look in the table of contents. Some items of information, because they are brief, are used as fillers. Examples: Advertising rates, membership dues, how to join a robin, how to register an iris, books and pamphlets for sale by AIS. Look for them in the table of contents on page 3.

A New Look at Intermediates

EARL ROBERTS

ODDS are about five to one that at the mere mention of "Intermediates" a reader will immediately flip the page for something more to his interests. That is condemning the suspect without a proper trial. Stick around and read a bit further.

First, just what is an Intermediate? An oldtimer would think back to SOLEDAD, BLACK HAWK, ULTRA, SNOW MAIDEN, GOLDEN BOW, ELEANOR ROOSEVELT. A breeder would think of crossing the chamaeiris dwarfs with tall bearded irises to produce the typical older intermediate types. These kinds were, generally, more or less infertile, and what few seeds they produced proved hard to germinate.

In the horticultural classification of June 1953 (*AIS Bulletin* 136, page 6), the intermediates were classed as those irises from 15 to 28 inches in height. Unfortunately season of bloom was completely ignored, thus the 15-to-28-inch class became a dumping ground for all types of miscellaneous irises, including the distinctive table irises and shorter forms of tall bearded.

When the present classification was established in January 1958 (*AIS Bulletin* 148, page 12) the intermediates again came into their own. This now reads: "Plants 15-28 inches tall; chiefly clones of hybrid origin, including natural hybrids previously described as species and garden hybrids of dwarf and tall bearded parentage resembling the natural hybrids; stems non-flexuous, branched and extending above the erect foliage; flowers mostly 4-5 inches across; blooming period intermediate between that of the standard dwarfs and standard tall. Mostly hybrids with 44 chromosomes and much reduced fertility."

Please note that season of bloom refers to the "peak" period of bloom during a normal season and that this must fall between that of the standard dwarfs and tall. In order to obtain bloom this early it is imperative that such iris contain a dash of dwarf-iris blood. It is practically impossible for seedlings from pure tall breeding lines to produce the earliness required to meet the intermediate standards of qualification. We note even in the 1960 Registrations a few breeders still registering "intermediates" from strictly tall lines. These should be corrected and placed in their proper classification as border irises. An iris cannot hope to compete for the Median awards if it fails even to meet the proper specifications for its class. Such breeders are penalizing themselves unnecessarily.

What about the new look? Before going into that we suggest readers go back to *AIS Bulletin* 144, January 1957, pages 10-24, and reread the article by Dr. Randolph entitled "More Medians." That article outlines numerous species iris that may be used in producing better medians. This article is, in effect, a partial answer to some of the queries posed at that time.

The PROGENITOR Line

Almost all of us are now acquainted with the spectacular results obtained by Paul Cook in line-breeding PROGENITOR back to the tall blues. This has produced the new strain of dominant amoenas as WHOLE CLOTH, MELODRAMA, EMMA COOK, PRETTYFIELD, TOLL GATE—to name those on the market now. Final results are still to come and may prove even more startling

if we may judge by the 1960 Cook seedling patch.

PROGENITOR came from a cross of the Balkan dwarf species *I. reichenbachii* X SHINING WATERS. We are indebted to Paul Cook and his well-kept records for the following background material on the new amoena lines. Seeds from Rex Pearce produced dwarf iris about 10 inches tall, having both spathes sharply keeled, the majority in a chocolate-purple color but a few yellow selfs. The dark-colored ones were somewhat browner than *I. balkana*. Following the taxonomy of Dykes it was determined these were apparently *I. reichenbachii*. Unfortunately these species were lost during a very dry summer, but not before one of the yellow forms had been pollinated by SHINING WATERS, a tall blue iris. Four seedlings raised from this cross were all bicolors of yellow and blue, some paler than others. The one seedling later registered as PROGENITOR showed the strongest contrast. Two of these hybrids were examined by Dr. Randolph and found to be tetraploids having 48 chromosomes. This can be taken to mean that the original yellow seedling was also probably a tetraploid.

PROGENITOR was crossed to an early-blooming tall blue seedling, 10942. In 1948, 86 seedlings bloomed—72 bicolors, 14 blue selfs. Most of the bicolors were white-blues but there were some with pale yellow or cream standards. The ratio of bicolors to selfs is approximately 5:1 and indicated two doses of a dominant in tetraploids, in this case the dominant being the bicolors, with selfs as a recessive. Thus it was determined that PROGENITOR has the ability of suppressing the anthocyanin in the standards of tall. The anthocyanin carried in *aphylla* is not suppressed in the same way but remains dominant to the bicolor pattern of PROGENITOR. A fair-sized progeny from PROGENITOR X *aphylla bohémica* showed 18 amoenas and 20 purple selfs, a near 1:1 ratio, possibly indicating this form of *aphylla* carries only a single dose of purple-self pattern, that is dominant to the bicolor pattern.

The PROGENITOR-Pumila Lines

Crossing PROGENITOR with pollen saved from a very blue dwarf pumila seedling, #2753, gave a row of hybrids of near-uniform heights, flowers in fair proportions, mostly in pastel tones. Almost all pumilas carry an inhibitor that eliminates the anthocyanin of tall bearded irises, and since the blue of the falls in PROGENITOR must come from SHINING WATERS, this effect could be seen in these seedlings. They were in various tones of yellow and yellow green with some duller grayish blues. Five of these hybrids were sent to the Median Iris Test Garden: 775, 1155, sib to 1155, 1355, and 3355. The first four are a yellow-green self color while 3355, also a yellow-green, carries a flush of blue in the falls. These irises are hardy, apparently disease resistant, floriferous, and good increasers.

The PROGENITOR-Pumila-Tall Hybrids

During the 1958 blooming season pollen of seedling 1155 was mailed to Mrs. Evelyn Boon, Birmingham, Alabama. This was spread over a fair number of tall in bloom at that time. Fresh pollen from these same tall was airmailed to Indianapolis so reciprocal crosses could be made in some cases. The seed pods from Mrs. Boon were sent to the Median Iris Test Garden after ripening, shelled out, recorded and planted in the usual manner. From these came an entirely new line of intermediates of a 44-chromosome composition, but in a different combination. PROGENITOR carries two sets of

12 chromosomes from *I. reichenbachii*, plus two sets of 12 from SHINING WATERS. The PROGENITOR X pumila hybrids would have two sets of 12 from PROGENITOR plus two sets of 8 from pumila, total 40. Thus the PROGENITOR-pumila-tall hybrids would have two sets of 12 from the tall parent, one set of 8 from the pumila, plus one set of 12 from the *reichenbachii* X tall combination in PROGENITOR. Where the older intermediate hybrids were mostly sterile, we have found this new type to be reasonably fertile.

A total of 44 seedlings bloomed last year and these were selfed or sib-crossed, mostly, to bring out the second-generation gametic range. Of these 44, a total of 22 set pods, thus giving a 50% average. However we might expect an even better average on second-year plants or with crosses involving tall, so we feel this line will be quite fertile, assuming germination will be near normal.

Best Seedlings

The one row that has been described as "not having a bad seedling in the lot" came from CHIVALRY X Cook 1155. Twelve of 21 seedlings bloomed, all but three were white, some clean white selfs, others with a faint whiskered halo, as Bee Warburton so aptly describes it. These halos were mostly in light yellow or chartreuse lines radiating out around the beards. The following are descriptions of those placed under number.

60R37, since named ASTRALITE, a white self with heavier texture veining, haft quite clean, beard light yellow, standards domed not quite closed at tips, falls wide horizontally flaring, from rated 5x, 17 inches tall with branches at 8 and 11 inches, 5 buds, very fragrant, no pollen, first flower open May 13, set pod.

60R41. Standards cupped, light blue gray, falls flaring medium blue lined olive at the haft, beard white with orange tips, 21 inches with one branch at 12 inches, 3 buds, had pollen, did not set pods.

60R50. Flaring white self, 5x form, few lines at haft, light yellow beard, 21 inches with branches at 10 and 14, 5 buds, no pollen, standards closed, falls flaring. Set pods to a hybrid of PROGENITOR x *aphylla bohémica* with 10 seeds, set two pods to sibs with total of 21 seeds.

60R51. Standards, pale blue-white, closed; falls, white with faint green lines at haft, flaring horizontally; 5x form, light yellow beard, 17 inches with branch at 8, 4 buds, had pollen, bloomed May 16th. Set pod to (PROGENITOR X *bohémica*) with 7 seeds.

60R52. Standards, ivory with tips closed; falls, white with chartreuse hafts; light yellow beard, 5x form, 21 inches with branches at 10 and 14 nicely balanced, 5 buds.

PAGAN ROYAL X Cook 1155. Of seven seedlings, three bloomed and all were of a quality to number, as follows:

60R39, since named PAGANITE, was a velvety royal-purple self, beard dark blue, standards closed, falls horizontal, 5x form, 17 inches with branch at 9, 3 buds, no haft marks, excellent substance, very fragrant, had pollen, bloomed May 15. Although it was short on buds the flower was of such quality that it was an eyestopper.

60R40. Standards, grayish green flushed purple at the haft; falls, a smoky reddish-purple blend, beard greenish yellow, slightly fragrant, 4x form, 16 inches with branch at 3 inches, 4 buds. An unusual color.

60R53. Standards, blue-gray slightly open; falls, flaring, gray with char-

treuse at the beard, brown at the edges, beard orange, clean haft, 4x form, 19 inches, no branches, 2 buds. More odd than pretty.

STORM WARNING X Cook 1155. The only numbered seedling was a pure white self with unusually clean color, chartreuse lines at the haft, orange beard, flaring form, 16 inches with branches at 6 and 10 inches, 5 buds, had pollen.

PIERRE MENARD X Cook 1155 threw one seedling with cream standards closed, flat falls white in the lower two-thirds, heavy chartreuse green halo on upper third, light orange beard, 19 inches with branch at 9 inches, 3 buds, had pollen.

The New Green Intermediates

Crossing the PROGENITOR X *pumila* hybrids with tall reds gave some of the greenest irises yet seen. QUECHEE X Cook 1155 threw such unusual colors that it was hard to find proper adjectives to describe them.

60R56. A light chamois-olive self, orange beard; standards partly open, falls flaring, 4x form, 18 inches with branches at 8 and 11, 4 buds, had pollen, bloomed May 18.

60R57. Standards light olive, partly open at tips; falls with olive halo turning to gray in the shape of a V in lower half, light orange beard, 4x form, 16 inches with branch at 10, 3 buds, had pollen, set pod.

MARY ELLEN X Cook 3355 produced these odd green-toned seedlings also:

60R58. Standards closed, olive gray; falls flaring olive with a maroon spot; yellow beard, 5x form, although flower was slightly large for its 19 inches, branch at 9, 3 buds, had pollen, produced two bloomstalks, set pod to greenish sib.

60R59. Standards closed and clean yellow; falls flaring, olive lined white at the beard and haft; orange beard, 5x form, 24 inches with branch at 15, 3 buds, no pollen, bloomed three stalks.

CREAMGLO X Cook 3355 gave a number of chartreuse to olive toned seedlings which proved quite fertile, giving 52 seeds from 4 pods. Altogether in selfing, sibbing, and crossing to the (PROGENITOR X *bohémica*) hybrid, we counted 288 seeds. We are looking forward to bloom from the entire 109 seedlings from these crosses in the spring of 1961.

Additional Crosses

BARIA has proved an excellent parent, passing on to its seedlings clean color, width, style of form, and the balance necessary in intermediate hybrids. We strongly recommend more use of it for its combining abilities with the better tall breeders. This fine quality was noted in a row of seedlings from BARIA X LEADING LADY, all of which were so fine it was impossible to choose a favorite. Colors were clean and bright, mainly of the LEADING LADY type with yellow standards, white falls edged yellow. A few were pale yellow bitones, both these color combinations new in intermediates. Every seedling showed the wide form and flaring, ruffled, petals of its parents. All seedlings were saved, a few numbered for use as parents.

60R46. Standards light yellow, wide and closed; falls flared horizontally, white edged yellow turning darker at the haft; beard yellow orange, 18 inches with one branch at 10, 4 buds, no pollen, bloomed May 17.

60R63. Standards bright yellow, closed; falls flat, lighter yellow with white area below the pale yellow beard, clean hafts; slender stem, 27 inches with branches at 10 and 18, 5 buds, had pollen, set pod to selfing with 35 seeds.

60R64. Same color as R63, 23 inches tall with branches at 10 and 13, 4 buds, no pollen, set pods from R63 with 33 seeds.

60R71. Standards closed, creamy yellow; falls flat, white edged cream with heavy cream hafts; white beard yellow tipped, slender stem, 18 inches with branch at 10, 3 buds, had pollen, set selfed pod with 18 seeds.

Additional seedlings of this cross were selfed or sib-crossed and proved amazingly fertile considering their 44 chromosomes. A total of 205 seeds were obtained in addition to the ones listed above. In all intermediate crosses this year, we counted 1281 seeds, all from 44-chromosome types. Why are these new lines so much more fertile than the older kinds? Is it due to the use of a lilliput hybrid instead of a chamaeiris as the dwarf parent? This is something that needs to be checked in other gardens. We have to admit this was one of those super seed-setting years and these iris might not be so cooperative in a more normal season.

The aphylla hybrids have not been mentioned in this article but we saw enough to realize the possibilities of breeding with them. The season of bloom varies considerably with the parents used. Some of our crosses were in intermediate season, while others showed peak bloom a full three weeks later. These hybrids are also quite fertile as we had 2074 seeds using various aphyllas. We are also pleased that at least two seedlings were of a quality for introduction in the future.

Get in on the fun and novelty of crossing with species hybrids. There are so many combinations possible that no single group, no matter how enthusiastic, can hope to make all crosses desired. So get some of the species irises from various commercial gardens or the Median and Dwarf Iris Test Gardens, and cross into the newer tall for a most amazing spread of colors, sizes, and patterns. Choose the tall parents carefully to offset the faults of the species, using those with wide flaring falls, ruffling or lacing, tall stalks well above the foliage, good branching and numerous buds, early blooming if breeding toward standard dwarfs or intermediates, or parents whose combining ability has already been proved. We feel sure that your hybrid seedlings will give you a really new look at intermediates.

Mr. Roberts was the first president of the Median Iris Society (1958-1959), and is supervisor of a median iris test garden. Address: Route 4, Box 64-C, Indianapolis 27, Indiana.

“TWO FLAGS FLYING, 1861-1865”

This will be the theme, in commemoration of the centennial of the War Between the States, of the iris show to be held by the Jackson (Mississippi) Iris Society, in the Deposit Guaranty Bank Building, April 29 and 30.

The hospitality committee, composed of members of the bank's staff, will wear the uniform of the “Mississippi Greys.” Ante bellum gowns will be worn by the Society's officers, all women.

The Artistic Design section will include subjective interpretations taken from biographic sketches of Confederate military leaders: Lee, Forrest, Beauregard, Stuart, and Jackson.

A special class in the horticultural section is provided for single specimen stalks of MARY RANDALL.



Photograph by P. I. Merry

Iris COURT DRESS (Stedman Buttrick), selected by judges of Region 1 in 1960 to receive the McKee Medal.

Acidity (pH) of the Cell Sap of Irises

WILLIAM G. MCGARVEY

SINCE the very life of a plant is influenced by the role of its organic acids, study of these acids is obviously important. The facts demonstrating this are of relatively recent date. Krebs and Johnson did not publish their findings until 1937, and previous to this time the importance of the organic acids to cellular respiration was not understood.

The material contained in this article, however, does not concern the fundamental role of the organic acids. But rather, it is confined to an introductory report and discussion of the influence of acidity on the color of the iris blossom, and to some conjecture about the possible value of further study of certain other limited aspects of plant acidity.

ACIDITY AND COLOR

It has been known for quite some time that the acidity of the cell sap of the blossom of a plant has some influence on its color. Measurement of acidity is usually expressed in pH units. For those not acquainted with the meaning of pH it will suffice to say that a pH reading of 7.00 means neutral, that readings lower than 7.00 refer to acid solutions, and readings higher than 7.00 refer to alkaline solutions. The large majority of plants have cell sap that is in some degree acid and hence relative acidity is usually the point of concern rather than acidity as apposed to alkalinity.

As was discussed in the fine Werckmeister article (*AIS Bulletin* 158, page 27) variation in the effect of pH on color can easily be demonstrated in the test tube. But for the hybridizer the question is: What takes place in the *living* plant? Concerning pH, he wants to know how much of a change must be achieved in the cell sap of the living plant so as to bring about an observable change in color.

In attempting to find an answer to this question some interesting things were discovered. Among them was the fact that the pH of the cell sap of the individual blossom, for irises and for other plants, varies over a day's time, and that the variation is related to the conditions of light and temperature. To the degree that this was tested for the iris, pH changes associated with changes in temperature were relatively small since none were found which exceeded 0.03 pH units. But variation in pH over a day's time for some irises was as large as 0.25 pH units. The range in variation over a day's time was from 0.04 to 0.25 pH units, with an average variation for all irises tested of about 0.20 pH units. These findings indicate that for a report on the pH of a particular plant to have any significance, the measurement must be made under controlled conditions or that at least the conditions at the time of measurement be given.

Another finding was that the cell sap from freshly crushed blossoms became more acid with standing. Cell sap allowed to stand for five minutes decreased in pH by an average amount of 0.20 points and showed further but smaller decreases with longer standing. This meant that readings had to be made immediately after the sap was extracted, and that the time used in extraction had to be standardized.

Concerning the question of how much of a change in pH of the sap of a living plant must be obtained before noticeable change in color is

produced, there was another problem. Supposing that progeny from plants of known pH were tested and that correlation between pH of progeny and pH of parents is found, and supposing further that there is a correlation between pH and color; it would still be gratuitous to explain the observed relationships between pH and color on the basis of acidity differences alone, since it is well known that many other factors affect color.

Some plants other than irises were examined in the pursuit of this problem and one of these was the perennial garden phlox (*Phlox decussata*, by some authorities). Among the seedlings from crosses between members of this species were individuals which have a most interesting characteristic of being quite blue in color in the early morning, but as the day becomes brighter and warmer the flowers become more and more red until by late afternoon their color is decidedly red. Overnight these blossoms regain their blue color to repeat the change to red the next day. These plants seemed to have an unusual advantage in relation to the problem at hand since the color changes observed were occurring in the same living blossoms, and over a relatively short period of time. Accordingly, fresh pips (blossoms) were taken from these plants and crushed to extract the cell sap which was immediately measured for its pH by the same method as was used with the irises—by means of a Leeds and Northrup pH Meter equipped with miniature glass electrodes.

The results of these measurements are interesting since pH changes were shown to occur as the flowers changed color. These results are given for two representative plants in the table below. It will be noted that the changes are in the direction to be expected for a change in color from blue to red which is from a higher pH (less acid) for the blue condition, to a lower pH (more acid) for the red condition.

A note of caution is required here since it must be recognized that changes other than changes in pH may be taking place in these plants and that before the observed changes in color can be attributed correctly to changes in the acidity of the cell sap it will be necessary to determine what other changes may have taken place.

Nonetheless, and as the findings in Table I have shown, the correlation between color and pH is evident and in the direction to be expected from the results of other studies made of this relationship. Tentative use of these findings seem therefore to be justified.

TABLE I
CORRELATION BETWEEN COLOR AND pH FOR REPRESENTATIVE SPECIMENS OF
THE PERENNIAL GARDEN PHLOX SHOWING DIURNAL COLOR VARIATION

<i>Time of reading</i>	<i>Color of blossom</i>	<i>pH</i>	<i>Time of reading</i>	<i>Color of blossom</i>	<i>pH</i>
<i>Plant L-1</i>			<i>Plant S-1</i>		
8:30 a.m.	blue	6.15	8:45 a.m.	blue	6.20
12 noon	blue red	5.90	12:05 p.m.	blue red	6.05
4:55 p.m.	red	5.83	4:58 p.m.	red	5.93
Maximum difference in pH readings		0.32			0.27
Average maximum difference in pH for all plants tested (0.29)					

The single most interesting result obtained from examination of the garden phlox is the size of the maximum change in pH. For all plants tested the average maximum change was a bit less than 0.30 of a pH point. In all plants tested this "relatively small" change in acidity was accompanied by relatively large (easily observed) changes in the color of the blossoms.

Concerning the change of approximately 0.30 pH points, there is evidence which suggests that this is as much of a change as could be obtained. Sinclair and other (1,3) reported in the Botanical Gazette in 1944 and 1945 on experiments which are consistent with the accepted theory that the organic acid-organic acid salt system of plants provide them with a buffering device which prevents an intake of mineral cations, as absorbed by the plant from the soil, from producing damaging changes in the pH of the cell sap of the living plant. These workers have calculated that were the cations doubled in the grapefruit, the resultant change in the pH of the cell sap would not exceed 0.30 points. What has been found for phlox and grapefruit would seem to show that a change in pH of 0.30 points is a significant change rather than a relatively small one.

If a change in the acidity of the cell sap by 0.30 pH points is found to be associated with noticeable changes in color, the next question which naturally arises is: Can changes of this size be produced through hybridization? Obviously, for irises or for any other plants, this question can only be studied after a characteristic pH for each of a number of individual varieties is known. And, since pH has been found to vary over the day's time, some average reading for each variety must be obtained or some other arbitrary way for standardizing reports on pH be used.

Since the largest changes in pH over each day's time for irises was associated with the amount of light and the length of time of exposure to light, some standardization was achieved in the report which will follow by using only those readings which were made in bright sunlight and by reporting the hour of the day when the reading was made. The temperature at the time of reading was also recorded but since it did not seem to be associated with any changes in pH larger than might be expected from errors in misreading the meter, temperature will not be reported.

The pH of the cell sap of all irises measured showed variation over a day's time. The range in variation over the day was from approximately 0.04 pH points to 0.25 pH points with an average for all plants tested for variation of about 0.20 pH points. This average is smaller than that obtained for phlox which approached 0.30 pH points.

As will be seen in Tables II and III, the average pH for individual irises of the same species and the average pH for different species have been found to differ by considerably more than the 0.30 pH points tentatively treated as a change large enough to produce change in color. From this fact it would seem that crosses can be planned to produce progeny with desired pH characteristics. It should be possible to produce irises whose cell sap is similar to, or which varies from the cell sap of one or both parents. And, where variation is desired, it should be possible to obtain it in amounts larger than 0.30 pH points. But in order to plan for these results something must be known about the relationship between acidity and the dominance of the genes which control this characteristic.

Today (4) the more generally accepted view is that in plants the more

acid condition is dominant over the more alkaline condition. When iris parents and progeny were tested this relationship seemed to hold for irises, although there was also some evidence indicating a closer relationship between pH of pod parent and progeny than between pH of pollen parent and progeny. These relationships will require further study before statements about dominance can be made with confidence in their ultimate correctness.

Until such time as further information is obtained, it would seem practical for a hybridizer to consider the more alkaline condition as being recessive to the more acid condition. And, since there is some small evidence for the pH of cell sap to vary in the direction of the pH of the cell sap of the pod parent, nothing will be lost in the way of desirable results by selecting a pod parent with the required pH when difference between pH of pod and pollen parents is known. The curious hybridizer will, of course, make his crosses in both directions and measure the results.

Before any further discussion of the implications from this study it may be of interest to note the differences in pH between species and between individuals from the same species as these are given in Tables II and III.

The varieties listed in Table III were included because they are reasonably well-known plants and hence more interesting to a majority of readers. It will be noted from this table that when two or more readings are given for

TABLE II
pH OF THE CELL SAP OF THE BLOSSOMS OF CERTAIN IRIS SPECIES*

Name of Species or Variety Tested (Bearded)	Time of Test				pH of Fall
	A.M.		P.M.		
	6:00 to 9:00	9:01 to 12:00	12:01 to 3:00	3:01 to 6:00	
Amas (Randolph Collection)	#	(# indicates time of test)			5.00
<i>aphylla</i> (blue-white stripe)		#			5.80
<i>aphylla</i> (Fronnleiten)		#			5.85
<i>areneria</i> (Beardsley A-19)	#				6.10
<i>mellita</i> (sdl. Vandee selfed)		#			5.30
<i>reichenbachii</i> (Holmondos)			#		5.33
<i>reichenbachii</i> (yellow)	#				5.70
<i>variegata</i> (Randolph collection)	#				5.75
(Beardless)					
<i>pseudacorus</i> (six clones tested)				#	6.00
Siberian (ROYAL ENSIGN) red purple				#	5.90
Siberian (GATINEAU) light blue				#	5.50
Siberian (CAESAR'S BROTHER) pansy purple (dark)				#	5.85
Siberian (sdl. ROYAL ENSIGN selfed) color of parent				#	6.15
Siberian (sdl. ROYAL ENSIGN selfed) pink				#	6.10
Spuria (WHITE HERON)			#		5.95
<i>versicolor</i> (collected, Hawley, Pa.)			#		6.10

* The pH readings given are for the cell sap of the falls only. In many cases the pH of the cell sap of the standards varies from that of the falls. For convenience in presenting the data the time of the measurement is presented in intervals; i.e., 6:00 to 9:00 rather than 7:15. All readings given in the table were made in bright sunlight.

TABLE III
pH OF THE CELL SAP OF THE BLOSSOMS OF CERTAIN REGISTERED IRISES*

Name of Variety Tested	Time of Testing			
	A.M.		P.M.	
	6:00	9:01	12:01	3:01
	to 9:00	to 12:00	to 3:00	to 8:30
Arctic (recessive white)	5.50	5.46	5.50	
Snow Flurry	5.45	5.53		
Violet Harmony	5.45			
Chivalry		5.53	5.60	
Pierre Menard			5.50	
Arabi Pasha			5.60	
Blue Boy	5.50			
Thais	5.75			
Deep Black	5.50			
Sable Night	5.70			
Solid Mahogany	5.45			
Onondaga			5.65	5.40
Privateer	5.55		5.40	
Prince of Orange	5.40			
Mayan Gold		5.45		
Moontide	5.35		5.50	
William Mohr		5.50		
Zwanenburg	5.85			
Lady Lilford		5.90		
Progenitor	5.45			

* The pH readings given are for the cell sap of the falls only. In many cases the pH of the cell sap of the standards varied from that of the falls.
For convenience in presenting the data the time of the measurement is presented in intervals, i.e. 6:00 to 9:00 rather than 7:15.
All readings given in the table were made in bright sunlight.

a single variety that the direction of change in pH over the day is toward a higher pH (lower acidity) except for the red plants ONONDAGA and PRIVATEER, which changed in the opposite direction, and for ARCTIC which showed a variable change. The changes illustrated in Table III are representative of those found for the other varieties tested. For almost all bearded irises tested, the change in pH over the day was in the direction of a higher pH for all colors, except for the reds. Twenty-five different reds, most of them seedlings, were tested and all showed change in the direction of a lower pH.

No satisfactory explanation can be given for this difference between the way the reds varied from all other colors. Further testing will obviously be required before it can be said that this difference between red and other colors is to be expected. Nonetheless, such a difference was found and since it seems unusual, and even unexpected, it should be worthy of further study.

Since it is rather generally believed, and easily demonstrated in the test tube, that anthocyanins turn red in acid solutions and blue in alkaline solutions, it was interesting to find that the pH readings for DEEP BLACK (5.50)

and for SABLE NIGHT (5.70), which were made within five minutes of each other, seem to demonstrate the opposite phenomenon.

Among bearded irises, blooms yellow in color included those with the highest pH (*areneria*—6.10) and the lowest pH (sdl.: PRINCE OF ORANGE X MOONTIDE—5.20). Concerning the latter plant, both of its parents have produced many good red progeny and hence it seems worthy of consideration that these results may be due in part to genes carried by both which produce a more acid cell sap in their progeny.

Since a difference between the pH of the cell sap of the standards and falls was found for many of the varieties tested, it is likely that different genes determine the pH of the cell sap of the various parts of the entire plant.

Another interesting difference was discovered in a seedling which has buff standards and red falls edged with blue—seemingly a chimaera. For this plant the pH of the standards and the red parts of the falls was the same, 5.50. But the pH of the blue segments of the falls was 5.40. Since, by generally accepted theory blue occurs as pH increases, this finding was as interesting as an example of a reverse event as for the difference in pH between adjacent sections of the same floral structure.

As of this time the author has discovered no irises with blooms which vary much in color over a day's time—except for the changes called “sun-burning”—and those which do vary, seem to do so by losing color which is not recovered overnight as was found for phlox. Although hardly desirable as a garden plant, such a variety would be extremely useful as a subject for study (an iris which changes in color and then regains original color) and the writer will appreciate information about such a plant in the event that one is known or discovered.

Acidity Studies Important for Other Reasons

Entirely aside from the relation of pH of cell sap to color, and perhaps even more important, are some findings concerning plants other than irises which indicate that a study of the acidity factor may be valuable to hybridizers. A number of studies have shown that there is a relation between acidity and resistance to disease. For example, M. T. Cook (5) found that grapes with more acid cell sap were more resistant to two serious fungus diseases and a mildew than were those with less acid cell sap. O. Comes (5) reported that a wheat which is grown in Italy is strongly resistant to rust and that it has a more acid cell sap than less resistant varieties. J. C. Walker (5), noting that a smudge fungus attacks white onions and not those with red or yellow outer scales, found protocathechuic acid and cathecol were present in the colored onions and were the explanation for resistance to smudge fungus and some other diseases. W. N. Ezekiel and J. F. Fudge (5) explained resistance to root rot in monocot plants as due in some degree to the minute quantities of acids and other substances within their roots. Since, as mentioned above, Cook and Comes reported resistance to disease as correlated with acidity (pH) it seems worth investigation to discover if the Ezekiel and Fudge results can also be determined by means of measurement of the pH of the cell sap of the roots.

There is also some evidence that when certain acids are formed the health of a plant may suffer. Banner and Galston (2) have shown that the cinnamic acid, which is found in the roots of the Mexican rubber plant (*Parthenium argentatum*), is given off to accumulate in the soil and that this results in

the death of the plant. It would seem that both the negative and positive aspects of acidity in the iris may be worthy of study, in relation to the scorch problem, for example.

A final use of information concerning the pH of the cell sap of irises seems possible. If a characteristic pH reading is known for a particular clone it would seem that this measurement could be put to use along with other descriptive data to insure the future identification of that clone.

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Dr. McGarvey is professor of psychology, State University of New York, Oswego. He was RVP at the time of the Syracuse convention. His hobby of genetics is of long standing. It began with setter dogs, shifted to species pheasants; then, his wife Esther's keen eye for variation among individual specimens of her garden plants led him to study and hybridize phlox, lilies, snapdragons, and chrysanthemums; eventually irises won out over other plants.

Simplified Plate Culture of Iris Seed

CORRECTION. In Mr. Bruce B. Farrington's article in the January issue, paragraph 8, on page 44, should read as follows:

Replace solution in dishes once a week; Rootone solution should be replaced with plain water every other week.

—EDITOR

DUPLICATE OF STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, JULY 2, 1946 AND JUNE 11, 1960 (74 STAT. 208) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF THE BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY, published quarterly at St. Louis, Mo., and additional offices for October 1, 1960.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher The American Iris Society, 2237 Tower Grove Blvd., St. Louis 10, Mo.; Editor Thomas E. Jacoby, Oakfield, N.Y.

2. The owner is The American Iris Society, 2237 Tower Grove Blvd., St. Louis 10, Mo.; President, Dr. L. F. Randolph, 118 Sheldon Road, Ithaca, N.Y.; Secretary, Clifford W. Benson, 2237 Tower Grove Blvd., St. Louis 10, Mo.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: NONE.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required by the act of June 11, 1960 to be included in all statements regardless of frequency of issue.) 5,080.

THOMAS E. JACOBY, *Editor*.

Duplicate sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of March, 1961.

J. EDWIN WALKER, *Notary Public*.
(My commission expires March 30, 1961.)



Photograph by Earl R. Roberts

Iris seedling from *I. flavissima* X BLAZON (described below).

An Unusual Hybrid

Back in 1955 one of the species-hybrid crosses we made was that of *I. flavissima* X BLAZON. *I. FLAVISSIMA* is the Russian form of *I. arenaria*, a clean yellow color about 4 inches tall with widely open standards and falls almost flat. BLAZON is a chamaeiris hybrid from Walter Welch in a very dark purple, nearly black in color. One seed pod was collected with three seeds, and two of these germinated. It took three years to raise these to the blooming stage.

Both seedlings were the same nice clean yellow color, quite bright, with flaring wide falls and domed standards. One seedling is about 8 inches tall, but the second runs from 10 to 15 inches as it sends up successive bloomstalks in ascending heights, which gives a mass of bloom for two weeks. The foliage is narrow, neat, and in fine proportion to the plant size. It makes an excellent rock garden subject and is shown in the above photograph blooming along with phlox.

These seedlings are unusual because *I. flavissima* was used as the pod parent, a feat that many dwarf hybridizers will appreciate. Both *I. flavissima* and *I. arenaria* open their flowers early on a sunny morning, but shortly after the noon hour they close by twisting spirally. This leaves only a few short hours for the application and growth of pollen. We have noted that on a cloudy day the flowers will sometimes remain open until early evening. This is the best time to make some odd-ball crosses on these species.

—EARL R. ROBERTS

I think that if you give your iris full sun, good drainage and ventilation you will lick most of your rot problems. I have gotten iris from all over the country and can't see that any of these were more subject to rot than any others.—Lee Kohler, Corvallis, Oregon.

Wider Horizons for Spuria Iris

BEN R. HAGER

THE MEMBERS of the Spuria Iris Society, a section of the American Iris Society, are quite convinced that the whole wide world should know more about this especially fine section of the iris family, the Spuria Iris.

We are at once amazed and chagrined when we receive information such as we received from Dr. Harvey Hobson, in South Carolina, that the spuria iris is little known in that area and seldom seen. Yet we know that iris are grown quite extensively in South Carolina. We, the tight little group of spuria enthusiasts, *could* look down from the heights of our knowledge on the uninformed and ignorant masses with pity and a twitch of the nostril (to indicate our awareness of the utter lowliness of those masses), but we are of another mind. We are finding a much more satisfactory sense of fulfillment in bringing these iris to the attention of the world in every way that we find possible. One of these possibilities has been the main activity of the SIS during the past year.

It has been decided that the most effective way of getting people to know the spuria iris is to have these iris growing in as many areas as possible where they can be viewed in bloom and in the most effective setting to display their good qualities. With this in mind, the Spuria Iris Society has organized and planted seven new spuria iris display gardens across the country, from the Pacific Coast to the Atlantic Seaboard. Many of the people of these United States will still be a long way from any of these display gardens, but we have faith that those close at hand will visit these gardens during blooming time and become so enthusiastic about the beauty of the flowers that they will spread the word into the "hinterlands," until such time as it is possible to get informative plantings in all areas.

The Spuria Iris Society is gratified that a number of judges are including votes for this iris in their annual ballots. We would like to suggest that another important aspect of the display gardens will be the benefit of bringing the spuria iris into the localities of many judges who are not well-enough acquainted with this iris to properly assess its ever-increasing number of varieties. It may not be possible to have all of the most recent developments of this iris on display in these gardens, but enough of them will be there, backed up by the best of the older varieties, so that a profitable study of the characteristics and desirable qualities of the spuria iris can be made which will afford the proper perspective in the judging of these iris. We are certain that the AIS judges as well as the general membership will take advantage of this benefit.

The most exciting development is in the process of organization. The people of Hamburg, Germany, are planning an international horticultural exposition for 1963, the "Internationale Gartenbau-Ausstellung." Our Society has been invited to place a complete display garden of spuria iris in the exposition grounds. Correspondence is in progress with Mr. Nowara, an official of the exposition, and Mr. Georg Hacklander, of the Advisory Council of the German Iris Society. The SIS is especially pleased with this development since the German Iris Society is a member of our organization.

In listing the seven display gardens in the States, we suggest that you contact the chairmen for the exact blooming season. This may be a bit

in doubt until after the first year's bloom in some areas, but the approximate season will be given if it is known. Starting on the west coast, the Spuria Iris Display Gardens are:

Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, Arcadia, California. Chairman, Mrs. Polly Anderson, 4810 Palm Drive, La Canada, Calif. This is our oldest display garden (since Freeway construction has eliminated our Houston, Texas, display garden) and has been in successful operation for three years under the enthusiastic sponsorship of Mr. George Spaulding, of the Arboretum. Last year when the plants were divided for replanting, this garden furnished enough plants to fill the needs of all of the rest of the display gardens which were planted in the 1960 season. Bloom time for this garden is during the last half of April.

Portland, Oregon. Mr. Bennett Jones (Raleigh Hills Iris Gardens), 5635 S.W. Boundary Street, is growing over 30 varieties and will welcome all visitors from the middle of May on.

Denver (Colorado) Botanical Gardens. Dr. John R. Durrance, 4301 E. Cedar Avenue, Denver. The Botanical Garden is also the location of one of the official AIS Test Gardens.

Albuquerque, New Mexico. Mrs. Ruth Pressy, 2421 Pueblo Bonito Drive, N.W., Albuquerque. Actually there are two gardens in this location, each with an all-around selection of varieties. One is at the Glorietta Gardens, located at an altitude of 7500 feet in the mountains out of Albuquerque, and the other in Albuquerque proper in the garden of Mr. Wade Palmer, 1218 Los Arboles Road, N.W.

Oklahoma City Park. Under the direction of the Apogon Society of Oklahoma. Visitors to the AIS National Meeting in 1959 will remember this beautiful garden.

Clemson College Varietal Trial Gardens, Clemson, South Carolina. Dr. Harvey Hobson, 222 Riggs Drive, Clemson. This climatic area should be ideal for all varieties of spuria iris.

There is a limited display of recent varieties to be seen at the Presby Memorial Gardens, Montclair, New Jersey, and a complete display garden is in the process of organization at the Rutgers University grounds, New Brunswick, N. J. Both of these plantings will be sponsored by the SIS.

Everyone is not only invited, but cordially urged, to get acquainted with these gardens and see them in bloom. There are obvious gaps in the distribution of these display gardens and it is hoped that we will be able to fill them in the near future.

An added incentive to becoming members of the SIS has been furnished by the SIS editor, Clarke Cosgrove, who has published as a supplement to our regular News Letter a most interesting and complete pamphlet on the culture of the spuria iris. Join us and get a copy. All new members will receive this cultural guide when they send in their dues (\$2.00 a year).

There are also several commercial growers in the various areas who have quite complete listings of spuria iris and who would be only too happy to have you visit them and see their displays at blooming time. Contact them for dates.

Mr. Hager is president of the Spuria Iris Society and co-proprietor of Melrose Gardens, Route 1, Box 466, Stockton, California.

Controlled Evolution of the Horned, Spoonied, and Flounced Iris

LLOYD AUSTIN

IT IS, perhaps, not surprising, with the startling advances in science all about us, and men's probing farther and farther into outer space, that the traditional and ancestral form of our favorite flower is at the same time undergoing a marvellous metamorphosis. With each passing year, it seems, new and entrancing floral embellishments are appearing before our scarce-believing eyes.

It is, then, the purpose of this article to explore the origin and to trace the development of these additions to the floral kingdom. Yea, verily, even to the point of explaining how the novice may quickly learn the art of controlling evolution in a backyard experiment, and thus bring forth fascinating new creations the like of which no man has ever seen.

To the irisarian, the limitless possibilities in hybridizing present no great mystery, yet he may well ponder long and deeply as to how a character, like the form of the iris flower, that has remained unchanged for countless generations, can in the short span of a few years be molded almost at will by anyone who follows the simple directions contained herein. To the uninitiated, this power that lies within one's grasp must surely seem like a magical ability to make today's flowers match the happenings in the heavens themselves—truly the iris of today's space-age—the iris with developing wings to carry them to untold heights of popular acclaim.

This, then, is a primer for the iris breeder, beginner or expert, who would like to have a hand in directing the evolution of the form of the iris flower, for surely, the accomplishments reported herein do *not* represent the end product in this series of gradual but continuous transformations. The power is not given to us to foresee with any certainty what new floral manifestations lie just ahead. But the experiments of the next few years will undoubtedly be the ones that will bring forth now undreamed-of decorative adornments to enhance the beauty of the iris of the future. Why not climb aboard and join in this most adventurous of hybridizing pursuits? Here's how, in down-to-earth practical realities.

THE BEGINNING OF THE HORNED IRIS

To immediately dispel any thoughts of sorcery invoked to bring about the one original basic change from which all forms of horned iris have since evolved, let me explain at once the simple manner in which the first horned iris came about. The rudimentary beginnings of a horn first appeared among the seedlings of the late Sydney B. Mitchell, at Berkeley, California. The cause is uncertain, but most likely the first slight projection at the end of the beard represented a mutation brought about by the forces of nature, possibly radiation of some kind. And if so, these space-age iris may perhaps trace their origin right back to bombardment with radiation from interstellar space.

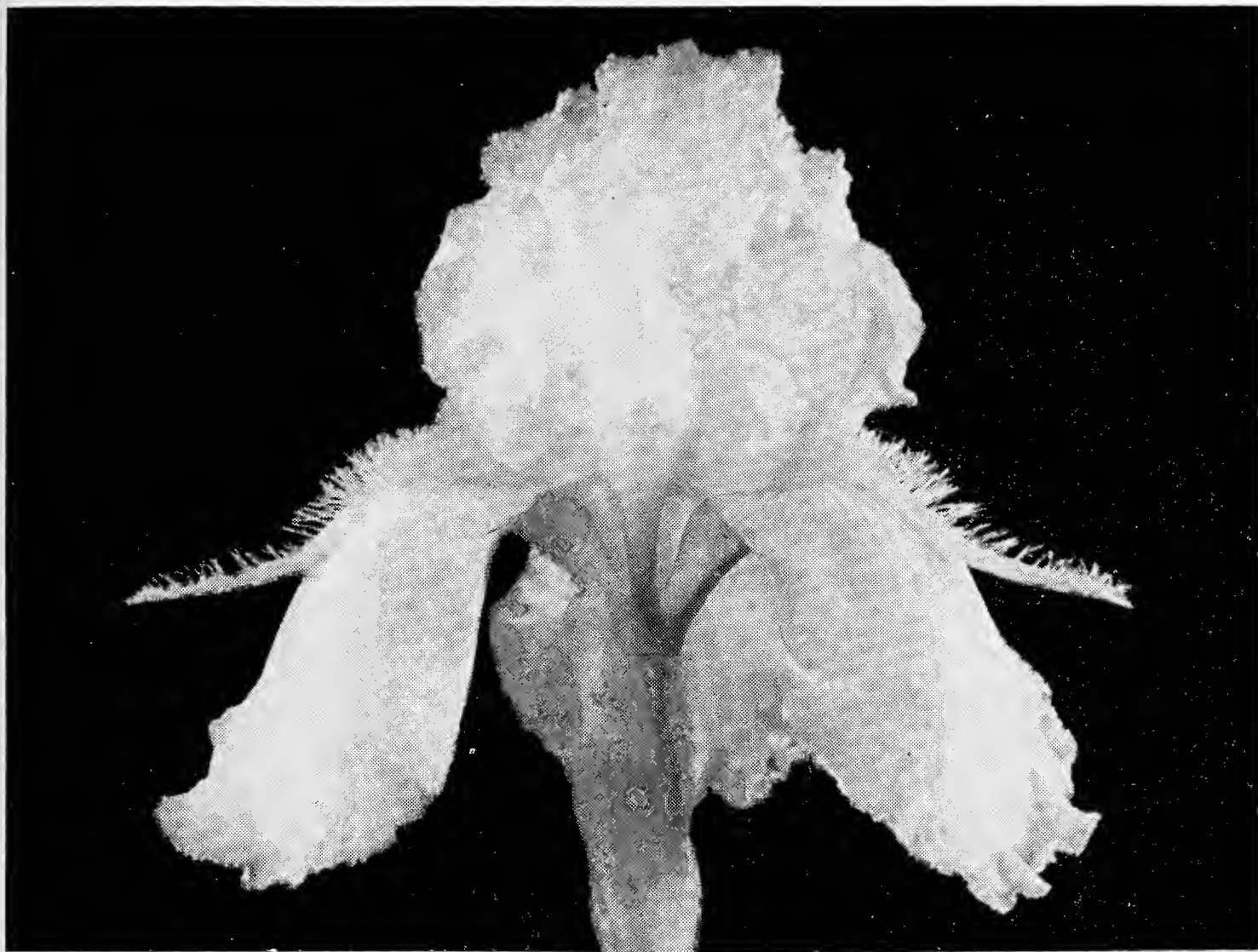
Be that as it may, the fact remains that it was in May, 1944, in the garden of Professor Mitchell, that I first observed this phenomenon on his ruffled *plicata* seedling No. M-5-38. This was two years before I issued my first

iris catalog, and before I even had an iris garden. As Professor Mitchell was not interested in working with this apparent sport, he kindly allowed me to use it in my first iris hybridization experiments. I selfed it and crossed it with eight of his other plicata seedlings, none of which had any signs of horns. The resultant seeds were sowed that fall in my first iris seedbeds at Placerville, in the mountains of northern California. Thus began my initial efforts to intensify and extend the horns sufficiently to become decorative features.

Most of the seedlings from these crosses bloomed in 1946, and among them all there was only one that had the beginnings of horns. This came from one of the 37 seeds resulting from the selfing of Mitchell's No. M-5-38, which he introduced in 1945 as ADVANCE GUARD. My one horned seedling from this selfing was a lavender fancy and was given my No. 638. That same year, among the many discarded seedlings given me by Professor Mitchell, I discovered *another* that sometimes had a tendency to form a slight projection at the end of the beard. This was No. JS-M-176B, and I immediately crossed 9 of these flowers with pollen from my No. 638. As a result I secured six fat seedpods, and no less than 296 good, plump seeds. The seeds from the many crosses made that year were necessarily crowded into a very small seedbed, due to a shortage of land as a new iris business got under way. Some blooming took place in the seedbed, but it was not until 1951 that sufficient land became available to line out the badly crowded seedlings, and let them start to produce their individual blooming clumps. To my amazement, as the various seedlings reached blooming size during the years of 1952 to 1954, I found that *the great majority had horns to some extent*, varying in length from 1/16 inch up to 1½ inches. From the many horned seedlings resulting from this now famous cross, 56 were numbered and tested for varying periods of time. From these came my first series of five named varieties of horned iris, with introductory years as shown, and with races indicated symbolically as will be explained below: UNICORN-H-'54; MULBERRY SNOW-HHs-'55; PLUMED DELIGHT-HHs-'55; WINGS OF FLIGHT-HHs-'57; SPOONED FANTOM-Hs-'60. This same cross also yielded two other named varieties (PLACER MAID-TH-'52 and FANCYANCY-TH-'53) which are not normally horned, but which do show projections at the ends of the beards on rare occasions, as reported to us by several of our customers. Since that time the original seven have increased to a total of 38 named varieties in the three horned races.

The symbolism that I regularly employ to reveal the exact nature of every selected horned seedling and each named horned variety is as follows:

H = *Horned*, with hornlike projections at the ends of the beards; *Hs* = *Spooned*, with the *ends* of the horns expanded into spoonlike decorative features; *Hf* = *Flounced*, with the slender needlelike horns broadened *throughout their length* into petallike floral embellishments; *T* = *Tall Bearded*; *Tg* = *Tangerine Bearded*; *L* = *Laced*. Symbols in parentheses denote characters that are not externally visible, but that are probably present in the germ plasm. When two symbols are used, the first is the primary one and the second the minor one that occurs less frequently. Also, it should be noted that the term "horned" is used both in the narrow sense defined above, and sometimes in a broad, general way, meaning all three horned races.



Photograph by Rainbow Hybridizing Gardens

HORNED LACE (Austin). This first iris to combine prominent horns with heavily laced petal edges has standards in bright, shimmering, yellow and falls in golden cream. Beard is brilliant orange, ending in a long bearded horn.

ORIGIN OF THE SECOND SERIES OF HORNED VARIETIES

The crosses that eventually resulted in the second series of seven named horned iris were made in 1952, before any of the seedlings of the original cross had been numbered or named. Hence the seed parent of all of these is given as (JS-M-176B X 638). Various of these seedlings were pollinated with pollen from a number of the newly arrived tangerine-bearded pinks. Pollen of **TWILIGHT SKY** yielded both **HORNED SKYLARK-H-'57** and **PINK UNICORN-H-'60**; pollen of **CHERIE** gave **HORNED RUBYFALLS-H-'58**; pollen of **PINK FORMAL** yielded **HORNED ROSYRED-H-'58**; **FANTASY** pollen brought forth **HORNED ROYALTY-H-'58**; and pollen of **PINK TOWER** resulted in **HORNED AMETHYST-H-'60**.

NATURE AND SCALE OF HYBRIDIZING HORNED RACES

For all of the years from 1953 to 1960 the hybridizing program with horned iris was expanded to include so many dozens of horned seedlings and nonhorned bearded varieties of many races as parents that it is not feasible, within the scope of this article, to report separately on the results of the thousands of different crosses, or the work done each year.

The largest batch of hybrid horned seeds was sowed in 1956. A few figures pertaining to that one year's sowing will help to supply a general idea of the

scale of this work without going into its many ramifications. That year the total number of hand-pollinated seeds sowed and having horned iris as one or both parents was 10,790. These seeds represented 263 separate crosses involving 121 different varieties and numbered seedlings. The seeds were sowed at a wide spacing for blooming in place without transplanting. Approximately 6,000 seedlings germinated and most of these bloomed the second spring, in 1958. A great many of them showed horns to some extent, and from among them all, 90 superior horned seedlings were selected and numbered for further testing in subsequent years. Up to the end of 1960 only three had been named and introduced from this 1956 sowing, namely SPOONED PREMIERE-Hs-'60; HORNED LACE-HL-'60; and HORNED TANGERINE-HTg-'60. HORNED LACE is illustrated to show the enticing combination of horns and lace. Since then a number of others have been named and registered and are scheduled for introduction in 1961 and 1962.

RESULTS OF VARIOUS PARENTAL COMBINATIONS

My early training was as a geneticist and I directed for 15 years the destinies of the world's first tree-breeding station, the Institute of Forest Genetics, which adjoins the Rainbow Gardens. Hence I would like to be able to give consideration to the technical aspects of the breeding, such as the very numerous discards in each seedbed, as well as those saved for testing for possible later introduction. That is, I would like to be able to analyze populations and determine the frequencies of the occurrence of various characteristics. But when dealing with such large numbers, that would require a vast amount of time, and the present size of my iris business precludes detailed genetic studies and makes it necessary to focus attention on the practical and immediately usable results of the experimentation.

Since this report can summarize but a very small portion of the data on these usable results accumulated over the past 17 years, it seems best to single out for principal attention those crosses or combinations of parents that have, in the long run, been found to yield the most valuable offspring; that is, those unions of genetic factors that have resulted in the finest named varieties and the largest number of superior selected seedlings, briefly termed selections. To aid our appraisal of the many highly successful crosses, let us group them into four categories.

1. HORNED RACES X NON-HORNED RACES

As will be shown in some detail, iris in all three stages of horn development can be produced in the F_1 generation by a wide variety of different crosses. Since crosses of horned with nonhorned iris may produce horned iris in the first generation, this character is dominant to some extent. The dominance is only partial, however, since the percent of the seedlings of such crosses showing some signs of horns ordinarily varies, in different crosses, from 10 percent up to perhaps 35 percent.

While many criteria may be used in evaluating different crosses, the most valuable would seem to be the quality of the offspring that result and the number that are well above the average in this respect. Superior selections that are named soon become known for what they are, but numbered selections that have not yet reached the stage of naming are more difficult to use as measures of the performance of their parents. Hence I regularly follow each selection number, not only with its race symbol, but also with a rating



Photograph by Rainbow Hybridizing Gardens

FABULOUS FRINGES (Austin). This first spooned iris to sport *fringed* spoons is a blending of pure gold tints with bronzy buff.

showing its general value or quality, from 1 to 50. With selections, this takes the place of the year of introduction often shown for named varieties. Most of the superior selections are rated between 5 and 20, and the higher ratings above this are reserved for those very rare instances when I find something most exceptional among my seedlings. With this as a background, we may now proceed with our evaluations of various parental combinations.

Perhaps as many as 200 nonhorned varieties of iris have been tried here over the years in crosses with my horned iris, and of all of these the star performer has been HAPPY BIRTHDAY, a delightful tangerine-bearded pink familiar to everyone. It has been superb in these crosses when employed either as a seed parent or as a pollen parent. The present discussion deals with the latter use, and the next section will show the even more amazing and extensive results of applying pollen of various horned iris to the stigmas of HAPPY BIRTHDAY.

Here are my results of using HAPPY BIRTHDAY as a pollen parent:

MULBERRY SNOW-HHs X HAPPY BIRTHDAY-Tg = FLOUNCED MARVEL-Hf-'61 and FLOUNCED SPOON-HsHf-'62. FLOUNCED MARVEL is the most advanced of all of my new flounced iris.

SPOONED PREMIERE-Hs X HAPPY BIRTHDAY-Tg = 074-Hs-10.

J-31-0-H X HAPPY BIRTHDAY-Tg = 8182-Hs-7 and 8149-H-5.

The seedling numbers given above, and others that will follow, will be

better understood if I explain that the first digit comes from the year. Thus the two selection numbers starting with "8" are 1958 selections, while 074 is a 1960 selection, and hence has as yet had no chance for further testing and subsequent evaluations.

In the above listing of parentages, the most noteworthy fact is that, by using HAPPY BIRTHDAY pollen, I was able to secure a wonderful *flounced* iris (FLOUNCED MARVEL) from MULBERRY SNOW which normally has only horns, though sometimes small spoons, but never flounces. This same cross also produced FLOUNCED SPOON, which varies from spooned to flounced.

Now, in continuing with the listing of the results that I have secured from crossing horned iris with nonhorned ones, I will list all of the remaining such crosses that have yielded one or more seedlings worthy of naming.

HORNED SKYLARK-H X RUFFLED APACHE-L = HORNED LACE-HL-'60; SIERRA SUNSET-TH-'62; 067-T(HL)-10; 088-H-12; 089-T(H)-10.

PLUMED DELIGHT-HHs X PATHFINDER-T = FLOUNCED PREMIERE-Hf-'61; 8169-Hs-7; 8181-Hs-7.

UNICORN-H X ALI BABA-T = FRINGED SPOON-Hs-'61; 8176-H-10; 8191-T(H)-7.

UNICORN-H X PALOMINO-Tg = JACK HORNER-HHs-'62.

2. NONHORNED RACES X HORNED RACES

It is in this category that HAPPY BIRTHDAY makes its greatest showing, as will be seen from the following listing of *eight named varieties* and 10 superior selections that have descended from HAPPY BIRTHDAY as a seed parent.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY-Tg X HORNED PAPA-H-'61 = FABULOUS FRINGES-HsHf-61—see photograph; SPOON OF GOLD-Hs-'61; LEMON SPOON-Hs-'61; GOLDEN UNICORN-H-'62; HORNED TANGERINE-HTg-'60.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY-Tg X UNICORN-H = FLOUNCED LOVELINESS-Hf-'61; PINK SPOON-Hs-'62; FLYING REPEATER-Hf-'62.

1960 selections in flounced iris, in luscious pink.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY-Tg X MULBERRY SNOW-HHs = 82-7-Hf-20.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY-Tg X HORNED LACE-HL = 020-H-15; 021-H-15; 075-H-15.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY-Tg X FLOUNCED LOVELINESS-Hf = 028-H-10; 077-Hs-15.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY-Tg X SPOON OF GOLD-Hs = 066-T(Hs)-10; 072-Hs-10.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY-Tg X HORNED ROSYRED-H = 063-Hs-10.

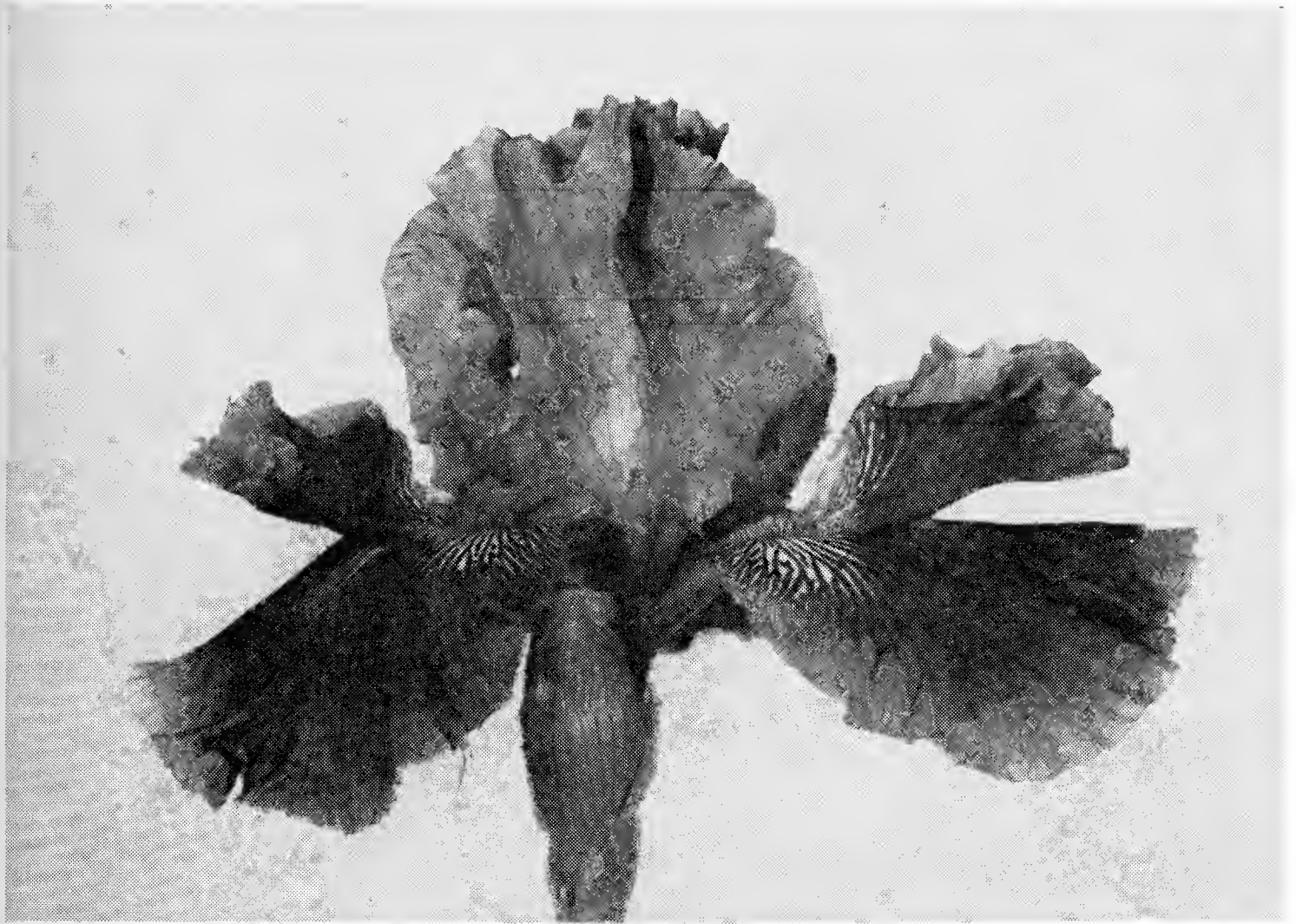
These results with HAPPY BIRTHDAY, coupled with those from using HAPPY BIRTHDAY pollen, lead to the speculation that this variety may well have some genetic factors for flounces and spoons that often become evident when it is crossed with horned varieties.

Space will not permit listing all of the crosses in this important category that have yielded named progeny or superior selections, so I will merely list the tall bearded and tangerine-bearded varieties that have proved most valuable when crossed with pollen from various horned iris: ALI BABA, ARGUS PHEASANT, CHAMOIS, FANCY FEATHER, MAYTIME, PACEMAKER, PALOMINO, PINK FORMAL, PLACERITA, STRATHMORE, and ZANTHA.

3. HORNED RACES X HORNED RACES—Listing limited to crosses yielding named offspring.

PLUMED DELIGHT-HHs X HORNED ROSYRED-H = DOUBLE HORN-H-'61; HORNED COLOR GEM-H-'62; HORNED TRACERY-H-'62 and 12 other horned and spooned selections.

PLUMED DELIGHT-HHs X PINK UNICORN-H = SPOONED DELIGHT-Hs-'61.



Photograph by Rainbow Hybridizing Gardens

FLOUNCED MARVEL (Austin). The standards are in opalescent pink and the falls and flounces in deep, rich crimson. The most advanced stage in the controlled evolution reported in this article.

J-910 X HORNEDED ROSYRED = SPOONED PREMIERE-Hs-'60.

HORNEDED SKYLARK-H X JS-84 = WHITE UNICORN-H-'62.

4. HORNEDED RACES SELFED

Although quite a little selfing of horned iris has been done through the years, no named varieties have resulted from this type of pollinating, and only three numbered selections have been produced. The only one of real value was my original cross of M-5-38 (or ADVANCED GUARD) X Self, which is back of everything here reported. As with all organisms, selfing (or even close intercrossing) may, in some instances, lead to an intensification of weaknesses, as well as good points. This probably accounts for the occasional appearance of stunted and abnormal forms from such breeding.

EVALUATION OF THE CAPABILITIES OF 38 HORNEDED IRIS IN PRODUCING HORNEDED, SPOONED, AND FLOUNCED IRIS

It appears to me that what ambitious hybridizers embarking in this field need most to guide their future efforts is a full and careful analysis of just which seed and pollen parents have been yielding the most significant results up to the present time. Surely no phase of hybridizing is as vital as selecting the proper parents.

With this need in mind, I present the table that follows. In it I have endeavored to incorporate most of the vital facts that breeders will need. The

most valuable data pertain to the actual yield, over the past 17 years, in named and numbered selected offspring of each of the three horned races. The chromosome number is given wherever available, and this includes most of the 1960 and 1961 introductions, as well as earlier varieties.

The table also includes two very helpful columns giving, wherever available, my ratings of the ability to set seed and of the abundance of pollen. These are both rated in a scale of 0 to 10. The ratings are not absolute values since they represent averages to date of somewhat variable responses under different conditions. Such ratings are sufficiently constant, however, to be of inestimable value to anyone planning a hybridizing program involving these varieties. It shows immediately where heavy seed sets can be expected and which varieties are likely to have fertile pollen. In the case of the newer varieties allowance should be made for the fact that they have not been in existence long enough to accumulate fully representative average data. Any rating of 5 or higher indicates that quite satisfactory results are probable, and the higher the ratings of the parents the more pods and seeds you are likely to get. Even though varieties with low ratings are likely to set fewer seeds, they should not be entirely overlooked as parents since oftentimes such kinds possess needed virtues not found in other varieties.

The clever hybridizer soon learns to use each variety principally in the way that he knows will give the heaviest set of seed. For example, FLOUNCED PREMIERE is shown in the table to be an extremely heavy seed setter but produces very little pollen. HORNEPAPA, on the other hand, has already become famous, even before its introduction, as a phenomenal pollen parent of horned, spooned, and even flounced iris, and is much less valuable as a seed parent. PLUMED DELIGHT produces no pollen, but as a seed parent it has already yielded 27 superior named and numbered selections. Various other varieties, such as FABULOUS FRINGES, SPOON OF GOLD, FLOUNCED LOVELINESS and FLOUNCED MARVEL, are shown to be excellent parents used either way.

Many useful facts can be ferreted out by a study of the summary table. For example, the interest of most hybridizers centers first in determining which of the horned iris have led to the production of the *flounced* selections (both named and numbered), as this race represents the very latest stage in the evolution of iris form. It will be seen that the following varieties, where used as seed parents, have given rise to flounced iris selections in the quantities indicated: GOLDEN UNICORN 1, MULBERRY SNOW 2, PLUMED DELIGHT 1, UNICORN 1, FABULOUS FRINGES 3, SPOON OF GOLD 4, and FLOUNCED MARVEL 1. As pollen parents, the following have yielded superior selected flounced descendants: MULBERRY SNOW 2, RED UNICORN 1, UNICORN 2, LEMON SPOON 6, and FLOUNCED MARVEL 2. The yield of the four flounced varieties in the table will probably be very much higher in a few years when the data become available from the results of the extensive cross pollinations carried out in 1959 and 1960. The latest seed sowing that has reached the blooming stage is that of 1958, so the above tabulations necessarily cover only the results through the 1958 sowing.

Some breeders will wish to work especially for new *spooned* iris, and it will be quickly seen that these have come from a much wider array of seed and pollen parents than have the newer flounced iris. And crosses of *any* of the 38 varieties in the table with almost any tall bearded iris are likely

Fertility and Descendants of Flounced, Spooned,
and Horned Iris Varieties

Number of Selections when used as SEED PARENT						Seed Setting Rating	Varieties, race, and year of introduction	Chromosome Numbers	Average Pollen Rating	Number of Selections when used as POLLEN PARENT								
Named			Numbered							Named			Numbered					
H	Hs	Hf	H	Hs	Hf					H	Hs	Hf	H	Hs	Hf			
							25 HORNED VARIETIES											
							Double Horn-H-'61	48	3									
						8	Fancyancy-TH-'53		8									
						5	Golden Unicorn-H-'62		9									
						1	2	8	Horned Amethyst-H-'60	5								
							Horned Color Gem-H-'62		5									
						1	9	Horned Lace-HL-'60	50	8				5				
							9	Horned Mystery-H-'61	48	9								
							4	Horned Papa-H-'61		9	2	3				1		
						1	6	Horned Rosyred-H-'58		9	3	1				5 11		
							Horned Royalty-H-'58	±46	10							1 1		
						10	Horned Rubyfalls-H-'58		9									
3				1		10	Horned Skylark-H-'57	48	0									
							Horned Tangerine-H-'60		9									
							Horned Tracery-H-'62		0									
							Horned Twotone-H-'58	54	9									
							Jack Horner-HHs-'62		8									
	1	1	1	3	1	8	Mulberry Snow-HHs-'55		8	2				4	2			
						7	Pink Unicorn-H-'60		9	1								
3	1	1	10	12		10	Plumed Delight-HHs-'55		0									
						7	Placer Maid-TH-'52		9									
						6	Red Unicorn-H-'62		8									
						10	Sierra Sunset-TH-'62		7									
1	1		4	2	1	8	Unicorn-H-'54	48	9	1			2	4	4			
							White Unicorn-H-'62		9									
							Wings of Flight-HHs-'57		0									
							9 SPOONED VARIETIES											
						1		3	10	Fabulous Fringes-HsHf-'61	47	9						
						3		8	Flounced Spoon-HsHf-'62	48	8							
									Fringed Spoon-Hs-'61		7							
								10	Lemon Spoon-Hs-'61	48	8				2	6		
								5	Pink Spoon-Hs-'62		10							
								6	Spooned Delight-Hs-'60	48								
								8	Spooned Fantom-Hs-'60	48	4							
						1		7	Spooned Premiere-Hs-'60		6							
						1	4	9	Spoon of Gold-Hs-'61	49	8				1			
									4 FLOUNCED VARIETIES									
								9	Flounced Loveliness-Hf-'61	49	9				1	1		
						1	1	10	Flounced Marvel-Hf-'61	49	9				2			
								9	Flounced Premiere-Hf-'61	48	3							
									Flying Repeater-Hf-'62		8							

to yield variable proportions of seedlings exhibiting horns in some form.

The introductions for 1960, 1961, and 1962 naturally show very few numbered selections and named descendants since most of these newest varieties have not been in existence long enough to have progeny that have already bloomed and gone through the necessary testing period before naming and introduction. But the fertility data given for seed and pollen production of these new arrivals make it clear that it will not be long before each has an imposing array of descendants.

The chromosome counts included in the table seem to show no significant differences in the general range of numbers occurring in the three groups of horned iris. It is also evident that the horned iris as a whole have just about the same range in chromosome numbers as the ordinary tall bearded tetraploid varieties, as reported by Dr. and Mrs. L. F. Randolph in the book *Garden Irises*. It may, therefore, be assumed that there are not likely to be any very difficult chromosome barriers to crossing the varieties of these three new races with each other, or with almost any tall bearded variety, to bring about new colors and improvements in flower and stalk characteristics.

INTERACTION OF HEREDITY AND ENVIRONMENT

These new horned characters are unquestionably hereditary and are caused by the presence of certain genes in the chromosomes of these varieties. Such characters can, of course, be passed on to seedlings of the next generation according to the laws of heredity, but the visual expression of these characters is apparently *conditioned upon the presence of reasonably favorable growing conditions*. We surmise this from the fact that the various horned, spooned, and flounced varieties vary greatly among themselves in the degree to which they are constant. Some have so far been almost completely constant, but most varieties show some variability from year to year, and even during different parts of the blooming season. It has been noted particularly that late-planted or otherwise poorly established plants may not have enough vigor to produce horns, spoons, or flounces, or if they are produced they may not be up to their normal size. Likewise, during dry spells, or late in the blooming season, when soil nutrients are becoming depleted, the horns, spoons, or flounces in some varieties may become shorter, or even disappear entirely. It is, once again, the old story of the complex interaction of heredity and environment. But the solution is relatively simple: just select seedlings or varieties having the strongest inherent tendencies in the direction desired and give them favorable growing conditions. Then the results should be quite satisfactory.

The variation that some of these brand-new wonder iris exhibit will often prove a source of great interest and delight to those who grow them, as they may, often unexpectedly, throw delightfully decorative forms of spoons and flounces way beyond the normal type for that variety. For example, FABULOUS FRINGES is introduced as a spooned iris, as it most commonly has fringed spoons. But on occasion it will surprise everyone and produce wonderful *large petaloid flounces*. Likewise, HORNED MYSTERY is classed as a horned iris, since it usually has long slender white horns contrasting beautifully with the red petals. But on occasion these white horns end in large *bright red spoons an inch across*, making one of the most striking displays in the entire garden.

In a similar manner the performance of previously introduced horned iris

away from their place of origin has often been reported to surpass their behavior here. For example, PLUMED DELIGHT, and especially UNICORN, usually have rather plain, simple horns in our garden here. But reports from various customers make it clear that away from home these and other horned varieties often outperform themselves. This brief quotation from a long letter from Mrs. Jean Collins, in far away Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, in 1958 will show you what I mean: "I was thrilled with Unicorn & Plumed Delight which both bloomed for me 3 months after arrival. They had large frilly spoons for horns. I have coloured slides of these and I am so thrilled with them that I am having copies made & will send them to you."

Actually, the dependence of the expression of these genetic characters upon a favorable environment, puzzling though it seems at first, is no different than occurs with a multitude of other more familiar characters. Let me cite two examples.

I have a group of Tall Bearded Iris which I class as Colossals because they *ordinarily* (not always) produce flowers that are simply enormous. But if you plant one of the varieties of Colossals in January or February (in a mild climate) and then expect to be greeted in April or May with gigantic flowers, you are most likely expecting more than the plants can do. The weakly established plants will do well to put up short stalks with flowers that may be only a fraction of their normal size.

Let me draw one other example from the field in which I am now specializing more than any other, namely the reblooming iris. Unquestionably reblooming, inherent though it is, is very strongly conditioned in its expression by a favorable environment. When clumps become crowded, and soil nutrients are pretty well depleted, most rebloomers just are not able to produce large new rhizomes quickly enough to rebloom later the same year—as they are supposed to do. But even with relatively crowded conditions and low soil nutrients, many of the most reliable of the rebloomers can be forced to make the growth needed for reblooming by a series of irrigations with fertilized water, applied either by sprinkling or in furrows.

While I have not yet carried out any experiments along this line with my horned iris, I would forecast that improved nutrition, through the use of fertilized water or liquid manure, is likely to favor the maximum development of all manifestations of the horns, from spoons to elaborate doubled and frilled flounces. I hope some of my readers will have the opportunity to experiment along this line and let me know the results. Be sure to use an untreated "check" plot, for a comparison of responses with and without irrigation with fertilized water.

FUTURE BREEDING OBJECTIVES

This is a topic of such vast proportions that an entire article could easily be devoted to it. So I will touch very lightly on just a few highlights.

Hybridizers always need goals to work toward, and so I will set up a few, but must necessarily leave it to the ingenuities of each reader to work out how best to reach those that he may select for his own endeavors.

1. Manifestly, the greatest excitement will be derived from efforts to carry this gradual evolution on through still further stages, with the development of larger, more elaborately frilled and doubled flounces.

2. Genetic intensification of existing characteristics so that their expression will become less and less subject to modification by varying environments.

3. Combinations with other races, most notably rebloomers, laced, tangerine-bearded, flats, and oncobreds. As just one example of the things to come, I may mention that my FLYING REPEATER-'62 (listed in the preceding table) is a strongly flounced iris that reblooms heavily in the fall. We need a whole array of summer, fall, and winter blooming horned iris of all three types. And lacy edges go marvellously with the horns (HORNED LACE), spoons, and flounces.

4. New colors and patterns, and improvements in existing ones. As yet I have no good blues, blacks, browns or greens in any of the horned iris.

So, very apparently, I have only scratched the surface in the breeding of the races of horned iris. The beckoning opportunities are everywhere, and there are countless avenues of approach that have not as yet been tried by anyone. Any new, modern iris that you may have, as long as they are really superior and up-to-date, will make worthy parents to try crossing with the three races of horned iris.

My earlier varieties of horned iris, such as UNICORN and PLUMED DELIGHT are now growing in every state and in many foreign countries. So with human curiosity what it is, and the ever-present wondering about what the next generation might look like, we can depend on it that exotic new horned beauties will soon be cropping up all over the world. I am hoping that the present treatise will help to point the way to ever more rewarding achievements from hybridizing in this field.

WHERE YOU CAN SEE ALL THREE NEW RACES

The flounced iris are so new that as yet none of them have bloomed away from the Rainbow Hybridizing Gardens at Placerville, California. But many people saw them there last spring, and a surprising number told me that they just did not believe such iris existed until they saw them with their own eyes. Also somewhat over 550 Irisarians, who attended the national AIS convention at Portland in 1960, saw the dozen or so numbered seedlings of spooned and flounced iris that I exhibited in the lobby of Hotel Benson. So I think I have at last dispelled the idea that iris form is always constant, and not subject to controlled evolution.

In order that additional people may see them I sent out as guest iris last year thirteen of the finest of these newly named varieties for trial, to five gardens in the Kansas City area for bloom at the time of the national iris convention in 1962. As the rhizomes were not set out until mid or late September, the plants will probably not be very well established for bloom in 1961, but should put on a good show in 1962. Likewise, similar guests were sent to five gardens in the Redding-Red Bluff area of northern California for the 1962 meeting of Region 14. Sets of these guest iris were also sent to Kingwood Center, at Mansfield, Ohio, and to two places in Canada, namely Dr. B. C. Jenkins, University of Manitoba, at Winnipeg, and A. R. Buckley, Dominion Botanic Garden, Ottawa. So, by 1962 many members of the Society will have an opportunity to see most of these latest developments.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I want to gratefully acknowledge the invaluable assistance of Dr. E. Charles Jenkins, Cytogeneticist of the University of Manitoba, in making chromosome counts of many of my latest creations. He made these counts on root-tip material and expects to verify them using pollen mother cells. Also, I wish to thank both Dr. Jenkins and Dr. L. F. Randolph for reviewing the manuscript.

Iris Tour in Germany

GEORG HACKLANDER

When, in the middle of May, I had to attend an Agricultural Machinery Exhibition at Cologne, in the "Valley of the Iris" of the Hamburg Park "Planten un Blomen," the iris looked as if there would never be any bloom. Hardly a bud was to be seen. All the greater was my surprise to find, a few days later, in the Cologne Rhine Park a large number of flowering plants.

Every year, it is the same joyful surprise to see the first iris in flower. Put aside all memory of preceeding years or the pictures of multicolored catalogs: If you see such beauty after a year has passed, you can hardly believe that it is not a dream, that something so lovely and charming, so dignified and yet delightful does really exist. The overwhelming beauty of some later-flowering varieties can hardly outweigh this first impression.

Returned to Hamburg, I found all the varieties I knew so well from eight years' observation in splendid bloom, and at the end of May, I paid a visit to Geisenheim which, on a former occasion, I had called a "Mecca for Iris Lovers."

Last year, when Dr. Werckmeister had been called to Florence as an iris judge for the "Premio Firenze," I admired his oncos and had the pleasure to assist the charming Frau Werckmeister in pollinating her husband's irises according to a rather lengthy list of all the crosses he wished to be made.

This year, I arrived just when the TBs were in the peak of bloom so that, in Dr. Werckmeister's unique garden as well in the large iris field of the Geisenheim Botanical Institute, a vast number of varieties could be admired.

In Dr. Werckmeister's garden, beside a luxurious clump of his HERMANN HESSE which justly received an Honourable Mention at Florence, I was greatly impressed by his seedling ROSENQUARZ (HAPPY BIRTHDAY X STRATHMORE), an iris which certainly will find much favor. Its mother, HAPPY BIRTHDAY, has always been a favorite of mine, but compared with this splendid daughter, it just appeared untidy and insipid, so much better were the size, shape, and branching of ROSENQUARZ!

Some American novelties Dr. Werckmeister had were first-year plants only, and as such could not yet show their full worth, but I was deeply impressed by FIRE CHIEF and WHOLE CLOTH, whereas LA NEGRA FLOR, this year's winner of the Florence "Fiorino d'oro" so far did not show much more than its indeed unique dark red black. Up to now, I did not like variegatas, excepting perhaps THE ORIOLE with its striking flowers, which, however, you could never really enjoy because, at the first gush of rain and wind, all stalks were sure to lie on the ground. But how can one compare this cool, rather foreign beauty with FIRE CHIEF! Even the first-year plant aroused enthusiasm. What a singular harmony between the warm brilliant yellow of the standards and the rich red of the falls. And then, what a strange contrast to it: WHOLE CLOTH! That two varieties of the same flower show such contrariant color effects, is a wonder indeed. WHOLE CLOTH, belonging to Paul Cook's PROGENITOR strain, is something wholly novel, an amoena of beautiful shape with white standards and smooth, almost horizontally flaring falls in a genuine blue without any border.

On the next morning, Herr Hald, the President of the German Iris Society, was good enough to meet me at Würzburg with Frau Hald and their

very lively two little boys. We went to Veitshöchheim to see the new iris test garden there. Thanks to the good care Herr Muselmann had given the plants, they were in splendid condition, and the increase they have made is now used to establish further test gardens in the Hamburg Botanical Garden with its maritime climate, at Freising-Weihenstephan (Bavaria) representative of the continental climate, and at the Zweibrücken Rosary in southwestern Germany with a climate approximating that of Western Europe.

It is impossible to describe all the wonderful new varieties we have seen there. Of German varieties, Herr v.Martin's OMA's SOMMERKLEID ("Granny's summer dress") ought to be mentioned, a very singular lilac blend which must be seen to be duly appreciated. Strange enough that this willful color play of beige and soft lilac (what a felicitous name!) has the bluish-white SNOW FLURRY as mother and the clear color of PARADISE PINK as father, and it is characteristic for the breeder that he conceived the idea of trying such a cross.

The unique culminating point of my iris tour followed when the Halds drove on with me to Homburg/Main to see Herr v.Martin's irises. The plain vineyard cottage which now serves as a home to Herr v.Martin instead of the imposing manor house he formerly possessed near the Oder-Neisse line is very romantic indeed. The whole front was covered with the large stars of choice clematis varieties, whereas the lateral entrance was overhung by the hugest rose bush I ever saw, a real dream of yellow roses justly called "Le Rêve." A narrow strip of vine lay between the house and the iris terraces covering the steep slope of the vineyard hill. What a wealth of latest American varieties! But often when we asked for the name of a striking variety, the modest answer was, "That is a seedling of mine," and small wonder that we were curious to hear something about its parentage. Shortly afterwards, a new visitor arrived, Mr. George Warner, of Kansas City, a member of the American Iris Society, whom, by telegram, I had informed of our meeting. It was of great interest to us to hear his opinion on Herr v.Martin's seedlings. Six of them he thought so good that he strongly recommended they be sent to Kansas City for the '62 Annual Convention of the AIS. He too was greatly impressed by OMA's SOMMERKLEID, which he thought would be a sensation in America; further by the rich and floriferous pink of KARIN VON HUGO (HAPPY BIRTHDAY X PINK TOWER); the yellow and white of MARGARETE GRAEFIN VON KIRCHBACH (TRANQUIL MOON x SALMON SHELL), a beautiful sib of FRAU ELSE THIEL which gained Honourable Mention at Florence and has now been introduced in the U.S.A. by Mrs. Thomas Nesmith; KROENUNGSMANTEL (GARDEN GLORY X EASTER GOLD), a velvety red of excellent shape; a yellow plicata No. 64 Y pl 2 ((FIRECRACKER x GREEN PASTURES) X GR. CITRONE), and a seedling No. MB 50-52 (BLUE DANUBE X GREEN PASTURES) in a rich, no doubt "different," medium blue.

How, however, could one do justice to the breathtaking wealth of latest American top varieties? It was exciting to see ever and again varieties about which you had till then only read! To describe all of them you should have to write a catalog. The imposing MARY McCLELLAN with an abundance of large blue-purple flowers, a good grower and very floriferous in this vine-growing climate; then again WHOLE CLOTH, here as a two-year plant much larger and far more beautiful than at Geisenheim; THE CITADEL, the most beautiful white you could imagine; PHOEBUS APOLLO, a very brilliant

yellow with excellent shape and substance; and then the many blue descendants of HELEN MCGREGOR: KIKI in a wonderful blue, ELEANOR'S PRIDE with huge flaring flowers, SOUTH PACIFIC with its large smooth blue that also had struck me at Geisenheim; Mrs. Nesmith's large-flowered creation MAGIC SAILS; excellent GALILEE in a genuine medium blue with a whitish beard; and, from other descent, COLUMBIA with large, well-shaped flowers in a rich, somewhat deeper blue. Not to my taste were some "green" irises, as OLIVETTE or GREEN CHANCE, which I simply thought ugly. That a beautiful color alone will not do was shown by MY HAPPINESS. Its very beautiful soft lilac with the red beard was indeed enchanting, but when you saw the floppy shape, all thought of "happiness" left you! Of course, you cannot dispute on matters of taste. There was a luxuriant, most floriferous smooth white which repeatedly attracted my attention. Christian Grunert, writer of well-known garden books, who, with many difficulties, had at last obtained a passport for visiting West Germany, also liked it well. I proposed the name "White Narzissus," because it reminded me of such, but Herr v.Martin strictly declined to give it a name, since it did not come up to his very high standards.

The high spirits of these days cannot be described without mentioning the wonderful hospitality of Herr v.Martin. Just imagine what a charm it meant for Mr. Warner and myself to drink in the evening an exquisite wine which had grown on just the very vineyard hill on which, during the day, we had admired the irises. And a Sunday walk over the hills with a wide view on the valley of the river Main and through the woods with a wealth of wild flowers, *Dictamnus* and, in a secluded spot, even *Cypripedium* (50 to 60 of them!), which will, I am sure, never be forgotten by those who shared the walk.

Mr. Hacklander is a member of the Advisory Council of the German Iris and Lilium Society. He writes: "My vocation is to sell machinery, my hobby iris, especially TBs, of which I have very fine specimens, but I do not even hybridize." He is not a new contributor to the Bulletin; his last previous article, "A Revolution in Iris kaempferi," appeared in the issue for January 1960.

Errata

Varietal comments in the January issue by Bion Tolman (page 54) and Tell Muhlestein (page 55) include references to BRIGHT CONTRAST that are incorrect. The manuscripts containing these comments mention instead BRIGHT FORECAST (Hamblen 1960). On page 53, CELESTIAL WHITE should be CELESTIAL SNOW (Bro. Charles) AM 1960.

In the list of the Honorable Mention Awards in 1960, published on pages 90-91 in the January 1961 issue, two varieties of bearded irises are not assigned to the correct classifications: DUCKY LUCKY (Bennett Jones), listed there as a standard dwarf, is a *miniature dwarf*. LILLIPINKPUT (Geddes Douglas), listed as an intermediate bearded, is a *standard dwarf*. The originator of CHIFFON DANCE, a California hybrid, is David Wm. Lyon.

The membership total for Region 19 in the table on page 69 of the January issue is incorrect. Membership October 1 (sixth column) was 135. Accordingly, the last column should show a net gain of 8.

—EDITOR

Achievements Must Not Lead to Complacency

RAYMOND G. SMITH

Members of the American Iris Society, in reviewing growth, leadership, robins, public relations, publications, research, and other Society organs and affiliates, as these have developed and functioned during the past decade, can "point with pride" and a very real sense of satisfaction. Much of this progress must, of course, be attributed to those dedicated individuals who have given so freely of their talents, time, and energy in effecting this progress. Likewise, much must be attributed to the exhibitors at the local shows whose unflagging enthusiasm and painstaking efforts keep public attention focused on the new developments of the genus *Iris*. Nor should the tireless labors of bookkeeping and weedkeeping of the test gardeners be forgotten. And much certainly is owing to the commercial growers, whose honest representations, full measures, and fair dealings have maintained the public confidence at the same time as they have supplied the public demand. These are some of the people who have made the Society what it is today.

Satisfaction with past achievements, however, must not lead to complacency about the future, for ours is an age of imagination, vision, and action. We are iris fanciers and hybridizers, but there are many persons who are not. In a world that is moving with the dizzy rapidity of the space age, standing still is tantamount to retreating and will inevitably lead to extinction. It is my purpose, in this short paper, to echo certain concerns which have already appeared in our *Bulletin*, and to offer some further suggestions.

First, I am concerned about the present status of public education concerning irises. I fear that too many persons still think of iris as the colorless old German flags of forty years ago. Last spring, for example, I was invited to view a row of "new iris," only to find a fifty-foot row of strappy oldtimers, mostly diploids, and none of which would begin to compare with PINK RUFFLES. I was asked, in all seriousness, if I had seen the new black iris whose name could not be recalled. I said, "Can you possibly mean SABLE?" Oddly enough, that happened to be its name!

A second garden visited at about the same time did contain a number of fairly recent introductions. I was assured that a certain light blue of mediocre quality was, "so new that it hadn't even been named yet."

Both of these people lived in fine new homes, and both plantings were less than two years of age! Obviously there are many similar people who are prime targets for sound promotional campaigns (or remedial education programs, if you prefer). To implement such a campaign, however, is not easy, for it requires direction, personnel, and financial support. I wonder if it might be possible to build upon the present national and regional organizations, asking each to prepare news releases concerning its activities, these to be channeled through the national Public Relations Committee for release to the news media. Or perhaps an evangelical campaign on the local level, with each AIS member carrying the word to as many local garden clubs as possible. It would seem that these or similar undertakings would be most desirable ventures.

A second concern, and one that has been frequently mentioned in recent months, is the lack of hardiness and disease resistance on the part of some of our newer introductions. Continued "progress" in this direction could

change a bad situation into one which might well prove lethal. There is little reason to believe that the general public will long put up with gardens of rotten rhizomes. I suspect that most readers have at one time or another been consulted about this problem. A friend of mine called last summer to ask for aid. She had, for the second year in succession, dug her entire planting, cut out the diseased portions, dried the healthy pieces, and replanted. There was no bloom. She had a substantial investment in her irises, but had just about reached the point of tossing them all out in favor of hardier perennials.

It would seem that there are two possible solutions. One would be a more active disease-research program with increased financial support coupled with a plea for greater public tolerance and understanding. The second would be the development of disease-resistant sorts. In my opinion the only feasible solution is the second. In fact, I am fully convinced that we can, by a few generations of selective breeding, develop plants with even high resistance to or capacity for nitrogenous fertilizers. And there is no dearth of fine, hardy stock with which to begin.

It is most commendable that the new All America Award, based upon ratings from widely disparate geographical and climatic conditions, in the AIS test gardens, offers at least a partial answer. Let us hope that the granting of this award becomes a virtual guarantee of a healthy, vigorous plant, whatever the locale in which it may be grown. If, as has been advocated, a Distinguished Performance Award is likewise originated by the Society, even greater progress will be assured.

A further factor, it seems to me, that has militated against wide acceptance of the iris as a cut flower, is its poor handling and shipping qualities. Growers of peonies, on the other hand, ship thousands of dozens of refrigerated cut flowers each Memorial Day. The iris due to its frailty cannot compete in this market. Much emphasis has lately been placed by iris hybridizers upon greater flower substance, which has resulted in flowers that can better withstand both rain and sun. The problem of cracked or broken parts, even on these heavily substanted beauties, however, has not been solved. Consequently I suggest that a change in the quality of tissue rather than merely an increase in thickness is needed. This change should be in an increased capacity for flower parts to return to their original position and form following displacement. This is termed *elasticity*, and gives the tissue a rubber-like quality. If substance of this kind could be further developed, it might go far in solving the transportation problem and thus would open up huge new commercial markets, with, I believe, a corresponding increase in public acceptance.

I would be remiss in my obligations as a reblooming enthusiast if I did not at least mention the possibilities in further development in this direction. With an increasing number of outstanding hybridizers contributing their reblooming seedlings to the program, future progress should be rapid, indeed. These are seedlings that were marked for saving *prior to their sending up fall bloomstalks*. I refer to Paul Cook's 17259 and 9557; Edwin Rundlett's B-33; Geddes Douglas' 1612 x HAPPY BIRTHDAY; Tell Muhlestein's 56-33; Lloyd Zurbrigg's 53-16, and others equally fine. Collections of genes represented by these seedlings are a far cry from the sad rebloomers of yesteryear and promise fine things to come.

But the truly great promise of the future rests in the quotation from Clusius of so long ago that iris "vary in a wonderful way." It is for this reason that the goals of the sixties can so readily be translated into realities. Our large number of discriminating hybridizers can progress rapidly toward almost any objective which they may set. The American Iris Society is quite capable of educating the public; individual growers can produce the desired plants and flowers. I feel that the need is clear and imperative. May our age not be recorded by future historians as "a period when the iris (a flower now extinct) reached its zenith in excellence and public acclaim, but, being subject to numerous diseases and other weaknesses, rapidly fell into disfavor."

Mr. Smith is Associate Professor of Speech at Indiana University and has been working on a program for rebloomers for about ten years. Address: 1600 East Hillside Drive, Bloomington, Indiana.

Weed Control Experience

EDWIN RUNDLETT

THE MAN with the hoe is slated to go. The hoe is as good a tool as it ever was, but the man is too busy earning devalued dollars to wield it. Besides, unless he is a rare type of man, he may do more damage than good with it in the iris beds. Iris roots come near the soil surface. Any injuries to them offer entrance to the ever-present bacteria that cause soft rot.

But the weed threat is also ever-present, and strong backs are too few—especially among the elder irisarians—to cope with all weeds by pulling. The year 1960 was exceptionally rainy in most Eastern States, so weeds became a major problem. Rainy years are bad years for bacterial soft rot. This writer became desperate when the weeds reached "way up to here." He decided to take a page from the farmers' manual and resort to chemical weed control.

Such weed control has come to farms to stay. With labor costs high and produce prices too low, more and more farmers are turning to this comparatively easy practice—easy but tricky. Done rightly with the right materials, the results are spectacular. Carelessly done or done with wrong materials, disaster is sure to follow. Chemical manufacturers are spending many millions of dollars to eliminate the hazards. To date no single product can be recommended to control all weeds. Which is best for iris beds remains to be learned. Unfortunately, State agricultural experiment stations specialize in problems having to do with commercial crops. The iris has not qualified as such. So amateurs must do some experimenting themselves, but caution is advised.

On September 3, 1960, the writer applied broadcast by hand on all of his iris beds 5% granular Chloro IPC at the rate of 2 oz. per 100 square feet. That date is normally about the starting time for fall iris blooming here on Staten Island, N.Y. On September 12th hurricane Donna struck. She brought a deluge of rain. So much rain fell that the soil was softened to great depth and long-established trees fell by the hundreds, their roots finding little support.

But let us stick to iris talk. After the CIPC application, only six varieties of iris bloomed, as compared to 20 in the same period of 1959. And the blooming per plant was not abundant. Could the CIPC have caused this failure?

Agricultural chemists were consulted. Here is the verdict. The CIPC is undoubtedly the culprit. This has a urethane base and any herbicide with that or with a urea base will do about the same thing. These are mitotic poisons. Undoubtedly the chemical leached into the soil and the plants took it up. Cell division was not normal, so growth stopped and there were no flowers. Then came the knockout blow. The CIPC may stay in the soil as long as a year, and 1961 is a convention year here. The plants look well, but will there be spring bloom? Hurry up, spring!

A Long Island nurseryman who also has been experimenting with weedicides, including this one, advised caution since he found that soil temperatures, time of application, and state of iris growth at time of application, matter greatly; and there is no experience to guide us. The manufacturer has not recommended CIPC for use on iris beds. It is quite possible that in the absence of heavy rains and with application made at the best time of the year, fully satisfactory results could be had; perhaps right after spring bloom, or in late fall for winter weed control. Who will try it on varieties of no great value, and with suitable checks that remain untreated? Research in this field is greatly needed. The number of seedlings raised by hybridizers depends largely upon ability to control weeds. Weeds can destroy gardening pleasure, making it an ordeal instead. This must be changed, and undoubtedly the agricultural chemists can find the remedy.

Mr. Rundlett is horticulturist for the Staten Island division of the New York City Park Department. He is also a successful iris hybridizer; vice president of the Median Iris Society and division chairman for the reblooming iris part of the AIS National Robins Program; editor of the Newsletter of the Empire State Iris Society. Address: 1 Fairview Avenue, Staten Island 14, N.Y.

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A Portland Side Trip

DOROTHY DENNIS

WHEN Hattie Hubbard, of Olympia, Washington (with whom I had been acquainted for fourteen years through correspondence only), wrote that a group would tour part of the Pacific Coast iris territory on the day after the Portland convention to collect forms to *Iris tenax* and invited Bee Warburton, Zeh, and me to go with them, we were delighted.

On Sunday morning, May 22, outside the hotel we met the assembled group of native iris buffs. Hattie had been largely responsible both for the choice of route and for the picnic lunch, and into her capable hands we happily surrendered all our cares for the day. Besides Hattie and Roy Davidson, the species expert for the group, there were Maxine Maynard, Cay Flagler, and Helen Tutmark, from Washington, and Ruth Hardy and Grace Carter of Oregon. The other lucky guests besides ourselves were Lois and Clarence Joris, of San Bernardino, California, and Virginia McClintock of North Olmstead, Ohio. We are sorry that so few people took advantage of this chance, for it turned out to be one of the happiest days that any of us had ever spent, as we all agreed.

After an early breakfast, we started out in a drizzle, going west from Portland into Washington, Columbia, Clatsop, and Tillamook Counties. The route took us from Portland down the Willamette River to its confluence with the Columbia, to Scappoose, famous as a growing center for roses. Somewhere between Scappoose and Pittsburg we stopped and crawled through a barbed wire fence to a field where we found white irises. All along this way someone would spy a clump of irises, the cars would all stop and everybody would rush out with shovel and plastic bag to see if perhaps the blooms showed any variation in color or markings. In spite of the scarcity of bloom there was some collecting, and we saw all the color forms except the yellow. It was delightful to see these few sprightly blossoms peeking forth from grassy clumps hanging almost vertically on roadside banks.

Roy explained to us that we would not go to high altitudes because, although the summit area of the Coast Range is the type area for the iris formerly called Piper's *I. gormanii* but now recognized as the yellow-flowered form of *I. tenax*, there would be none in bloom. It was early even for a normal year, and the spring this year was quite evidently backward.

We crossed an inconspicuous summit somewhere and then followed the Nehalem River through Mist, Vesper, Lukarilla, Salmonberry, traveling part of the time on private logging roads which were really bumpy and often under water from the recent rains. Anyone traveling this route had better make sure his car has good springs! Somewhere, perhaps between Vesper and Lukarilla, we stopped for our picnic luncheon. The sun, warm, bright and so very welcome, had dried things up pretty well, and it was pleasant in the protected spot we found just off the road. We used a great fallen tree as a table. After the picnic the Jorises left us at Elsie to go north to Victoria, and we continued on down past Salmonberry to our first glimpse of the Pacific at Mohler.

Between Salmonberry and Mohler we came upon a perfect picture: a very narrow waterfall, with fivefinger fern and moss growing on the sheer, rocky banks. With the sun just going down, creating beautiful highlights and

shadows, it looked unreal, like a scene from a Disney picture.

It had begun to rain again, and the Pacific looked cold, grey, and menacing, but we walked out to the surf at Twin Rocks, just south of Rockaway. The cold was penetrating, so we were glad to stop at Tillamook for clamburgers and coffee. After our meal we turned inland over Highway 6, up the Wilson River, in an area recently burned. The entire area we covered had burned in 1930 when the dreadful "Tillamook burn" took toll of much of the four counties. The alder, the weed or nurse tree here, is much prettier than the gray birch, weed tree of the East. The firs are beginning to come back under the shade. We were told that the irises appear under high shade wherever there has been a burn-off.

There simply are not words to convey the magic of this day. Bee, Zeh, and I agree that it was one of the most enjoyed days we have ever spent anywhere, and we are indeed grateful to have been the guests of this lively and interesting group.

Dorothy Dennis (Mrs. Zeh Dennis, Jr.), a former RVP for Region 19, is Subsection Vice President (standard dwarf bearded irises), Median Iris Society. Address: 11 Meadow Road, Chatham, N. J.

LOST HOUR

In spring, when iris bloom, I bend
All energy towards seedling lore;
I figure chromosomes to blend
As never have been blent before:
Recessive here; dominant there;
Don't overlook the DNA,
For this will stir the brew around
And bend the traits most anyway.

But here there blooms a fairy thing
All ruffled pink and filled with light.
And here I stop, bemused and still,
With good intentions put to flight.
While I just stand and look and look.
The time slips by beyond recall—
Yet memory, when the snows lie deep,
Proves this hour spent was best of all.

—HELEN STEVENS

Note. The author of this poem is Mrs. Guy H. Stevens, Middlebury Center, Pennsylvania. DNA, referred to in the poem, is deoxyribonucleic acid, "the big and enormously complicated molecule that acts as a coded genetic instruction book, decreeing how every living organism will develop." (*Time*, January 2, 1961, page 41).

State Fair Project of ESIS

IRWIN A. CONROE

A half dozen years ago officials of the Horticultural Exhibits of the New York State Fair invited the Empire State Iris Society to set up and maintain an iris exhibit at the Fair. It seems that some plant or flower society was obliged to take down its booth after the second or third day of the nine-day Fair. Largely to favor the representatives of the Horticultural Exhibits the establishment and manning of a booth to display irises was undertaken. Those several days proved educational and instructive not only to Fair-goers but to the irisarians who attempted to answer their questions. Furthermore, an impressive list of Fair-goers signed up as members of the American Iris Society. It did not take long for those who manned the booth to discover the public relations possibilities afforded through the visits of hundreds of people, most of whom regarded irises as the old blue flags of grandmother's childhood. Here was opportunity to display slides of irises, to demonstrate phases of iris culture, to acquaint newcomers with modern irises.

From the modest three-day exhibit the project has grown into a full-blown program. The exhibit has expanded proportionately. Irisarians from all parts of the State take their turn in presiding over the booth and in disseminating literature and information. Visitors interested in seeing modern irises in bloom in May and June sign up for subsequent alerting as to when and where they may visit iris gardens near their homes. Each year some three or four hundred people ask for this courtesy. Naturally, some of them become interested in our program and join AIS. However, no pressure is exerted to persuade them to take out a membership in the Society.

In this horticultural exhibit our irisarians are competing for attention with magnificent displays of dahlias, roses, and gladioli, all of them flowers which can be relied upon to bloom at Fair time in the fall. Nevertheless, response to the project has been most satisfactory and the Empire State Iris Society is committed to the program as a permanent activity of the Society.

The booth involved approximates twenty feet in length and half as much in depth. It provides counters and tables upon which clumps of irises in pots may be displayed. Some of the clumps are reblooming irises; some are displaying seed pods; some are selected because of their foliage, etc. Last season, for example, a reblooming dwarf, several reblooming TBs, a vase of TBs and arils in bloom, pots of Siberian and Japanese iris clumps showing seed pods in several stages of ripening, mounted specimens of a number of species iris, a featured display of table iris—all these illustrated physically the iris family in part. Background material included pictures of *LIFE's* photographs and legends of last August's vintage. It included charts and data relative to iris culture. In the foreground, but at one end of the booth, a projectograph operated continuously showing slides of individual irises and gardens featuring irises.

Project State Fair has demonstrated values quite beyond the public relations feature, important as that has proved to be. It has stimulated much interest in the hybridizing of reblooming irises to insure a larger stock to display in the booth. It has stimulated more interest among booth attendants to learn as far as possible some of the answers to the numerous questions being fired by visitors. These questions range from soil study to iris diseases and remedies

to hybridizing problems, to landscape uses of irises, to the origin of irises, to such things as slugs and borers and mice.

A basic display of printed material at the booth resulted in a tremendous grist of instructions for iris culture being carried away by the visitors. Many of them were interested in Dr. Randolph's *Garden Irises* and in the Dykes' plates. Copies of the *Bulletin* and of the *ESIS Newsletter* were available for examination. In this literature were to be found the answers to some of the queries—an educational process of value both to the informed and the informer.

Who can evaluate the advantages of such a project? Viewed from the public's point of view, the program is an educational, informative, entertaining one. Viewed from the point of view of *ESIS* it offers tremendous challenge in a number of directions. Since the American way of doing anything today is geared to bigger and better things, so this project challenges for expansion. It stimulates experimentation in all manner of ways of persuading irises to bloom at a particular time of the year when most of them are dormant. It offers opportunity for Region-wide cooperation in an activity in which any member may participate, regardless of his background in iris culture or his prominence among irisarians. It offers a potential field from which new members may be recruited. It provides occasion for any irisarian to witness a parade of passing pedestrians representing a great cross section of the folks who live at the crossroads and in the valleys and on the hills of America, folks from the cities and from the farms enjoying the sights and sounds and smells of a long-established institution—the State Fair.

To President Lowell Fitz Randolph, of *AIS* and *ESIS*, must go the credit for the first promotion of the Fair project. With only a few assistants he carried out the first assignment. Since then Marguerite Slocum and Dr. William McGarvey, respectively of Syracuse and Oswego, have carried the brunt of responsibility for the booth. Marguerite and her staff set up and subsequently take down the booth; Bill recruits the personnel to man the booth. Among the participating personnel are Society officers, Area chairmen and lay members, ably demonstrating democracy in action.

Dr. Conroe is RVP for Region 2 and president of the Empire State Iris Society. Address: Star Route, Altamont, N.Y.

Society for Siberian Irises Formed

The Society for Siberian Irises has been formed with the following officers: President, Mrs. H. L. Edwards, Massapequa Park, New York; vice president, Mrs. Wesley Tiffney, Sharon, Massachusetts; secretary, Mrs. John Withers, Mandan, North Dakota; treasurer, Dr. William G. McGarvey, Oswego, New York. The directors are: Mrs. Peggy Burke Grey, St. Helena, California, Mrs. F. W. Warburton, Westboro, Massachusetts, and Mr. Ben R. Hager, Stockton, California.

A Siberian newsletter will be issued. Membership applications should be sent to the secretary, Mrs. John Withers, Route 1, Box A-10, Mandan, North Dakota. Dues are \$1 a year.

Our Iris Are Hardy

FERRIS D. GASKILL

AS A comparatively new member of the American Iris Society, I have been amazed, and at times annoyed, by the abundance of articles in recent years filled with dismal and discouraging stories of the lack of hardiness inherent in iris of recent introduction, and the statistics purporting to prove that breeders have made these newer iris a race of weaklings.

My experience with iris goes back over fifty years, embracing several notable periods in iris history. This, I hope, entitles me to speak with authority equal to many contemporary writers.

The first period, my youth, was concerned with the old, common varieties prevalent in dooryards and semineglected areas in southwestern Michigan around 1910-1920. No one, including myself, was particularly interested in compiling statistics as to whether they bloomed every year, what percentage of plants survived the winter, their branching, number of buds, etc. The quality of the bloom at its best was not such as generally to encourage such a great interest in them. Yet as I read many of the contributions to recent iris Literature, these old, mediocre iris varieties of this period are credited with magnificent qualities of hardiness, growth, flowering, etc., my memory denies to them.

The second period is after our marriage in 1920, when we secured some iris along with other plants for city lots in Michigan and Chicago, Illinois. These first plantings consisted entirely of the pallidas and variegatas available from our friends and relatives and were confined to light blues, yellows, and various combinations of yellow and brownish red, common at that time. They bloomed rather abundantly, seemed quite hardy, but they were subject to the same pests and diseases as are our iris of the present day. Fortunately for us at least, we have found a way to combat them with reasonable effort. These iris we grew in this period did not satisfy our urge for clear colors and large and beautiful bloom.

The third period started for us about 1926 when a good Swedish friend provided us with some of the introductions of the Sass brothers, Williamson, and perhaps a few others. I remember our first planting of LENT A. WILLIAMSON and its great advance in plant and bloom characteristics over the iris we had been growing. Due to limited space on our city lot, we could grow a comparatively small number of varieties, but by 1940 we were completely convinced of the constant and steady improvement in the varieties becoming available. Many more hybridizers had become interested, and among their names were the names of those who after World War II were to give us a new world of iris.

In our fourth period, starting in 1940 and continuing to the present time, our plantings have been on a small farm about thirty miles northwest of Chicago and have included many good varieties introduced in these later years. We have retained a few of the iris introduced prior to 1940 where the colors or other qualities have not been improved upon or indeed equaled. AMIGO is an example of these varieties.

Our close proximity to those great breeders, David Hall and Orville Fay, has perhaps influenced our selections to some extent, as we find a large percentage of our varieties are of their origination. The fact that about 25

percent of the annual list of 100 Favorite Iris are the originations of these two men would indicate that our judgment and experience have a counterpart in most sections of the country. It is obviously unfair to limit our commendation to these two breeders only, but as our plantings include the originations of at least fifty other breeders, lack of space prohibits listing all these others who are contributing to so much pleasure in our iris gardens. While some iris of questionable merit are introduced annually, it is our observation that our good breeders select only decidedly superior creations for introduction. The introductions which receive brief acclaim due to over-enthusiasm of their boosters are usually destined for a short time of distribution.

It is interesting to note that in the period 1940 to 1960, when we have added so many of the newer introductions, we have had absolutely no difficulty with lack of hardiness. We have raised them all successfully, and have secured rhizomes from widely separated areas in the United States. We have had a high percentage of bloom on first-year plants, and an approximate 100 percent on established clumps. These varieties include quite a few oncobreds which receive the same general culture as the general list of our tall bearded iris.

As a final commentary on the hardiness of modern iris, I should like to mention the seedling garden of Mr. David Hall in 1959. This was the season following the unusually severe winter of 1958-1959, when much loss occurred among peonies, roses, hardy shrubs, peach trees, etc., in this area. Mr. Hall had, by my estimate, about 1700 seedlings to bloom from seeds planted in the fall of 1957. In our opinion and in the opinion of many others, this was the finest lot of seedlings ever produced by Mr. Hall and blooming was by my check over 99 percent. Those familiar with Mr. Hall's breeding and growing practices know this was not accomplished with pampering or undue attention, but by rigid selection of parents through many generations and by simple but intelligent culture. In our travels over the country, we have noted that Mr. Hall's as well as many other breeders' latest introductions are outstanding for strong plant growth and good foliage, as well as for bloom characteristics.

To summarize: Our own experience, and our observations in the gardens of growers and modern breeders, lead us to the conclusion that we now have the finest and most adaptable varieties in the history of iris and that the future holds even greater promise in the work of the best breeders, including many new ones. In order to best utilize this vast quantity of fine material available, we must select varieties that suit our preferences in color and plant characteristics, and then give them the culture suited to the particular region in which we live. In our case this culture is no more complicated or involved than is required for satisfactory performance in any of the commonly grown perennials.

Mr. Gaskill lives at Barrington, Illinois.

The Bulletin is produced by the members for the members. This fact weighed upon the mind of a member invited recently to write an article on his specialized interest in hybridizing. He replied: "I am not a writer, but if everyone declined for this or that reason we would have no *Bulletin*."



National Robin Program Section

PEGGY BURKE GREY, *Editor*

YOUNG IRISARIANS are invited to participate in the new TEENS AND TWENTIES ROBIN DIVISION to be headed by *Mrs. Iris Smith, Box 124, Hitchcock, Oklahoma*. Interest in robin activity shown by younger Society members has been so keen that National Robin Director John Bartholomew has announced formation of the special division, naming Mrs. Smith as chairman. The new robins are the outgrowth of groups started by Mrs. Smith under the Regional Robin Division, which she so ably organized and headed, and which she will give up in order to devote her time to directing robin activities for younger AIS people.

Robins in the new division are not restricted to those in their teens and twenties. Mrs. Smith plans groups for those who are under 12 years of age too. Boys and girls who would like to participate are cordially welcome. They will need to have their parents' permission and agreement to help them in following robin rules and assisting in writing letters. If you are interested in enrolling in one of these robins, write to Mrs. Smith at the address given above, stating your age, parents' names, and a little about your iris experience. This will help Mrs. Smith to place you in a congenial group.

With the appointment of Mrs. Smith as chairman of the Teens and Twenties Division, announcement was also made of incorporation of the former Regional Robin Division as a section of the Irises in General Division, headed by Mrs. Barbara Serdynski, 3414 Ferncroft Drive, Los Angeles 39, California. The Regional groups will be continued essentially as Mrs. Smith organized them, and additional groups formed. Robin contact between members of one Region, or closely related Regions, can be a rewarding experience, and everyone interested in more localized robins should apply for enrollment either directly to Mrs. Serdynski, or to the Regional Robin Representative or RVP.

I don't mulch. It would take a ton or so to go over everything. If they can't survive without it, they can just die. Few iris are going to die from cold in a steadily cold winter. What constitutes real winter-kill is when they start to grow during a warm spell, then are frozen when it turns suddenly cold. All the cells are full of sap that swells in freezing and bursts the cell walls which later on rot, like any other dead vegetation. What is more deadly is the dry, corky botrytis rot. It does seem to do more damage in varieties with a pronounced tendency to grow in winter than in those that remain dormant.—*Wilma Vallette, Declo, Ida.*

I don't believe leaf spot will affect bloom. However, it weakens the plant and should be prevented. That is why I begin spraying with Isotox and Captan at the beginning of growth and continue right up to bloom season. One teaspoonful of Isotox and two table-spoonful of Captan strained to prevent clogging of the sprayer. A teaspoonful of Hyponex or other soluble fertilizer to the gallon will certainly boost growth and bloom without harmful effects.

—*Jake Scharff, Memphis, Tenn.*

It is definitely this climate with the heavy rains in the fall, very cold winters and cold, wet springs that give me so much trouble with rot and diseases. I realize some of the iris probably won't survive the winter, especially the very tender varieties. I shall probably continue to keep the garden clean, fertilize and feed and spray as usual, but shall not become upset or worry about losses. I sent samples of the different rot conditions to the State of Maine Department of Agriculture. They are as follows: 1) dry brown rot penetrating the rhizomes in small veins; 2) grayish rot, attacking bottom of rhizome, not apparent on top and only discovered when entire rhizome was dug; 3) soft rot, not foul smelling, first destroying the bloom fan and eventually the entire rhizome; 4) a grayish mold around the rhizome and in the encircling soil; 5) wet, fibrous and spongy rhizome having exactly the same appearance as a frozen potato. Items 1 through 4 responded to cutting out rot, soaking in Semesan and replanting, except those in which the rot had gone too far. Items 5 accounted for greatest losses.—*Myrtie Churchill, South Portland, Maine.*

We do not have very much bacterial rot here as we plant on raised beds to have good drainage. When we find a sign of rhizome rot we cut away all the diseased part, dig away the soil to expose the rhizome and pour on a solution of Chlorox and water mixed half and half. We have perfect results with this. It cures up immediately and if you haven't neglected to watch them too closely you only lose one rhizome in a clump. It isn't so dangerous to use and is very inexpensive. At planting time we dip every rhizome we plant in potassium permanganate and have little trouble with disease and pests.—*Mrs. Ivan Harrell, Dallas, Texas.*



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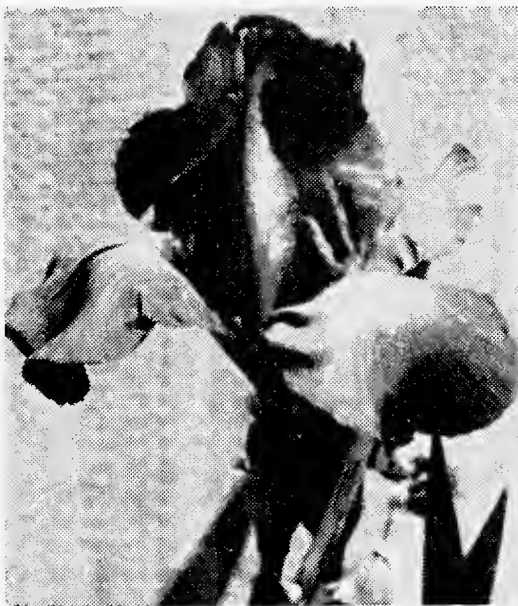
My soil is medium heavy and if iris are provided with good drainage they do very well. I grow quite a few arils, many of Clarence White's newer things, and never had a loss until this past winter which was quite severe. I grew iris until this past summer with very little incidence of disease. Crowding plantings and the law of averages caught up with me this summer starting with 18 days of rain through the month of August. First a few cases of scorch and then leaf spot ran riot. Through September and October I sprayed every five or six days with Dithane M-22 (a maneb fungicide). In the future I'll combine this with my DDT spray.—William Newhard, Bethlehem, Pa.

Introducing BLAZING FIRE

Seedling 5531: Louvois x Tell's 49-4A ((Salmon Shell x Pink Formal)
x (Apricot Glory))
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Standards are closed and ruffled. Falls flair, then turn abruptly downward giving a jaunty look. Substance good, form wide well into the hafts. Branching good, leaves large, plant vigorous, fertile both ways.
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GEORGE A. SHOOP, Hybridizer
2009 N. E. LIBERTY ST., PORTLAND 11, OREGON

Judging Siberian Irises

SARAH TIFFNEY

The principles for judging Siberian irises are in many respects like those for judging tall bearded irises. Leaves, stems, and flowers should be in good proportion; leaves should be healthy, flowers should have good substance, colors should be clear; patterns, if present, should be decorative.

Special considerations which apply to Siberians are:

There is no *one* flower form that is established as an ideal. We like variety. Standards may be erect or spreading, of various sizes and forms; falls may be horizontal or hanging, also of various sizes and forms; style arms are often an important decorative part of the flower. The form of each flower should be judged for its own distinctive grace, proportion, and balance. The substance should be sufficient to maintain the form and prevent flopping. Larger flowers with broader parts are fine, but so are smaller flowers with an airy effect. Let's not ignore the graceful little ones in a struggle for size.

Colors should be clear and not muddy. Patterns should be distinct. Veining should be either decorative, or else unobjectionable (however, I think this is largely a matter of personal opinion). New colors should be encouraged, of course, as well as seasonal extensions of existing colors. The lavenders tend to bloom early, the "reds" and whites rather late, and any extensions of these seasons would be desirable.

There is in some varieties a slight tendency toward reblooming some three or four weeks after the season. This is a very desirable thing and should be encouraged.

Branching is very important because good branching means more buds and a longer season of bloom. One branch is good, two are better. Number of buds per socket deserves notice, too. These things are perhaps more important than in the tall bearded irises, because the Siberians came from species that are relatively deficient in them. (*Iris sibirica* typically has one branch, with two, or sometimes three, buds in the terminal position and two on the branch tip; while the other parent species, *sanguinea*, has an unbranched stem with two terminal buds.) The best hybrid in this respect that I have seen has two branches, with three buds at the terminal position and two buds on each branch tip.

However—and this sounds like a contradiction—one should not discriminate against a good, distinctive new flower for lack of branching. At this stage all improvements are welcome, and we hope they can be combined and contribute to future progress.

Stems vary in height but should be tall enough to hold flowers above the foliage. Foliage should not flop before the summer is over, but you cannot judge this at blooming time, and only a very few varieties have this tendency anyway.

Dwarf varieties should be encouraged; there are only a few now, and they have interesting possibilities.

Another promising development is the flat form of flower, in which both standards and falls are horizontal, giving a flower of Japanese-like shape. Some of these are quite impressive.

The foregoing remarks apply to the common garden Siberian irises, which

are from the two 28-chromosome species, *sibirica* and *sanguinea*.

There is another group of irises included in the Sibiricae series. These are the 40-chromosome Chinese species: *forrestii*, *wilsonii*, *chrysographes*, *delavayi*, *clarkei*, *bulleyana*, and probably *dykesii*. These are different and distinctive, and although they cross easily among themselves, not enough hybrids have been developed from them yet to justify setting up specific judging standards for them now, although of course the general basic principles of judging apply to these also. For the time being, each should be judged on its own merits. These irises include some beautiful flowers and carry some very exciting possibilities for the future.

The new Judges' Handbook has an excellent discussion of the judging of Siberians.

The following Siberian irises are all more recent than the Morgan Award winners, having been registered after the advent of ERIC THE RED.

From the United States we have TUNKHANNOCK, CRYSTAL CHARM, MY LOVE, ROYAL HERALD, TOWANDA REDFLARE, Z'RITA, BLUE MOON, FAIRY

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PRISSY. 7-206. BB, 23". Rebloomer. Peach pink self. Fuchsia X Happy Birthday.\$20.00

SUNNY LANE. BB, 23". Rebloomer. Canary yellow self. Tea Rose X Pink Formal. Good parent for rebloomers.\$20.00

MRS. NELDA VENABLE

509 Sunny Lane Oklahoma City 15, Okla.

DAWN, and PINK ALLURE (all by Scheffy); ROYAL ENSIGN (H. F. Hall); YANKEE TRADER (Wheeler); LAKE ARBUTUS (Streibich); BICKEL BLUE, SAPPHIRE WINGS, WHITE BONNET, EMPRESS VICTORIA and FLYING SWAN (all by Stoll); MOUNTAIN STREAM, SHY ANN, and SNOW WHEEL (all Hodson); CONGO DRUMS and SEVEN SEAS (Marx); FAIRY BUTTERFLY (Cassebeer-Smith); WHITE SWIRL, BLUE BRILLIANT, and VIOLET FLARE (Cassebeer); STAR WHEEL and VELVET NIGHT (Edwards); PORCELAIN DOLL and PRINCE OF WHITES (Shinkle), and TEALWOOD (Varner).

In England there are BLUECAPE, SNOWFALL, and COURT RUFFLE (by Kitton), and ELLESMERE, BLUE MERE, PURPLE MERE, and NOTTINGHAM LACE (by Hutchinson).

In New Zealand there is AOTEA ROA (D. McCashin), and in Germany there is WEISSER ORIENT (Steiger).

Some of these irises (especially the earlier U.S. ones) will be on view at the New Jersey convention along with many standard varieties. This meeting will offer an unparalleled opportunity for those who are interested to study and compare Siberian varieties.

Sarah Tiffney (Mrs. W. N.) is vice president of the newly formed Society for Siberian Irises. Address: 226 Edge Hill Road, Sharon, Mass.

Iris Slides for Rental

The American Iris Society maintains several excellent sets of color slides for rental. One set is made up of a variety of iris such as Dutch, Siberian, Louisiana, Japanese, Douglasiana, and Spuria. Other sets are of tall bearded iris, showing many of the recent award winners and top favorites, as well as selected garden scenes.

Each set contains 100 slides, 35mm size. A list giving the names of the iris accompanies each set.

AIS slides are a great help in making selections of new iris for your garden, keeping you informed of the better newer varieties, and creating additional interest in your iris society or garden club. They are just the thing for a fine program.

Requests for slides should be made well in advance for proper scheduling, preferably 30 days or more. Include a second optional date if possible. Give the exact date desired, so that slides can be sent to reach you in advance of your meeting date.

The rental fee is \$5.00, payable in advance for each set of 100 slides. Make check to the American Iris Society and mail with your request.

—ROBERT SCHREINER, *Cochairman, Photographic Committee,*
Route 2, Box 301, Salem, Oregon

So far, I've been very fortunate to have almost no disease. I use DDT when I suspect a borer and if I find a little rot, I cut it out and saturate with terramycin. I use a brand which is really made for cattle but it works beautifully. I dissolve one tablet of Pfizer's AD in one gallon of water, then pour from one cupful to one gallon over and around the plant, depending on size. HAPPY BIRTHDAY showed a large rotted place just after it bloomed. I pulled the soil away, treated as above, and it is fine and healthy now.

—Claudia Frye, Duncan, Okla.

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*This is, indeed, the Age of Space
And all things must conform;
The people, planets, even plants
Must range beyond the norm—
So Rainbow Gardens debutants
Zoom like a missile storm.*

*To keep the pace of modern times,
The iris world needs wings;
This era copes with flying stars.
Strange as these fission things
Are changes in the forms of flow'rs
That hybridizing brings.*

*The pattern, like an atom, burst
With iris Unicorn;
Spoons, fringes, flounces, plumes add
grace
Evolving through the HORN . . .
Like rocket thrusts, for each new race
Celestial wings are born.*

—GEORGE NICHOLAS REES

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Our Membership Campaign

CLAUDE C. O'BRIEN, *Chairman*, Membership Committee

Our Society, like everything else, must grow if it is to live. We are growing, but are we growing in proportion to population increase and the rapid development of interest in gardening?

Last year we had our greatest increase in new members. We want to take this opportunity to welcome these new members to our Society, to say we are happy to have them. Every Region reported a substantial number of new members. As you may have noted in the report of our campaign in the January *Bulletin*, seven Regions exceeded their quotas and accounted for 612 of our new members. It is very evident that we experienced a much wider participation in the 1960 campaign.

It may be difficult to "top" last year's increase, but we *can*. It means every Region meeting its quota; it means more of our members will work at securing new members. We need to secure only 1472 new members to meet our quota this year, based on a goal of 25% increase.

Since there are so many new members in our Society now, at the risk of seeming impertinent, I am going to suggest a procedure for working for new members that will be effective in most instances.

In a little while your irises will be in full bloom. If it has not been your custom to open your garden to visitors, do so this year. Write a note of invitation to your gardening friends, or call them on the telephone. Set the stage for their visit. Have a guest book convenient, one that provides for an address. When your season of bloom has passed, you will have a list of people who are interested enough in iris to visit your garden. Although you may feel as I do, that they all should become AIS members, not all of them are really prospects.

Keep in mind the fundamental fact that one can bring others to his way of thinking by winning their good will. See that your visitors have an enjoyable time. Make it an occasion they will remember happily. A fairly good test of your success in this is whether you enjoy their visit. Unless a visitor brings up the subject, it is not a good time to talk about joining our Society. They might get the idea you are trying to sell them and you don't want that now. You are exposing them to the very persuasive charm and beauty of the iris.

The next step in your campaign is the methodical working through of your list of prospects. Prepare yourself for each approach by feeling up to it, never be hurried or anxious. Schedule your campaign to go on if necessary until September 15th. By dealing with each prospect as an individual project, you will not develop a stereotyped approach. You may need to contact some of them a second or third time. Remember your approach and vary it if you can.

As a last resort, let prospects know you are helping our Society in a membership campaign, but not that you are a contestant for a prize; to do so might hurt your chances. Don't "push" the prospect; most people like to feel they are making their own decisions. Keep reminding yourself that your job is to create a desire to join AIS. When you are successful in that, you have a new member.

All this may seem to be a *slow* way of securing new members, but if you give the suggestions some thought, I believe you will agree it is a *sure* way.

INTRODUCING FOR 1961

VAN CLIBURN—Sdlg. 58-5C: ((Jane Phillips x (Spanish Peaks x Cloudless Sky)) X Starlift. Large, bold and striking full (medium) blue on the light side rather than dark. Standards are domed; falls are semi-flared and wide. Stalks are well branched; flowers are moderately ruffled with heavy substance. Stock scarce. M. 38"; HC '58. \$20.00

OTHER INTRODUCTIONS

HELEN TRAUBEL: Large globular cerulean blue self (Wilson 46/3). Standards are domed; falls broad and semi-flared. Substance is excellent. Blossoms are extremely smooth and moderately ruffled. M. 38"; HM '60. \$18.50

HENRY SHAW: A heavily ruffled pure icy-white self with a snowy white-tipped beard. The ruffling and corrugation runs completely around the broad and heavily substantced blossoms. Compares favorably with other whites. A superb breeder for ruffled whites and blues. Named in honor of the founder of the Missouri Botanical "Shaw's" Garden. M. 38"; HM '59. . . . \$18.50

ISLANDER: Rich, deep moderately ruffled gentian blue self (Wilson 42/1). Large flowers of excellent substance; standards are domed; falls broad and smooth. M. 38"; HC '58. \$18.50

JEAN SIBELIUS: Named for the Finnish composer, this bold, line-bred moderately ruffled steel-blue self is truly a magnificent iris. Standards are domed; falls extremely smooth, wide, semi-flared and firmly trussed. Entire blossom glistens as if sprinkled with diamond dust. An excellent breeder. M. 38"; HM '59. \$18.50

MARINER: Big, bold and striking medium French blue self (Wilson 43/2). Standards are broad and firmly held; falls extremely wide, smooth and crimped, as one might see on some daylilies. Substance is leatherlike and thick. M. 38"; HC '59. \$18.50

MARY PICKFORD: A medium large excellently branched and sturdy plicata in tones of white and royal purple. Standards are firm; falls are quite clean with half-inch marginal trim of royal purple. M. 38"; HM '59. \$12.50

MISS ST. LOUIS: Heavily shirred and laced apricot-pink self. Fine breeder both ways for laced and ruffled pinks. M. 34"; HM '58. \$12.50

BARTOW LAMMERT: Huge, pure snowy white self with beard to match. M. 38"; HM '58. \$6.00

ENCOUNTER: Golden yellow standards; falls snowy white edged golden yellow. M. 38"; HM '59. \$6.00

FLIRTATION: Very deep pink self with fiery red beard. M 38"; HM '56. \$6.00

JOAN CRAWFORD: Celestial blue self with a silvery cast. Standards firmly closed; falls semi-flared and attractively rippled. M. 38"; HM '56. . . \$6.00

MARION MARLOWE: Large, broad, ruffled and semi-flared pure chaste white. M. 38"; HM '57. \$6.00

STARLIFT: A heavily ruffled, deep cornflower blue self; smooth and broad petaled, the hafts are wide and smooth. M. 38"; HM '56. \$2.00

ONE RHIZOME EACH: Bartow Lammert, Encounter, Flirtation, Joan Crawford, Marion Marlowe and Starlift. \$25.00

ONE RHIZOME EACH: Helen Traubel, Henry Shaw, Islander, Jean Sibelius and Mariner. \$75.00

CLIFF W. BENSON

ROUTE #3, BAXTER ROAD, CHESTERFIELD, MO.

And more importantly, a more certain way to keep them. If a person becomes a member of our Society because he wants to do so, is not overpowered by any argument or gift because *you* want them to join, the chances of renewing membership year after year are increased about 50%.

Furthermore, you can enhance the remaining chances of permanency to a great degree by a very simple means. Help new members with their problems, introduce them to other members, keep contact until they feel at home in the Society, until they feel as you and I do, a part of the Society.

Spuria Iris Photographic Contest

The Spuria Iris Society needs glossy black-and-white photographs of spuria iris for publicity use, and needs them badly, so it will give the following prizes to the three photographs accepted by a panel of judges and placing first, second, and third in choice. These glossies must be of good quality, high contrast, and suitable for reproduction in magazines. The photographer will be given credit whenever his photograph is used. All photographs sent in for the contest will become the property of SIS and none will be returned. Film must accompany the glossy.

First Prize: AUTUMN GLOW (Marion Walker), or \$10.00 in cash.

Second Prize: THRUSH SONG (Walker Ferguson), or \$7.50 in cash.

Third Prize: KATRINA NIES (Nies-Walker), or \$5.00 in cash.

The contest closes August 15, 1961. The photographs may be of spurias in the landscape, clump shots, full individual stalk, or individual flower. All are needed. Varieties must be properly identified. If in the judges' opinion there are not enough photographs of sufficient quality for reproduction, they may decline to make awards, in part or entirely. The decision of the judges will be final. Send entries to: BEN R. HAGER, Route 1, Box 466, Stockton, California.

How to Join an AIS Robin

Applications for membership in Robins in any Division may be made directly to National Robin Director, *John A. Bartholomew, 35 Pine Grove Street, Milton 86, Massachusetts*. Please indicate the Division in which you wish to enroll. The IRISES IN GENERAL DIVISION is recommended for fairly new irisarians wishing to gain broad background in both tall bearded and other types of irises. This Division also has special groups for those interested in growing irises for exhibition. The GENERAL HYBRIDIZING DIVISION is recommended for beginning breeders. Those interested in joining a robin within their Regions may contact either the National Robin Director or their own Regional Robin Representative. The AIS offers robin groups within the following Divisions of interest:

IRISES IN GENERAL
TALL BEARDED
ARILS AND ARILBREDS
MEDIANS IN GENERAL
BORDER BEARDED
MINIATURE TALL BEARDED
INTERMEDIATE BEARDED
STANDARD DWARF BEARDED
MINIATURE DWARF BEARDED
GENERAL HYBRIDIZING
ADVANCED HYBRIDIZING

LOUISIANA IRISES
SIBERIANS
JAPANESE
SPURIAS
SPECIES AND NATIVES
REBLOOMING IRISES
IRIS PHOTOGRAPHY
HISTORICAL IRISES
INTERNATIONAL (GENERAL)
TEENS AND TWENTIES

1961 BROWN'S SUNNYHILL GARDENS 1961

Introductions of Opal L. Brown

BRIGHT CLOUD. An impressive new amoena with much improved height, size, ruffling and branching. Clean white standards, medium blue falls. Favorably reviewed by many distinguished visitors. HC 1960. \$25.00

BROADMEADOW. Magnificently ruffled powder blue of very large size. Intricate fluting lends unmatched charm to a truly different form. Superb substance. HC 1960, Sdlg. #8-7A7. . . . \$20.00

CEDARCREST. Charmingly laced plicata. Rosy-brown on white base. Height and branching excellent. The moderate lacing, ruffled full form, and vigorous habit of growth set this newcomer as a "must" for plicata lovers. HC 1960, Sdlg. #9-9B10. \$20.00

EMERALD FOUNTAIN. Beautifully formed, abundant blooms of uranium green and flax blue of sturdy, well-branched stalks—plus lace, vigorous growth—abundant pollen! Fanciers and breeders alike will welcome Emerald Fountain. Sdlg. #8-22B16. \$20.00

GYPSY LULLABY. Most unusual form and intriguing color harmony! Ruffled "butterscotch" standards. Fluted and ruffled red-violet falls are full, rounded, and horizontally held. Limited number will be released this year. HC 1960. \$30.00

Complete descriptions in our 1961 Catalog—No Color—Free upon request only. Please print your name and address plainly.

The "Home" of Altar Light, Picture Bouquet, Gay Princess, Firenze, Country Cuzzin', Poet's Dream, Tantallon, Full Dress, and others.

BROWN'S SUNNYHILL GARDENS
Route 4, Box 136B, WALLA WALLA, WASH.

Affiliates of the American Iris Society

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President, Mrs. Wilma Simpson, 2412 Ashby Drive, Bakersfield, Calif.

SACRAMENTO IRIS SOCIETY

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The conditions under which a state or local iris society may become an Affiliate of AIS are—

1. Its officers and directors must be members of AIS.
2. Participation in the AIS registration and award systems is required.
3. Societies having less than 50 percent of their members belonging to AIS, and meeting the other conditions, will be required to pay a fee of \$25.00.

The names of societies given Affiliate status will be published in the AIS *Bulletin*.

Inquiries and applications for affiliation should be addressed to Mr. Hubert A. Fischer, Meadow Gardens, 63rd St., Hinsdale, Ill.



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***Coolley's* GARDENS**
Box A 126
Silverton, Oregon

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

For Iris Exhibitors at the International Horticultural Exhibition
In Hamburg, Germany, in 1963

1. *Address.* All consignments must be addressed:

Internationale Gartenbau-Ausstellung Hamburg 1963

Hamburg 36

Am Dammtor—Planten un Blomen

When shipped by air, please add:

Hamburg—Fuhlsbüttel

On all shipping documents the exact address of the sender should be stated. Consignments and shipping documents are to be designated explicitly "Exhibition Material."

2. *Forwarding Agent.* Shipping documents must be marked:

Forwarding Agent—Spediteur

Schenker & Co. GmbH

Hamburg 1

Speersort 1

3. *Export License and Plant Inspection Certificate* are to be joined to the consignment.

4. A *Pro-Forma Invoice* in triplicate must be added to the shipping documents. This invoice has to correspond exactly to the contents of the consignment.

5. *Clearing of Customs and Official Plant Inspection* for import into Germany take place in Hamburg and costs involved will be charged to the exhibition management.

The required permits for import into Germany (customs and plant inspection) are procured through the IGA 63. When the exhibition material arrives at the customs and plant inspection bureau the import documents will be available there. The consignment should only contain exhibition material.

6. *Marking of the Contents.* The rhizomes have to be denoted exactly according to varieties and must be packed carefully in order to avoid mistakes.

7. *Costs of Transport.* The exhibition management refunds the air freight costs New York to Hamburg. The exhibitor is obliged to advise the exhibition management beforehand of the date of dispatch and the expected weight of the consignment.

8. *Date of Shipment.* The consignment must leave New York by air, on July 31, 1961, at the latest.

9. *Further Terms Set for the Exhibition.* The plants to be exhibited remain the property of the exhibitor. Special arrangements have to be made about the return of the plants to the United States. A detailed summary of the exhibition terms will be forwarded separately to all participants.

INTERNATIONALE GARTENBAU-AUSSTELLUNG.

The IGA suggested that the rhizomes of all U.S. exhibitors be sent to Hamburg in one shipment. Upon consideration this seemed likely to be impracticable; therefore, each exhibitor should send his rhizomes directly to Hamburg.—ROBERT S. CARNEY, *Acting President*, AIS.

Eden Road Iris Garden

announces its 1961 introductions

- AMBER BLUSH** (Suiter '61) M. 34 in. (Apricot Glory X Top Flight). Stunning warm white with center of standards flushed pink. There is a heavy amber blush on hafts and 2/3 way down falls. Tangerine beard. . . . \$20.00
- BWANA** (Plough '61) ML. 32 in. (Futuramic X Campfire Glow). Rich and colorful dark beauty. Standards are maroon. Semi-flaring falls are doge purple, blended with maroon and brown with a bright purple blaze and smooth brown hafts. Beard is yellow tipped brown. Fertile both ways. \$15.00
- CHERRY PINK** (Plough '61) M. 34 in. (Truly Fair X Pink Enchantment). A bright deep pink self with deeper pink beard. This one charts azalea pink, with beard darker. It is all pink with great carrying power in a medium to large, full-petaled flower of almost semi-flaring form. Fertile pollen. \$20.00
- COUNTRY CLUB** (J. Nelson '61) ML. 38 in. (Pinnacle x Dolly Varden) X (Nike sib). Different and attractive yellow amoena. The closed standards are white, and the very flaring, ruffled falls are empire yellow, with an intriguing edge of deeper yellow. Beard is empire yellow. Substance and branching are fine. Fertile both ways. \$20.00
- EASTER VALLEY** (Plough '61) ML. 37 in. (Butterscotch Kiss sib X Sugarplum). Very lacy and shirred creation with standards of heliotrope edged buff and falls same with hafts of aureolin yellow. The prominent beard is Indian yellow. Well branched. Fertile pod parent. \$25.00
- FRENCH FLAIR** (J. Nelson '61) ML. 40 in. (Wide World X Rehobeth). Unusual and captivating. Closed standards are hyacinth blue deepening toward the center to a luscious darker blue. Falls are lighter and flare nicely. This has a fine stalk. Prolific. Fertile both ways. HC '60. \$25.00
- GLAMOROUS** (Plough '61) ML. 34 in. (Colockum x (Gilt Edge x Hit Parade)) X (Riviera). Heavily ruffled and lacy flower done in tones of empire yellow. Beard is Indian yellow. There is pink in both sides of parentage. Fertile both ways. \$25.00
- LATIN QUARTER** (J. Nelson '61) ML. 36 in. (Twenty Grand x Inca Chief) X ((Brass Band x Bronze Brocade) x Inca Chief). Very striking rich brown with falls deeper than the standards, and with clean dark red-brown thumbprints on the haft. Small blue blaze below the orange beard. Good substance and branching. Fertile both ways. \$20.00
- LEATHER LACE** (Plough '61) EML. 34 in. ((Chivalry x Blue Rhythm) x Chinook Pass)) X (Ruffled Gem). Large blocky flower with leathery substance. Lightly laced. From blue and brown breeding, this is an odd shade of blue with falls of campanula with lighter standards and yellow beard. Flower has the effect of a self, counting quite blue. HC '60. \$30.00
- LORNA LYNN** (Plough '61) EML. 35 in. (Peach Plume X Pink Enchantment). Large semi-flaring flowers of salmon with pink tones. Yellow flash below the Saturn red beard. Great carrying power. Well branched. \$20.00
- MY JEWEL** (R. Olson '61) EM. 30 in. (Frances Kent X June Bride). Intense orange-apricot self with tones of peach, lemon and pink. White area at tip of bright tangerine beard. Form is flaring. Very attractive new beauty. HC '60. \$25.00
- NORTH COUNTRY** (J. Nelson '61) ML. 36 in. (Pinnacle x Dolly Varden) X (Nike sib). Very wide, very flaring white of leather-like substance. Standards are wide and domed and falls are slightly brushed yellow at throat, with orange beard. Branching is excellent. Fertile both ways. \$20.00

- PRECIOUS PROMISE** (R. Olson '61) EM. 38 in. (Frances Kent X Palomino). Beautiful pastel blend with standards of pink-apricot and lemon edges, and falls of apricot, pink, and lemon. Beard is heavy tangerine. Luscious new derivative from good breeding. \$20.00
- RIPPLED SUNSHINE** (Hope '61) M. 36 in. (Truly Yours x Limelight) X (Riviera). Gorgeous companion to Glamorous and both are Riviera seedlings. The blooms are large and semi-flaring with medium yellow standards. Falls same with white center. Yellow beard. Heavily ruffled and laced. Well branches. Fertile both ways. \$25.00
- SPANISH AFFAIR** (Shoop '61) M. 36 in. ((Jeb Stuart x Floradora) x (Salmon Shell x Apricot Glory)) X ((Jeb Stuart x Floradora) x (Salmon Shell x Pink Formal). Beautiful ruffled blend with standards of orange-peach and wide hafted, flaring falls of light lemon infused orange-peach with darker border. Beard is blazing tangerine. HC '60. \$25.00
- TOMECO** (Suiter '61) M. 36 in. (Owyhee) X ((Captain Wells x Burmese Ruby) x Technicolor). Really gorgeous new large and smooth oxblood red. Petals are very wide, form is semi-flaring and the blooms are well placed on nicely branched stalks. HC '60. \$20.00
- TRES BIEN** (Plough '61) M. 33 in. (Gay Paree x Palomino) X (Frances Kent x Palomino). Unusual yellow and white blend. The standards are white flushed canary. Falls are white with light yellow edge and deep orange beard. The flowers are nicely ruffled and flaring. \$20.00

Beautifully illustrated color catalog—send 25¢. We feature the newest varieties for the fancier. Over 700 varieties listed.

EDEN ROAD IRIS GARDEN

P. O. Box 117 Wenatchee, Washington

BIS Membership Dues

As from 1962 all American members of the British Iris Society will have their renewal dues *reduced* from \$3 to \$2.

Members of the British Iris Society receive each year three or four Newsletters as well as the *Year Book*. Each *Year Book* is a beautifully produced volume of more than 150 pages packed full of news, comments, expert essays and illustrations. It is designed to cater to all iris growers from beginners to expert hybridists.

Any member joining in 1961 will be asked to pay \$3 for this year and this will permit them to receive *two* Year Books this year—the 1960 book as soon as they join and the 1961 book at the end of the year. From 1962 renewal dues will be \$2.

Why not join now?

Renewal dues may be paid through the AIS in January each year. Alternatively they may be paid direct to the BIS in which case a remittance for \$2.10 (to allow for bank charges) should be sent by cheque, money order or bank draft to

—DONALD M. PATTON, *Hon. Treasurer*,
 “Salla Kee,” Long Walk,
 Chalfont St. Giles,
 Bucks., England.

ORIGINATIONS OF REX P. AND ALTA M. BROWN

BROWN'S IRIS GARDEN

14920 HIGHWAY 99, LYNNWOOD, WASHINGTON (near Seattle)

Free catalog lists many types of iris (no color)

- APRICOT JOY (1961) (Buffawn x Pretty Quadroon) X (Mexico x Argus Pheasant). Lovely peachy-apricot with a hint of green and bright carrot red beard. Beautiful ruffled, flaring form, good substance and branching.\$25.00
- GREEN GLINT (1961) (Sib to Apricot Joy). A smooth greenish sulphur yellow with green beard. Excellent flaring shape and other good qualities.\$25.00
- KING OF NEPAL (1961) (Mattie Gates x Asoka of Nepal). An onco-shaped brown bitone, splashed with darker brown. Strong 3-way branched stalk and the foliage is mottled with cream. Very novel and unusual.\$25.00
- ROYAL KNIGHT (1961) (Annette x Sable Night). A velvety rich, deep maroon-red bitone. Ruffled flaring falls, good branching and substance.\$20.00
- SEAFAIR QUEEN (1961) (Queen's Lace) X (Quest x Cliffdell). A beautiful, wide ivory-white with heavily laced edges of pale yellow and a light lemon beard. Extra heavy substance and good branching.\$30.00
- SERENE SERENADE (1961) ((Pink sdlg. x Pretty Quadroon) X Bold Buttercup). Standards are plum-brown; wide, ruffled, flaring falls are blended plum-brown and tan with a 1/4-inch band of dark brown around the edges. Something different in the brown class. Heavy substance and good branching.\$30.00
- STARTLING (1961) (Top Flight x Sib to Peach Delight). White standards are flushed with pale apricot; ruffled falls are white with bright apricot shoulders on each side of the heavy, wide, startling red beard.\$25.00
- IRENE BROWN (1960) (Pink Formal x Happy Birthday). Ruffled, flaring, deep rich pink that was so popular at the Portland AIS convention. Coral beard and outstanding for its four-way branching.\$25.00
- GREEN QUEST (1960) (Taffy Wings x Pretty Quadroon). Widely flaring greenish chartreuse of good form, substance and branching. Very popular.\$25.00

MEDIAN AND DWARF IRIS

- ALL CLEAR (1961) (Baria x Limelight). 18". Dainty clear white with a fine edge of yellow around the falls. Light yellow beard.\$5.00
- ALIEN (1959) (Green Spot x Bryce Canyon). 18". Standards are tan, flaring falls are lavender with red-brown patch in the center. HM 1960.\$4.00
- LIME RIPPLES (1960) (Baria x Limelight). 20". Beautifully shaped clear yellow with hint of green. A smaller, daintier Limelight.\$5.00
- DARK FAIRY (1961) (TB pink x Sulina). 13". Velvety plum-purple with darker area around the blue beard. Rounded flaring falls, neat foliage.\$5.00
- ORANGE BLAZE (1961) ((Pink Formal x Memphis Belle) X Little Charmer). 13". Bright yellow with brown-orange blaze around tangerine-orange beard.\$5.00
- CHRIS (1961) (Wee Admiral x Green Spot). 8". Deepest red-violet bitone with smooth velvety, near black falls, widely flared.\$4.00
- CUTE CAPERS (1961) (Hanselmayer x Sea o' Blue). 5". Near white pumila.\$4.00
- DROP O' BLUE (1961) (sib of Cute Capers). 5". Light sky-blue pumila. \$4.00
- HOLLY (1961) (Green Spot x Little Charmer). 6". White standards, green falls.\$4.00
- LITTLE CHAMP (1961) (Green Spot x Sulina). 7". Light blue standards and velvety plum-colored falls with blue border. Good shape.\$4.00
- LITTLE DARKIE (1961) (Carpathia x Sulina). 4 1/2". Very dark violet pumila.\$4.00

Iris Show Dates

The list includes all shows reported in time for publication. The dates are subject to change due to the season.

Show chairmen desiring to provide for AIS awards should communicate with Mr. J. Arthur Nelson, Chairman of the AIS Exhibition Committee, 3131 North 58th Street, Omaha 4, Nebraska.

A supply of special ballot forms for the Exhibition Certificate should be requested if seedlings are exhibited.

<i>City</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Location</i>
Ala., Bessemer	May 13	Episcopal Church Parish House
Birmingham	April 29-30	Highland Park Club House
Huntsville	May 7	Henderson National Bank
Ark., Booneville	May 4	Raney Motors Show Room
Hot Springs	April 28	St. Lukes Episcopal Church
Little Rock	April 30	Arkansas Power and Light Building
Calif., Antioch	April 29-30	
Bakersfield	April 8-9	New Fairgrounds
Gridley	April 29-30	
Los Angeles	April 22-23	Arboretum (Arcadia)
Oakland	May 6-7	Lakeside Park Garden Center
Redding	April 29-30	
Riverbank	April 15	Riverbank Club House
Riverside	April 15-16	Riverside Armory
Sacramento	April 29-30	Garden and Arts Center
San Jose	April 29-30	Valley Fair Shopping Center Auditorium
Colo., Denver	June 3-4	Denver-U.S. National Bank Building
Ga., Atlanta	May 2-3	Rich's, Little Auditorium
La Grange	April 22-23	Callaway Auditorium
Macon	April 15-16	Macon Garden Center
Rome	April 26-27	Civic Center
Idaho, Lewiston	May 20	County Fair Building
Midvale	May 24	
Weiser	May 20	
Kans., Garden City	May 20	Civic Center
Hutchinson	May 14	4-H Building
Liberal	May 13	Homes of individuals
Spivey	May 14	Spivey Grade School
Wichita	May 13-14	University of Wichita
Ky., Louisville	May 13	Waggener High School
Md., Ruxton	May 9	L'Hirondelle Club
Mass., Boston	June 8-9	Horticultural Hall
Worcester	June 1	Horticultural Building
Minn., Duluth	June 20-21	Northern City National Bank
Minneapolis	June 4-5	Lutheran Brotherhood Building
Minneota	June 8	Legion Building
Willmar	1st wk., June	City Auditorium

NEW Introductions for 1961

YELLOW JADE: Golden Shell X (Solid Gold x Golden Shell). 38". Mid-season. Golden Shell (1954) outbred for 20 years has been noted for its extreme vigor and weather resistance. A clump of it took heavy rain for four days without any flower wilting due to rainfall. It passes this feature on to many of its seedlings and this one is a well-balanced rich yellow with large flowers of heavy substance. Standards ruffled and fully closed; waved falls that have extra wide hafts, that are derived from its pollen parent. The flowers are artistically spaced on thick stalks.\$25.00

LACE BONNET: R.G. Sdlg. 9014. (Amoena) X ? probably D. Hall sib of Chantilly. This brilliant amethyst amoena has light smoky amethyst standards and deep clear amethyst falls, both heavily laced.\$25.00

1961 PRICES OF EARLIER INTRODUCTIONS

ROYAL RUBY: 1958. Red Hussar X Savage. HM 1960. A rich true red in my garden, without haft marks, placed RIF in 1961 color class. Not a brick or brown red and the flowers are large with fully closed standards and waved flaring falls with wide hafts. It is a brilliant spot in the sunshine. Its height varies according to the season, but it always gives an extra fine show here, with good spacing on the stalks.\$25.00

BRIGHT SAILS: 1960. Thotmes III X Dark Chocolate. 40". Late midseason. This bright copper has immense flowers of heavy substance with very wide hafts that enable it to take the weather. Flowers very well spaced on the stalks, which are very sturdy. Judges say it is outstanding in its class. Blooms well here in its first year after being divided.\$20.00

ISLE OF WIGHT: 40". A white that has four and five branches on what a prominent California grower said was the most perfect stalk of any white seen there. It makes a fine clump.\$12.00

IVORY SATIN: 36". One of the few true creams with rich golden throat and beard. Not a pale yellow; perfect for planting with pinks and pastels. Here, even the last flowers on the stalks are equal to the first.\$8.00

Shipments in late July and August, according to the season. Special handling for speed to your garden. Plant the rhizomes as shipped without trimming the roots or foliage. They will start growing quicker this way.

Write

RICHARD GOODMAN

253 BLOOMINGBANK ROAD, RIVERSIDE, ILLINOIS

<i>City</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Location</i>
Miss., Jackson	April 29-30	Deposit Guaranty Bank
Meridian	April 25	Highland Methodist Church
Mo., Foster	May 17	Community Building
Kansas City (N.)	May 20	Co-Op Building
St. Louis		Missouri Botanical Garden
Washington	May 21	St. Francis Borgia Cafeteria
Nebr., Lexington	May 27	Trinity Lutheran Church
N. Mex.,		
Albuquerque	May 14	Youth Hall, Fairgrounds
N. Y., Rochester	June 3	Museum of Arts and Sciences
Syracuse	June 3	Niagara Mohawk Building
Westbury, Long		
Island	June 3	Hick's Nursery
Ohio, Cleveland	June 3	6868 Pearl Road
Okla., Altus	May 6	Lodge, Quartz Mt. State Park
Enid	May 6-7	O. G. & E. Building
McAlester	May 5	First Christian Church
Muskogee	May 6-7	Jr. CC Bldg., Hatbox Field Airport
Oklahoma City	May 6-7	Municipal Gymnasium
Pauls Valley	May 4	N. Y. A. Building
Purcell	May 5-6	County Fair Building
Tulsa	May 10	Tulsa Garden Center
Pa., Pittsburgh	May 20-21	Phipps Conservatory, Schenley Park
Radnor	May 20-21	TV <i>Guide</i> headquarters
S. C., Williston	April 27	Magnolia Garden Club
Texas, Belton	April 8	Leon Heights Elementary School
Dallas	April 16	Garden Center, Fair Park
El Paso	April 23-24	Chelmont Shopping Center
Fort Worth	April 22	Children's Museum
Gainesville	April 25	First Methodist Church
Grand Prairie	April 15	First National Bank
Odessa	April 16	First Savings and Loan Association
Utah, Logan	June 2	Logan Tabernacle
Ogden	May 27-28	Commercial Security Bank
Wash., Bellingham	May 26-27	Mt. Baker Garden Club
Kennewick	May 6-7	Hi-Lands Junior High School
Moses Lake	May 13	Horticultural Building, Fairgrounds
Richland	May 11-12	Northwest United Protestant Church
Seattle	May 27-28	Greenlake Fieldhouse
Tacoma	May 27-28	Pagoda in Point Defiance Park
Walla Walla	May 20	Walla Walla Baker Boyer Bank
W. Va., Parkersburg	May 20	Chancellor Hotel
Wis., Milwaukee	June 3-4	Mitchell Park Boat House
Ont., Hamilton	June 7	Royal Botanical Gardens

AIS ANNUAL MEETINGS in future years: 1962, Kansas City, Missouri; 1963, Denver, Colorado; 1964, Chicago, Illinois; 1965, Memphis, Tennessee.

Greetings from Twintrees

This year we are introducing HERMOSA HAVEN, a large ruffled rose, exactly the color of *Robinia rosea acacia*. It is ((Snow Carnival x Radiation) X Rose Sails). Grows and multiplies well.

..... \$25.00

BELLE HAVEN. Daintily frilled, daffodil yellow with deeper beard.

It is (Radiation x C. O. Schirmer's R 39) X (Foxfire x Chantilly.) Good performer. \$25.00

BON BON HAVEN. Near true pink. (Opera Pink X Rosedale)

..... \$25.00

AZURE HAVEN. Best grower and bloomer I have ever seen. \$ 7.50

BROWN HAVEN. Large, tall, bright carrying brown. More waved than ruffled. Takes our sun without fading. \$15.00

BLUE HAVEN. Late midseason. Beautiful. \$ 6.00

GAY HAVEN. (Snow Flurry X Rose Sails) Rosy petunia with bright beard. Ruffled. Excellent blood for breeding. .. \$ 7.50

HEATHER HAVEN. Heather pink. Mohr-type flower. Beautiful.

..... \$ 7.50

MOHR HAVEN. Thriftiest Mohr iris. Larger and more ruffled and bluer than Frances Craig. \$ 7.50

STEEL HAVEN. Beautiful steel blue. Takes a day or two to expand to full beauty and then stays for several days. A "different" iris. \$12.50

SUN HAVEN. This is a huge, jonquil-yellow, fade-proof iris. Has a perfume like clove pinks. Is giving promise of being a breeder's iris. \$17.50

VIOLET HAVEN. Led the Honorable Mention list in 1957. Ruffled and has a lovely lilt. \$12.50

PURPLE HAVEN. Good performer. Purple self, large and ruffled. \$ 7.50

WEDGEWOOD HAVEN. Lovely ruffled blue white with Wedgewood blue beard. Blue stains on each side of beard emphasize it. \$17.50

FLUTED HAVEN. Flower of the Family if people's praise is proof of the pudding. \$22.50

TWINTREES IRIS GARDENS

LEO F. AND SERLENA REYNOLDS

4284 AUBURN ROAD, MEMPHIS 16, TENN.

DEATHS

Robert P. Beardsley, Hamilton, Indiana; March 9, 1961.

Rev. Alex K. Edmison, Brighton, Ontario; January 13, 1961.

Mrs. Arnold A. Hepp, Atlanta, Georgia; February 20, 1961.

Dr. Ralph Gibbs Van Name, New Haven, Connecticut; January 4, 1961.

The Rev. Alex K. Edmison

The AIS lost one of the most active hybridizers among its Canadian members in the passing of the Rev. Alex K. Edmison, on January 13, 1961. From success in gladiolus and delphiniums, he turned to iris about 1944. ARMOUR BRIGHT, a flaring golden yellow, and WABASHINE, a WABASH seedling from GUDRUN pollen, were his first two iris introduced. Later were SULTAN'S ARMOUR, a brown border iris, PIANISSIMO in pale peach and white, SULTAN'S CAPITOL, a showy reddish "Mohr" iris, and his latest, ROYAL CANADIAN, a vivid deep blue. He had raised many pink and apricot seedlings, but had never been completely satisfied enough to bring one out. His 1960 crop were stunning, but his failing health did not permit him to make selections.

A retired minister of the United Church of Canada, Mr. Edmison served on the board of directors of the Canadian Iris Society.

—LLOYD ZURBRIGG

Dr. Ralph Gibbs Van Name

A life member of the American Iris Society, Dr. Ralph Gibbs Van Name, died on January 4, 1961.

His sister, Miss Theodora, also a life member, passed away several years ago. Together they introduced a few iris, the best of which was called VAN CLEVE and considered the outstanding purple of its time.

With John B. Wallace, Jr., secretary of the society, he supervised the iris collection in the Marsh Botanical Garden of Yale University.

He took part in organizing meetings of the Connecticut members which were started in January 1951, but his interest in iris was curtailed because he no longer had a place to raise them. Instead, he had become interested in cacti and his collection was one of the finest in the country.

He was a professor of chemistry at Yale University until his retirement.

—MRS. CHARLES I. STEPHENSON

Iris Registration Fee Increased

"Effective in 1961, the fee for registration of an iris will be raised from \$2 to \$3 for the first ten names submitted by an individual hybridizer, and to \$5 for each additional name." (National Test Garden Rules, *Bulletin*, July 1960, page 76; approved by the Board of Directors, *ibid.*, page 81.)

Mrs. Hinkle's Introductions

MAGIC MORN (Hinkle 1961)

Each \$25.00 Net

M.L. 38 in. As if by magic the subtle blush of morn is carried to this cool white, elegantly ruffled iris. A pale pink beard reflects its delicate flush over the wide hafts and lights the entire center of the flower with a lustrous glow. Appearing to radiate from under the domed ruffled standards, this light cast by the pink beard does not fade. With near perfect branching, and two buds to the socket, MAGIC MORN casts its allure over a long blooming period. Parentage New Love x May Hall. HC 1960.

ROYAL ANTHEM (Hinkle 1961)

Each \$25.00 Net

M.L. 38 in. To herald a new color line from the hand of Georgia Hinkle, who has achieved superlative heights in blue and white iris, now comes ROYAL ANTHEM—a majestic rosy violet. Borne on tall well-branched stalks the very large flowers of classic form are ruffled and of unusually heavy substance. A lighter area surrounds the cream beard of the wide, flaring falls of rosy violet. The full standards are beautifully arched and closed. As the lofty strains of an anthem thrills and moves the listener so will this regal beauty excite all those who see it. Seedling involving (Pierre Menard x First Affection) x Cascadian. HC 1959.

PREVIOUS INTRODUCTIONS

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M.L. 38 in. Shakespeare's "Curl'd Cloud" could have had little more ethereal quality than this one of the iris world. A large ruffled white with closed standards and flaring falls. Greenish tinge on falls, lemon beard tipped white. Many well-spaced blooms, on 38-inch stalks. Heavy substance. Long blooming period. HM 1959.

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M. 36 in. Lovely ruffled medium blue. Beautifully formed flowers, broad flaring falls. HM 1958. AM 1960.

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E.M. 36 in. The plot thickens with this alluring hyacinth blue veil of mystery; beautiful ruffling, wide gracefully semi-flared falls, light orange beard tipped pale violet. HM 1959.

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M.L. 38 in. A truly imposing glistening white self. Beautifully ruffled; proportions excellent; heavy substance. Underside of wide falls has greenish ribbing. Yellow beard. Ideal branching. HM 1959.

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M. 36 in. Gracefully ruffled sea-blue, broad flaring falls. Excellent branching, substance. HM 1958.

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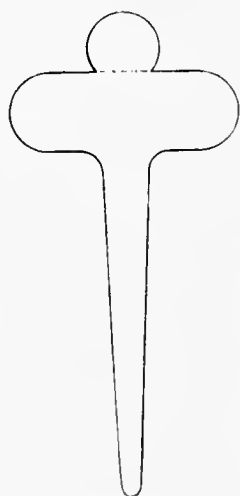
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Mr. Ralph A. Johnson, Phoenix.
Dr. William J. Johnson, Phoenix.
Mrs. P. H. Sanford, Tucson.

REGION 16

Canada

RVP, Mr. Douglas Insleay, Montreal.
Rev. W. T. Corcoran, Stratford, Ont.
Mr. Lambert De Wit, Montreal.

Mr. Leslie Laking, Hamilton.
Mrs. William McCann, Thorold, Ont.
Mrs. Bruce Richardson, Hannon, Ont.

REGION 17

Texas

RVP, Dr. J. W. Collier, College Station.
Mrs. A. M. Aiken, Paris.
Mr. Z. G. Benson, Wichita Falls.
Mrs. Z. G. Benson, Wichita Falls.
Mrs. Joe L. Bergin, Dallas.
Mrs. J. Gordon Bristow, Big Spring.
Mrs. L. E. Brooks, Iowa Park.
Mr. J. H. Burge, Denton.
Mrs. Lawrence Burt, Waco.
Mrs. Preston A. Childers, Temple.
Mr. W. R. Cochran, Dallas.
Mrs. E. W. Cowden, Midland.
Mrs. Vernon G. Cox, Dallas.
Mrs. J. D. Dillard, Midland.
Mrs. W. Shelbie Dodd, Dallas.
Mr. E. M. Doerfler, Temple.
Mr. David J. Flesh, Jefferson.
Mrs. J. E. Gill, Wichita Falls.
Mrs. Doyle Gray, Belton.
Mr. H. H. Henkelman, Fort Worth.
Mrs. Walter C. Hodges, Dallas.
Mr. T. E. Hughes, Fort Worth.

Mrs. C. R. Keltner, McGregor.
Mrs. H. S. Keough, Dallas.
Mr. W. D. Lee, Houston.
Mrs. Joe M. Leonard, Gainesville.
Mrs. E. E. Louthan, Lubbock.
Mr. F. A. C. McCulla, Houston.
Mrs. Houston McMurry, Henrietta.
Dr. Al B. Nelson, College Station.
Mr. M. W. Norton, Jr., Dallas.
Mrs. M. W. Norton, Jr., Dallas.
Mrs. Stayton Nunn, Houston.
Mr. William K. Patton, Matador.
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Judge Guy Rogers, Wichita Falls.
Mrs. Guy Rogers, Wichita Falls.
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Mrs. Mary F. Stevens, Fort Worth.
Mrs. A. M. Tallmon, Fort Worth.
Mrs. Joe B. Thorn, Gordonville.
Mrs. Loreta White, Gainesville.
Mr. Roy E. White, Fort Worth.

REGION 18

Kansas

RVP, Dr. Hugo Wall, Wichita.
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Mrs. Bert Brickell, Emporia.
Mr. Roy Brizendine, Topeka.
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Mrs. Ervin Gruben, Scott City.

Mrs. C. R. Harry, Home.
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Presenting Five New Iris From Region 19

*From the Quibbletown Iris Garden of Mr. David I. Johnson,
476 New Market Road, Dunellen, New Jersey:*

- TIMBUCTOO '60, 34"**. A glowing dark red of unusual tone and absolute smoothness. The ruffled and closed standards and ruffled and velvet-textured flaring falls combine neatly the flower form and red color we seek in a good iris.\$20.00
- AUTUMN LUSTER '60, 37"**. A broad-petaled, glowing brown self tinted by hidden highlights of green. No haft markings mar this most smoothly finished autumn-toned variety. The well-formed flowers are carried on sturdy, well-branched stalks and the plant is a vigorous and prolific one.\$25.00
- TELLURIDE '60, 38"**. An iris of excellent flower form. While the overall effect is that of Barium Yellow one will note a center splash of white in the falls. This is an exceedingly fine garden subject because of its strong growing qualities.\$20.00

From the garden of Mr. Joe Gatty, 5-22 Hazel Place, Fair Lawn, New Jersey:

- FRIENDSHIP '60, HC '60, 36"**. A regal white, and one that cannot help but make friends for it combines not only loveliness of form and fine plant habits, but produces twice the number of buds of other white irises. The flower is near perfection; wide, finely ruffled, of heavy substance and neatly flared. Exceedingly well branched.\$25.00
- FLIRT '60, HC '60, 36"**. In this iris we have personality and charm combined delightfully in a ruffled and flaring white iris. FLIRT has many of the attributes of its sister seedling, FRIENDSHIP, but its intense ruffling sets it apart from that iris.\$20.00

Cheeks may be made payable to either Mr. Johnson or Mr. Gatty.

An Invitation

Society members who will be returning from the Convention via the N.Y. Thruway are cordially invited to take a "breather" to visit our display gardens in West Henrietta. Leave the Thruway at Exit 46 and drive north one and one-half miles to Maple St. All of our own introductions will be on display, plus hundreds of exciting new seedlings. Our introductions are Pleasant Dreams, Lover's Moon, Sweet Mystery, Purple Twilight, Rise and Shine, Smile Awhile, Rose Ballet, Dapper Dan and Bloomin' Fool. Our peak bloom is normally from June 5th to the 10th. Things are always hectic at this season, but nevertheless, we will be happy to see you.

BERT PORRECA

THE IRIS FARM

287 Maple St., W. Henrietta, N.Y.

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Miss Mary A. Becker, Kansas City.
Mr. Clifford W. Benson, Chesterfield.
Miss Lily Buder, St. Louis.
Mrs. Walter H. Buxton, Webster Groves.
Dr. Lewis Clevenger, Kirksville.
Mrs. W. O. Fleck, Independence.
Mr. Allen Harper, Kansas City.
Dr. William Hunt, St. Joseph.
Mr. Edward S. Justice, Aurora.
Mr. C. R. Minnick, Kansas City.
Mr. Marvin G. Olson, Rock Hill.
Mr. Ray C. Palmer, Manchester.
Mrs. Ray C. Palmer, Manchester.

New Jersey

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Mrs. A. L. Bellmer, Hohokus.
Mr. Raymond Blicharz, Trenton.
Mrs. Zeh Dennis, Jr., Chatham.
Mr. David Johnson, Dunellen.
Mr. Willard Rogers, Berkeley Heights.

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RVP, Mr. Charles P. Gordon, Denver.
Mr. O. T. Baker, Denver.
Mr. Everett L. Cline, Denver.
Dr. John R. Durrance, Denver.
Mrs. Arthur Gray, Salida.

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Mrs. J. N. Cox, Norfolk.
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Miss Vivian Grapes, Big Springs.
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Mr. Byron Jenkins, Bellevue.
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Mr. Robert L. Kehr, Ogallala.
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Mrs. J. Arthur Nelson, Omaha.
Mr. G. E. Redman, South Omaha.
Mr. Carl H. Rohman, Lincoln.
Mr. Arnold Schliefert, Murdock.

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Mr. Oren E. Campbell, North Little Rock.
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Mrs. H. C. Johnston, Springdale.

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Mr. Glenn Rogers, Independence.
Dr. Walter H. Ryle, Kirksville.
Mr. J. A. Sapp, Joplin.
Mr. Carl O. Schirmer, St. Joseph.
Dr. Henry W. Schirmer, St. Joseph.
Mr. W. F. Scott, Jr., Ferguson.
Mrs. W. F. Scott, Jr., Ferguson.
Mr. Herman J. Selle, Kansas City.
Mr. Stanley G. Street, Independence.
Mr. Elmer Tiemann, Fredericktown.
Miss Gene Wild, Sarcoxie.

REGION 19

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Mr. Ira E. Wood, New Providence.
Mrs. Ira E. Wood, New Providence.

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Mr. Kenneth D. Smith, Staten Island.
Mrs. Kenneth D. Smith, Staten Island.

REGION 20

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Mrs. Edith L. Lincoln, Pueblo.
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Mr. J. O. Riley, Denver.
Mr. Roy P. Rogers, Boulder.

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Mr. Robert R. Young, South Sioux City.

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Mrs. B. E. Ellis, Ottumwa.
Mr. E. A. Emery, Sioux City.
Mrs. Angie Gudekunst, State Center.
Dr. Glen Millice, Battle Creek.
Mrs. Ralph E. Ricker, Sioux City.
Mr. Arthur Rowe, Jr., Mason City.
Mr. Ben Stephenson, Boone.
Mr. Leo Waits, Davenport.
Mr. Charles G. Whiting, Mapleton.
Dr. R. W. Wilder, Stanhope.

South Dakota

Mr. Clifford Smith, Vermillion.

REGION 22

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Mrs. R. M. Powell, Hot Springs.
Mrs. Sam Sargo, Hot Springs.
Mrs. Tracy Witherington, Camden.
Mr. Wally Ziminski, Fort Smith.

Noyd's New Introductions, 1961

APPLE CUP. # N59-81-35. TB, 33". Midseason to late. A big, wide, semi-flaring red self edged at the haft with glistening light green. The beard is brownish. (Aria x Technicolor) X ((Seedling x Ebony Echo) x Ylem)). \$25.00

EDGE OF NIGHT. # 8-65. Border, 23 to 26". Early to midseason. A near self of deep black-purple with a snow white beard. Fine white lines form a triangle at the left. Fragrant. \$25.00

We solicit wholesale orders. Send for our price list of over 800 varieties (No color). Peak bloom is around May 21st; but the season extends into June.

NOYD'S IRIS GARDEN

1501 FIFTH STREET

WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON

Introducing . . . LAVENDER FROST

LAVENDER FROST—(Fay 51-40 X Fay 49-39), 32", M-L. A beautifully ruffled, lightly laced flower with domed standards and semi-flaring falls. The color is a smooth medium lavender in the standards; falls are the same color on the edges, gradually lightening to an iridescent white around the deep tangerine beard. Standards and falls are both overlaid with a sparkling sheen. The stalk is sturdy with three branches and a terminal, the plant is vigorous, and the flowers well-substanced and long-lasting. We know of no other iris on the market with just this combination of lavender and white with tangerine beard. **LAVENDER FROST**—comes from pink X white breeding, and throws all colors from pink to magenta when bred with pink. It gives whites with red beards first generation when bred with them. \$20.00

MARILYN AND CHARLES SHEAFF

627 EAST MAIN STREET

OTTAWA, ILLINOIS

CARCO-X FOR SOFT ROT



One treatment dries up Soft Rot overnight. But why wait until Soft Rot attacks your rhizomes? Use Carco-X and prevent Soft Rot. Clean up your iris garden early in spring. Remove dead leaves and drench iris clumps with the solution, saturating the soil surrounding the rhizomes. It costs so little to keep your iris healthy. One quart of Carco-X liquid makes 50 gallons of solution. Easy to mix and easy to use.

POST PAID PRICES IN U. S. A.

1/2 Pint \$1.75

1 Quart \$3.65

1 Pint \$2.35

1 Gallon \$10.75



Gable Iris Gardens

2543 38th Avenue, South

Minneapolis 6, Minn.

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Mr. Wiley D. Abshire, Edmond.
Mrs. H. B. Atkinson, Midwest City.
Mrs. C. C. Clark, Sentinel.
Mrs. R. L. Gilbert, Lawton.
Miss Eleanor Hill, Tulsa.
Mrs. Dan Holloway, Oklahoma City.
Mrs. John E. Jennings, Wynnewood.
Mrs. Ed C. Kurtz, Walters.
Mrs. L. M. Limpus, Oklahoma City.
Mrs. H. S. Mayes, Ardmore.
Mrs. Helen McCaughey, Oklahoma City.

Mrs. H. G. Plato, Oklahoma City.
Mrs. F. O. Pohlemann, Anadarko.
Mrs. Russell Pryor, Oklahoma City.
Dr. M. L. Saddoris, Cleveland.
Mr. Kenneth J. Shaver, Bethany.
Mrs. Iris Smith, Hitchcock.
Mrs. Zip Smith, Oklahoma City.
Mrs. Cyrus Stanley, Oklahoma City.
Mr. L. B. Stoner, Enid.
Mrs. James G. True, Lawton.
Mrs. Paul Updegraff, Norman.
Mr. A. L. Woodall, Woodward.

REGION 23

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Mrs. B. O. Barnes, Albuquerque.
Dr. E. F. Castetter, Albuquerque.
Mrs. Irby Downey, Albuquerque.
Mr. Frank V. Kalich, Albuquerque.
Mrs. Bernard Lowenstein, Albuquerque.

Mrs. W. M. O'Neill, Albuquerque.
Mr. Wade L. Palmer, Albuquerque.
Dr. A. Rosenzweig, Albuquerque.
Mr. L. H. Shivel, Albuquerque.
Mr. Howard G. Shockey, Albuquerque.
Mr. Eugene Sundt, Albuquerque.
Mrs. Ruthe Sundt, Albuquerque.

REGION 24

Alabama

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Birmingham.
Mrs. Ernest Batson, Florence.
Miss Annie A. Cooper, Oxford.
Mrs. Dean A. Ellithorpe, Birmingham.
Mrs. Ruth T. Fletcher, Gadsden.
Dr. L. E. Fraser, Florence.
Mrs. C. W. Knight, Huntsville.
Mr. W. H. Ponder, Gadsden.
Miss Alta Shelton, Florence.
Mrs. J. M. Sisson, Sheffield.
Mr. Alfred S. Stanford, Birmingham.

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Mr. Richard N. Banks, Tunica.
Miss Evelyn Barbour, Vicksburg.
Mrs. John Crigler, Fayette.
Mr. Halbert Cunningham, Crawford.
Mrs. Hugh Johnson, Vicksburg.
Mrs. A. K. Primos, Jackson.
Mrs. T. B. Revell, Jr., Grenada.
Mrs. H. P. Tipton, Horn Lake.
Mrs. Littlejohn Upshur, Jackson.
Mrs. K. W. Wall, Meridian.
Mrs. T. S. Williamson, Yazoo City.

ACCREDITED JUDGES IN OTHER COUNTRIES, 1961

Rev. D. E. Benbow, 48 Old Road East, Gravesend, Kent, England
Mr. H. Senior Fothergill, 12 Abercorn Pl., London N.W. 8, England
Mr. H. Castle Fletcher, Esq., 10 Gilston Road, London S.W. 10, England
Mr. H. J. Randall, C. B. E., Sandilands, Brooklyn Road, Working, Surrey, England

HONORARY JUDGES, 1961

Rev. E. H. Brennan, 415 W. Highland Ave., Redlands Calif.
Mr. Charles H. Caldwell 55 Warren Place, Montclair, N.J.
Mr. Sam Y. Caldwell, R. 4, Holt Road, Nashville 11, Tenn.
Mr. R. M. Cooley, 810 North Water St., Silverton, Oreg.
Mr. L. W. Cousins, 372 Tecumseh Ave., London, Ontario, Canada.
Mr. Frank E. Cross, R. 2, Lakeville, Minn.
Mr. Geddes Douglas, Hill Road, Brentwood, Tenn.
Mrs. Geddes Douglas, Hill Road, Brentwood, Tenn.
Mrs. William G. DuMont, 1615 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Miss Eva E. Faught, Apdo. Postal #363, Cuernavaca, Mor., Mexico.
Mrs. Edwin R. Fox, 1663 Glenwood Ave., Memphis 6, Tenn.

1961 INTRODUCTIONS

LILTING MELODY (((Fay 4944 x Mary Randall) x Olson 50-10A)) x 5454D)))

A delectable laced and fluted flower with plenty of starch in its makeup. The delightful coloring is a luscious true pink (Pink Dawn—Maerz and Paul) with no hint of yellow or peach. Has a beard to match. The well-proportioned blooms have wide-hafted, flaring falls and firmly held standards. Has a sturdy stalk with three buds in each socket. It is a strong grower. Fertile both ways. An eyecatcher in our garden for the past two years. Truly a charmer.

Midseason. 35 inches. HC 1958. Net, \$25.00

WHITE FROSTING (Swan Ballet x Henry Shaw)

A crisp, glistening, pure white flower of great substance. Has a white beard. The buds are tinted green and retain the green on the underside of the falls after the bloom has fully opened. It reminds one of the thick, frothy swirls of stiff, well-beaten cake frosting. The beautifully proportioned flowers have broad, semi-flaring falls and well-held arching standards. The whole bloom is delightfully ruffled and fluted. Has a strong, well-branched stalk and is a good "doer."

Midseason. 36 inches. HC 1960. Net, \$25.00

Dorothy S. Palmer

ECHO HILL GARDEN

Route 1, Weidman Road

Manchester, Missouri

Iris List on Request

1961 INTRODUCTIONS

GAY GEISHA (M. Olson '61). Seedling #55-1B ((Hall 52-12 x Hall 52-07) X Color Carnival)). Shell Pink (Wilson 516/3) standards, Imperial Purple (Wilson 33) falls, edged Shell Pink. Nicely proportioned 6" blooms have closed standards and semi-flaring falls, further enhanced by a bright full tangerine beard on wide hafts, good substance and non-fading qualities. Sturdy 32" bloomstalk, nicely branched. Blue-green foliage on a vigorous plant. Midseason. Fertile both ways. "A Hybridizer's Dream, or a Dreamy Accent in any garden". Only a few to be released in '61. H.C. '59. . . Net, \$25.00

CELESTIAL JOY (M. Olson '61). Seedling #58-20A. ((Snow Flurry x Great Lakes) x (Snow Flurry x Cloud Castle) X Muted Music)). Butterfly Blue self (Wilson 645/1). The smoothly-textured large blooms are beautifully proportioned. Firmly closed standards and semi-flaring falls are nicely ruffled. White beard on clean, broad haft. Good branching on sturdy 36" bloomstalk. Excellent substance. Midseason. Rated No. 1 as most popular seedling at Kansas City Test Garden last season. . . . Net, \$20.00.

1960 INTRODUCTIONS

PINK FASHION (M. Olson '60). Seedling #50-20A. ((Floradora X (Pink Formal x Hall's 47-29)). Large Orient Pink (Wilson 416/2) self. Deep Pink beard. Beautifully proportioned bloom. Closed standards, semi-flaring falls. Wonderful substance. Good branching. Proving a superb breeder. Midseason—36". H.C. '58. . . . Net \$20.00

BRONZE FLARE (M. Olson '60). Seedling #50-1D. (Mexico X Rocket). Closed standards are Buttercup Yellow (Wilson 5/1). Deep Yellow-Ochre (Wilson 07) falls with matching beard, flare almost horizontally. Nice branching. Good substance, An eye-catcher for front-of-the-border. Late—32". H.C. '57. Net \$20.00

See them at the convention!

SALEM HILLS IRIS GARDEN • 1605 Salem Hills Dr., Rock Hill 19, Mo.

MARVIN G. OLSON, Hybridizer

Descriptive List of Late Introductions on Request

Mr. Herbert C. Fraser, 48 Elbridge St., Newton 58, Mass.
 Mr. Paul F. Frese, 23 Hubbard Drive, White Plains, N. Y.
 Mr. Charles E. F. Gersdorff, 1825 N. Capitol St., Washington 2, D. C.
 Mr. Richard Goodman, 253 Bloomingbank Road, Riverside, Ill.
 Mr. David F. Hall, 809 Central Ave., Wilmette, Ill.
 Miss Harriette R. Halloway, 832 Madison Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
 Mr. Fisher Harris, 1422 Military Way, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Mrs. Frances C. Horton, 528 Bristol St., Elkhart, Ind.
 Mr. Virgil V. Johnson, R. 1, Meredith, N.H.
 Dr. Stafford Jory, 1370 Euclid Ave., Berkeley 8, Calif.
 Dr. R. E. Kleinsorge, 419 E. Main St., Silverton, Oreg.
 Dr. P. A. Loomis, 1414 Culebra Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Mr. W. B. MacMillan, 211 N. Washington St., Abbeville, La.
 Mr. Walter E. Marx, Box 38, Boring, Oreg.
 Mr. Alexander Maxwell, 2307 Butterfield Road, Yakima, Wash.
 Mr. Ira S. Nelson, Box 175, S.L.I. Station, Lafayette, La.
 Col. J. C. Nicholls, 602 Hudson St., Ithaca, N. Y.
 Mr. Harry R. O'Brien, West Wilson Bridge Road, Worthington, Ohio.
 Mrs. Douglas Pattison, 304 Narcissus St., Corona de Mar, Calif.
 Mr. Geoffrey L. Pilkington, Grayswood Hill, No. 311 Haslemere, Surrey, England.
 Mrs. R. Moore Price, R. 1, Box 257, New Hope, Pa.
 Mrs. Leo F. Reynolds, 4284 Auburn Road, Memphis 16, Tenn.
 Dr. Matthew C. Riddle, 2557 S.W. Vista Ave., Portland 1, Oreg.
 Mr. Carl Salbach, 657 Woodmont Ave., Berkeley 8, Calif.
 Mr. Henry E. Sass, R. 1, Benson Station, Omaha, Nebr.
 Mrs. Hazel E. Schmelzer, 731 Edgewood, Walla Walla, Wash.
 Mr. Bernard Schreiner, R. 2, Box 299, Salem, Oreg.
 Mr. Robert Schreiner, R. 2, Box 301, Salem, Oreg.
 Mrs. J. Willis Slaughter, 4 West 11th Place, Houston 5, Texas.
 Mrs. Otto Stuetzel, 4746 Ronmar Place, Woodland Hills, Calif.
 Mrs. Mary F. Tharp, 445 N. 7th St., Payette, Idaho.
 Mr. Herman F. Thorup, 1195 E. Crystal Ave., Salt Lake City 6, Utah.
 Mrs. M. A. Tinley, 520 Third St., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 Mrs. W. E. Wallace, 408 N. 7th St., Temple, Texas.
 Mr. Wilbur W. Weed, 680 Chestnut Drive, Eugene, Oreg.
 Mr. R. M. White, R. 1, West Summerland, British Columbia, Canada.
 Mrs. Charles G. Whiting, 824 Courtright St., Mapleton, Iowa.
 Mr. Jesse E. Wills, 1201 Belle Meade Blvd., Nashville 5, Tenn.
 Mr. John C. Wister, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

Bibliography of Iris Literature Available

W. T. Allen, 10 Kemper Avenue, Newport News, Virginia, has completed a "Bibliography of Literature Published on the Genus *Iris* Outside the Bulletins of the American Iris Society." He is willing to lend a copy on a first-come, first-served basis, to interested persons, who are requested to prepay mailing costs of 35 cents (stamps will be accepted).

The bibliography, which is some 85 double-spaced typewritten pages in length, lists books and articles on iris. It is alphabetically arranged by authors.

1961 INTRODUCTIONS

FAIR IMAGE (Sanford Babson). 40". Magnificent pastel blue blend. Well branched, fine form, and vigorous. . . . Net, \$25.00

SUMMER HILLS (Sanford Babson). 36". Won the Region 14 Seedling Cup in 1960. The color of golden grain ripened in the summer sun. Full rounded, flaring form. Net, \$15.00

FORAY (Ben Hager). 36". Extra large and wide flowers in a redder oxblood red. Well branched. Net, \$15.00

FRANCES ELIZABETH (Sam Rix). A Louisiana Iris bred in New Zealand. Most exciting form we have seen in this class. Huge flowers in rose carmine. Moderately tall, vigorous. . Net, \$15.00

TOLITA (Ruth Stephenson). SDB in cream with a blue and soft yellow heart. Net, \$5.00

Melrose Gardens

Rt. 1, Box 466, Stockton, Calif.

FREE CATALOG ON REQUEST

NEVA SEXTON IRIS GARDEN

1709 THIRD STREET, WASCO, CALIFORNIA

MIXED EMOTIONS (N. Sexton '59). ML 36". (Golden Ruffles x Azure Skies) This excellent-substantiated iris opens a bluish green fading to a pearly tint with a smooth brushing of chartreuse at hafts and beard, stigmatic lip blue. The very round falls flare horizontally and have a bit of ruffling at hafts. Comment from Iowa: "This was the most interesting iris in my garden, with blooms lasting two weeks." HM '59. \$15.00

PACIFIC PANORAMA (N. Sexton '60). ML. 40". (Swan Ballet x South Pacific) A deep sea blue, medium in tone with white beard. Round, flaring, ruffled falls and ruffled wide standards. Heavy substance and good branching. Comment from Indiana: "This iris came through a very tough winter in good condition, no signs of least tenderness." HC '60. \$20.00

EARTH ANGEL (N. Sexton '60). ML 38". (Swann Ballet x South Pacific) This is an extremely fluted and ruffled glistening white with white beard. Has round horizontal falls, domed standards and wondrous branching. Comment from New Jersey: "Best of guests that flowered in my garden." \$20.00

Order directly from this ad. **PACIFIC PANORAMA** and **EARTH ANGEL** may also be ordered from Melrose Gardens. Rhizomes will be true to name and disease free. A gift iris with each order.

*Exhibition Judges, 1961*¹

Compiled and Submitted by
J. ARTHUR NELSON, *Chairman*, Exhibition Committee

(In addition to the names submitted below,
all Garden Judges also are Exhibition Judges.)

REGION 1

Connecticut

Mr. John E. Goett, Monroe.
Mrs. Charles Stephenson, New Haven.
Mrs. Troy Westmeyer, Stamford.

Massachusetts

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Dr. G. P. Brown, Barre.

Mr. Harold W. Knowlton, Auburndale.
Mrs. Percy I. Merry, Needham.
Mrs. Thomas Nesmith, Lowell.
Mrs. K. A. Perkins, Saugus.
Mr. George H. Pride, Worcester.
Mrs. Shirley Spurr, Melrose.
Mrs. F. W. Warburton, Westboro.

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Mr. M. J. Brownell, Mt. Upton.
Mrs. Wells E. Burton, Binghamton.
Mr. William B. Childs, Central Square.
Dr. Irwin A. Conroe, Altamont.
Mrs. H. L. Edwards, Massepequa Park.

Mrs. Guy H. Emery, Elmira.
Dr. William G. McGarvey, Oswego.
Mr. William H. Peck, Jr., Oyster Bay.
Dr. L. F. Randolph, Ithaca.
Mr. Joseph Ryan, Schenectady.
Mr. James C. Stevens, Greenville.
Mrs. Carleton Van de Water, New Paltz.

REGION 3

Pennsylvania

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Mrs. Allen F. Fluent, New Kensington.
Miss Sophia M. Moiles, Johnstown.

REGION 4

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Virginia

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Mrs. H. C. Sledd, Providence Forge.
Mrs. Berkeley Williams, Jr., Richmond.

North Carolina

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Mrs. Claude C. O'Brien, Greensboro.

West Virginia

Mrs. J. L. Summers, Parkersburg.
Mrs. C. L. Watson, Parkersburg.

REGION 5

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Mrs. Roy M. Carter, Gainesville.
Mrs. Willie E. Rice Hurst, Marshallville.
Mrs. E. C. Lowry, Atlanta.

Mrs. Laura Reeves, Gainesville.

South Carolina

Mrs. C. C. Chapman, Williston.
Mrs. Gilbert R. Rowe, Columbia.
Mrs. Ernest R. Thayer, Spartanburg.

REGION 6

Indiana

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Mrs. Glen Kildow, Alexandria.
Mrs. Noel E. Proctor, Muncie.
Mrs. Elsie Zuercher, Portland.

Michigan

Mrs. Edwin Crosby, Flint.

Ohio

Mrs. Frank Biggio, Steubenville.
Mrs. Nelson Gayer, Medina.
Mrs. William H. Pavey, Xenia.
Mrs. Harry Wilkie, Bellbrook.

¹ Local addresses of judges may be found in Regional publications or the AIS Membership List published in April 1959.

VORIS IRIS GARDENS

R.D. 2, WATSONTOWN, PA.

The Home of Winter and Summer Hardiness and *pure* beards, introduces:

STATUESQUE. Deep golden russet of sculptured ruffles like the pleats of a flaring skirt.\$25.00

FIFTIETH STATE. A late-blooming, flame apricot with full, *pure* red-orange beard.\$20.00

Formerly introduced, and like the above subjected to 100° heat, -22° cold, swamp and drought:

MARIAN V. CROFT. Fiery beard on early, long-blooming, flame apricot.\$20.00

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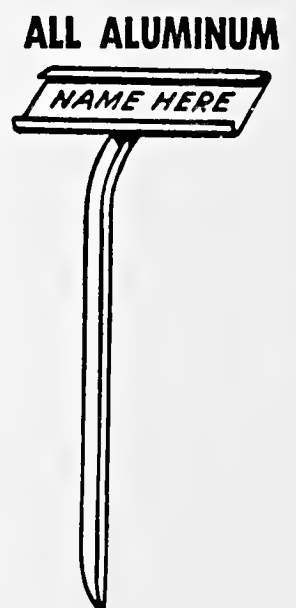
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See list of Accredited Garden Judges
(page 95).

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For information regarding membership dues, advertising rates, books and pamphlets for sale by AIS, how to join a robin, how to register an iris, etc., see entries at the end of the table of contents on page 3.

AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY SHOW SUPPLIES

Official show supplies of the American Iris Society are available from the Exhibitions Committee chairman, J. Arthur Nelson, 3131 North 58th Street, Omaha 4, Nebraska. Please make checks and money orders payable to the American Iris Society. *Add ten per cent for packaging, mailing, and shipping charges.*

1. **HANDBOOK FOR JUDGES AND EXHIBITIONS:** Includes official rules and regulations governing shows eligible for AIS awards, information for Garden and Exhibition Judges, and information for show officials and exhibitors. A combination of the previously published Judges' Handbook, Rules and Regulations Handbook, and the Information Handbook for Exhibition Judges; information brought up to date.50 cents each
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9. **SEEDLING RECOMMENDATIONS:** One should be given to each AIS Judge who visits the show; to be use to recommend seedlings for the Exhibition Certificate.No charge
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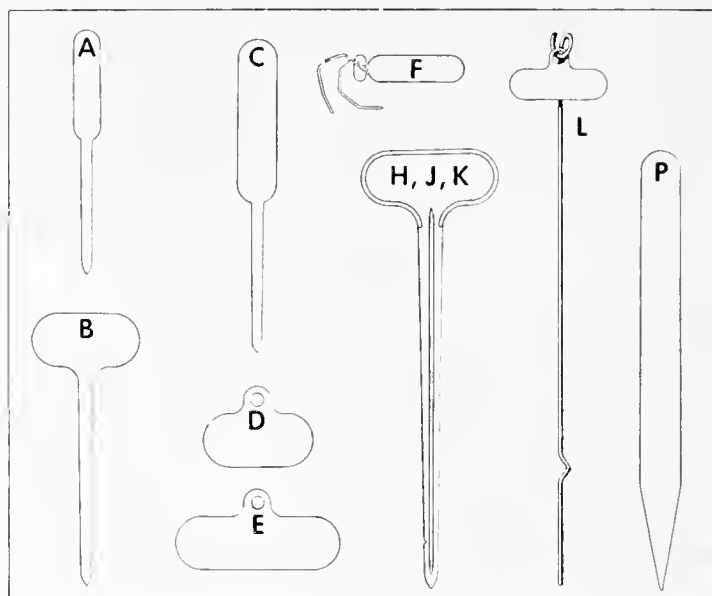
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BULLETIN of the

AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

APRIL, 1961

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1961 JUN 2

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1960 REGISTRATION REPORT

The registration fee is \$3.00 for each of the first 10 irises to be registered in any one year. For each additional registration the fee is \$5.00, and there is no limit to the number that may be registered at this rate. For each transfer of name from one iris to another the fee is \$4.00.

When submitting names for registration, please suggest one or more alternates, in order of preference, unless the names have been approved in advance. The selection of names should follow the Horticultural Code as nearly as possible.

When submitting the color description the designation, conforming to the latest Iris Color Classification of the Committee on Exhibitions, should be included.

Classifications of cultivars must conform to the rules for bearded irises outlined in the January 1958 Bulletin. Height and season of bloom are most important.

INTRODUCTION is the bona fide offering of an iris to the buying public. Catalogues, printed lists, and advertisements in the AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY BULLETIN are acceptable mediums of introduction. Introductions will be acknowledged by a card from the Recorder's office. Lists of introductions should include the originator's name and the year of introduction. This is important since the HM award is not given the year of introduction. Advance publication prior to the year of introduction does not affect eligibility for the HM award.

Seasons of bloom are based on the type, as Dwarfs, E, EE, VEE; Intermediates, E; Tall Bearded, EM, M, ML, etc.; Japanese, Late-VL, etc. Spurias, etc.

Parentage records should be explicit and color descriptions as concise as possible.

Make all checks payable to the American Iris Society. Please do not send cash in letters.

Thanks for your patience and co-operation.

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 SATOLA.
 McGEE, MRS. FLORA, Box 4, Sheffield, Ala.
 TRISHA.
 McKUSICK, HERBERT H., Box 2004, Globe, Ariz.
 LA VERDE, MARGARET THOMAS, MUVARNEY, WATUSI.
 MELLOTT, KEVERT V., 5896 King's School Road, Bethel Park, Pa.
 JUNIOR PROM.
 MELROSE GARDENS, Route 1, Box 466, Stockton, Calif.
 MERRILL GRANT, Box 392, Red Bluff, Calif.
 COFFEE ROYAL.
 MILLER, H. F. R., Rosebank, 48 The Drive, Sevenoaks, Kent, England.
 ROSEBANK, WENDY MARGARET.
 MISSION GARDENS, Techny, Ill.
 MOGENSEN, NEIL A., Route 1, Fruitland, Idaho.
 CREMONA, DESCANT, SIGRID, SWEET HOOGIE.
 MORRIS, SIR CEDRIC, Benton End, Hadleigh, Suffolk, England.
 CLASMONT.
 MOTSCH, ALBERT J., 600 So. Pine St., Mt. Prospect, Ill.
 ALGONQUIN GOLD, COLUMBUS PARK, GLENVIEW.
 MOULDING, VERNON G., 228 Franklin St., Ogden, Utah.
 FORMAL AFFAIR.
 MUHLESTEIN, JAN ELIZABETH, 691 East 8th North, Provo, Utah.
 SNOW AND GOLD.
 MUHLESTEIN, TELL, 691 East 8th North, Provo, Utah.
 WHITE LEATHERETTE, WONDERFUL SKY.
 MULDOVAN'S GARDENS, 38830 Detroit Road, Avon, Ohio.

MURAWSKA, A. L., 8740 Ridge St., River Grove, Ill.

ART'S PINK, BASHFUL, GOLDEN SAPPHIRE, JUNEAU, LISA, MOUNT RUSHMORE, PEPITE D'OR.

MURPHY, MRS. HAROLD, Route 2, Box 375, Bonne Terre, Mo.
GREEN SHEEN.

NEEL, LAURENCE W., Orpington Nurseries Ltd., Orpington, Kent, England.

MANDARIN PURPLE (originator unknown).

NELSON, MRS. J. ARTHUR, 3131 North 58th St., Omaha 4, Nebr.

BROWNIE KISS.

NELSON, MRS. RALPH S. (JEANNETTE), 906 Foster Ave., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

COUNTRY CLUB, FRENCH FLAIR, GEM STATE, HOME COMING, LATIN QUARTER, NORTH COUNTRY.

NITCHMAN, MRS. JOSEPH H. (NEVA), 8875 Lindberg Blvd., Olmstead Falls 38, Ohio.

PINK STARLIGHT, SMILING MAESTRO, TEEN ANGEL.

NOYD, MRS. WALTER E. (LUELLA), 1501 Fifth St., Wenatchee, Wash.

ELIZABETH DeWITZ, LOVE IT.

OLLMAN, MRS. L. W. (MARY), 1150 Saxon Way, Menlo Park, Calif.

DRESDENETTE, FOR ELIZABETH.

OSBORN, E. G., 144 Ellison Road, Streatham S.W.16, England.

KAREN MICHELE.

PALMER, MRS. RAY C. (DOROTHY), Route 1, Box 382, Manchester, Mo.

WHITE FROSTING.

PAQUET, MRS. NANNIE J., Route 1, Box 319, McLeansville, N. C.

CHANGING WORLD, PINK RIPPLES.

PAYNE, W. A., Route 3, Box 180, Terre Haute, Ind.

CRESTING WAVES, FASHION PETE, GARDEN ENCHANTRESS, STRUT AND FLOURISH.

PERRY'S HARDY PLANT FARM, Enfield, Middx, England.

MOTTLED BEAUTY, PERFIELD BEAUTY, REGAL.

PETERSON, MRS. ADELAIDE D., Hill Road, Brentwood, Tenn.

APRIL MAGIC, FAIRY FACE, FIRST GOLD, GREEN ACCENT.

PICKARD, MRS. JESSE L. (CORRA MAY), Tooth Acres, Benton, Ill.

BLUE STALLION, GRAPE ARBOR, PICORA PINK, PINK PASSION.

PLOUGH, GORDON W., Box 117, Wenatchee, Wash.

BWANA, CHERRY PINK, CROWN COLONY, EASTER VALLEY, GLAMOROUS, LEATHER LACE, LORNA LYNN, SAIGON, SPICE ISLAND, TRES BIEN.

POWELL, MRS. S. E. (LOLETA), Princeton, N. C.

CAROLINA ROYAL.

QUADROS, CARL A., 3224 Northstead Dr., North Sacramento 15, Calif.

APRICOT PRINCESS.

RALEIGH HILLS GARDENS, 5635 S.W. Boundary St., Portland 1, Oreg.

RANDALL, H. J., Sandilands, Brooklyn Road, Woking, Surrey, England.

MARY TODD.

RANDOLPH, DR. L. F., 118 Sheldon Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

ARCTIC SYMPHONY, CHAMAEIRIS CAMPIGLIA, CHAMAEIRIS LE LUC, ITALICA CAPRAZOPPA, JESSIE VIETTE, OLBIENSIS SANNICANDRO, PUMILA MUNICH.

RECKAMP, BROTHER CHARLES, S.V.D., Mission Gardens, Techny, Ill.

CELESTIAL SUNLIGHT.

REES, GEORGE N., Route 1, Nixa, Mo.

LE DONNA, NIXIANNA, SWEET JANE.

REINHARDT, MRS. ROBERT M., 14151 W. National Ave., New Berlin, Wisc.

EBONY ELF.

REYNOLDS, CLIFFORD M., 6863 Crestview Circle, Bountiful, Utah.
LITTLE SAMBO.

REYNOLDS, MRS. L. F. (SERLENA), 4284 Auburn Road, Memphis 16, Tenn.
BELLE HAVEN, HERMOSA HAVEN.

RICH, MR. and MRS. RAYMOND A., 8501 Sunrise Ave., Citrus Heights, Calif.
ZODIAC.

RIDDLE, DR. MATTHEW C., 2557 S.W. Vista Ave., Portland 1, Oreg.
AMBER WAVES, FRILLETE, SAPPHIRE FRILLS, SIRI, WAVA.

RIPSTRA, EARL F., 25 East Maple St., Lombard, Ill.
APRICOT NECTAR.

ROACH, MRS. GEORGE M., SR., (LURA), 2931 Tyburn St., Los Angeles 39, Calif.
RUM JUNGLE, THELMA LEATON, VICKIE NOREEN.

ROBERTS, EARL R., Route 4, Box 54-C, Indianapolis 27, Ind.
ALASKAN ICE, AQUA GREEN, ASTRALITE, ELFINITE, PAGANITE, STAR-FALL, STYLARK, TWILITE TIME, ZIMBRAKEET.

RUDOLPH, NATHAN H., 405 Lakelawn Blvd., Aurora, Ill.
PINK ICE.

RUSHING, MRS. ESPERANCE, Marovia, Iowa.
BLOOMON FUNNY, RASPBERRY FLUFF.

SASS-GRAHAM, Helen Graham, selector for Henry E. Sass, originator, El Dorado, Kans.
SEA SPRAY.

SCHAAN, HAROLD, 7409 Parkwood Dr., St. Louis 16, Mo.
SWEET NOTHING, UNFORGETABLE.

SCHMELZER, MRS. HAZEL E., 731 Edgewood, Walla Walla, Wash.
SUGAR BABE.

SCHOLL, MRS. GRACE E., 4022 North 47th St., Milwaukee 16, Wisc.
JEFFREY LEE KRAUSE, LOIS RAE KRAUSE.

SCHREINERS' IRIS GARDENS, Route 2, Salem, Oreg.
BRASILIA, BRIGHTSIDE, CRINKLED BEAUTY, JUNGLE FIRES, KIMBERLY, LICORICE STICK, RUSTICANA, TILLAMOOK, VELVET ROBE.

SEXTON, MRS. NEVA, 1709 3rd Street, Wasco, Calif.
BY REQUEST, NEW FRONTIER, PACIFIC PANORAMA, THORNY LOVE.

SHEWMAKE, W. D., 611 East Claiborne St., Greenwood, Miss.
DELTA GOLD, DELTA QUEEN.

SHOOP, GEORGE A., 2009 N.E. Liberty, Portland, Oreg.
BRIGHT WORLD, ONE DESIRE, SPANISH AFFAIR.

SILFIES, IRENE HARPER, 6023 Hulmeville Road, Cornwells Heights, Pa.
LAVENDER WINGS.

SMITH, MRS. CARL (EVA T.), Box 483, Lewiston, Idaho.
ANGEL'S DREAM, APRICOT HONEY, BLUE OPAL, HIGH TOWER, IDAHO CREAM, IDAHO KID, JEANIE, MAGIC DAWN, STARLA, TWO TIMER, WILMA V.

SMITH, C. & K., (Catherine H. & Kenneth D.), Benedict Road, Dongan Hills, Staten Island 4, N. Y.
DAUGHTER MARLENE, DYNASTY, ENIGMA, ENTERPRISE, GREAT JOY, GROSVENOR, HEAVEN ON EARTH, HILARY, PARADOX, SARAH AVERELL.

SMITH, JAMES G., 1818 Tyler St., Denton, Texas.
BLACK SOMBRERO.

SMITH, RAYMOND G., 1600 E. Hillside Drive, Bloomington, Ind.
POLAR FLAME.

SOPER, EVA L., Wildings, Harmer Green Lane, Welwyn, Herts, England.
DAWN FAVOUR.

SPINKSTON, ROYCE D., 2 Douglas St., Millswood, South Australia.
AUSTRAL CREAM, AUSTRALIAN DESERT, KIA VITI, KOROLEVU, MENA CAMP, NADI, NAMOLI, NAVUA, PILBARRA.

STALL, MARILYN A., 1925 East 12th St., Pueblo, Colo.
EVENING MELODY.

STALL, MRS. W. H. (ANN M.), 1925 East 12th St., Pueblo, Colo.
 HAWAIIAN MELODY, HAWAIIAN ORCHID, JUNGLE NIGHT, PUEBLO MAID,
 PUEBLO ROSE.
 STAMBACK, GEORGE M., 336 N. Holliston, Pasadena, Calif.
 BONNET OF TAN.
 STEECE, GEORGE A., 901 Peggy Lane, Menlo Park, Calif.
 MRS. ALEXIS POST.
 STEPHENSON, MRS. CHARLES I. (RUTH A.), Box 3004, Westville Station, New
 Haven 15, Conn.
 CHIPPER, MOMAUGUIN, TOLITA.
 STEVENS, MRS. GUY E. (HELEN), Route 1, Tioga Co., Middlebury Center, Pa.
 PLAYTIME.
 STEVENS, MRS. JEAN, Bastia Hill, Wanganui, New Zealand.
 FOREST GLADE, PACIFIC DAWN.
 STOLL, MRS. WILLIAM A. (CLOVELLY), 10 Poplar Hill Road, Louisville 7, Ky.
 DOMINO, MATALEA, THREE VIOLETS.
 STURGES, DR. ROBERT, 207 North Main St., Independence, Mo.
 MISS LACE.
 SUITER, MRS. GLEN (MELVINA), Route 5, Caldwell, Idaho.
 PETITE POUPEE, ROSE POINT, TRI VALLEY.
 SUITER-MOGENSEN, Neil Mogensen, selector for Mrs. Melvina Suiter, Fruitland,
 Idaho.
 OCHOCO.
 SUNDT, M. EUGENE, 343 Hermosa Drive NE, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
 SUSIMAC.

 TALLANT, MRS. MOLLIE, 400 West 1st St., Edmond, Okla.
 SUNLIT LACE.
 TAMS, MRS. MERLIN, Wellsville, Utah.
 L'LITA.
 THALER, MRS. FREDERICK, 1186 Briarwood Road, Mansfield, Ohio, for Frank
 McKee, originator.
 BESS ALBRIGHT.
 THARP, MRS. MARY F., 445 North 7th St., Payette, Idaho.
 HARTZSONG.
 TOLMAN, BION, 2797 Kenton Drive, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 APACHE BRAVE, APACHE PAPOOSE, APACHE SWEETHEART, DANDANGO
 ROAD, FIESTA DAYS.
 TOMPKINS, CHET W., Route 3, Box 440, Canby, Oreg.
 AD-LIB, BLUE RAVEN, BUTTERCUP BOWER, CLARION CALL, FLAG SHIP,
 FULL!VOLTAGE, GENTLE STAR, LUTE SONG, RIMFIRE, SILKEN SAILS.
 TULLER, ERWIN, 17415 N. W. Walker Road, Beaverton, Oreg.
 GAY HOLIDAY.

 VALLETTE, MRS. WILMA, Box 158, Declo, Idaho.
 CAROLYN MAE, CASCADE RIPPLES, CLEMATIFLORA, GLACIAL ICE,
 JAPANEE, MAY CAROL, ODDBALL, ROYAL REGALIA, SMOKI DANCER.
 VAN DE WATER, MRS. CARLTON (IRENE), Route 1, Box 98, New Paltz, N. Y.
 FANNIE R.
 VENABLE, MRS. NELDA, 509 Sunny Lane, Oklahoma City 15, Okla.
 PRISSY, SOONER LAND, SOONER SNOW, SUNNY LANE.
 VORIS, CHAS. WM., Route 2, Watsonstown, Pa.
 LADY IN WHITE, PINK WHIRLS, RIPE GRAIN, STATUESQUE.

 WARBURTON, MRS. F. W. (BEE), Route 1, Box 541, Westboro, Mass.
 GOLDEN FAIR, LILLI-HOOG, TRUCE.
 WATKINS, E. & A., 3 Highland St., Concord, N. H.
 CHRISTOPHER ROBIN, GENERAL MARK W. CLARK, JEAN BOYD FITTZ,

MOUNT REPOSE, PLEASANT VIEW.

WELCH, WALTER, Middlebury, Ind.

ATOMIC BLUE, GREENIE, LILLI-PURPLE.

WILHELM & WALKER, Hillside Iris Garden, Route 3, St. Joseph, Mo.

MARY ESTHER.

WILLS, JESSE E., 1201 Belle Meade Blvd., Nashville 5, Tenn.

DUNAILIE, HINDU QUEEN, KING'S MOUNTAIN, ROYANAH, SILVERGILT,
WESTERN STAR.

WRIGHT, MRS. C. A. (MARIE), 4445 6th Court South, Birmingham 12, Ala.

SUNSHINE QUEEN.

ZICKLER, EDWARD A., 5445 Manker St., Indianapolis 27, Ind.

HONEY BUG, TANGAROSE.

ZURBRIGG, LLOYD, 3421 Kinser Pike, Bloomington, Ind.

CARMEL SUNDAE, CHIMERA, DEAD SEA SCROLLS, MODULATION, NORTH-
ERN SPY, SARA SPENTZOS.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

BURGUNDY VELVET, Simonson, MDB R., 1957. Correction of spelling, R.,
'Burgandy Velvet'.

GAY GREETING, Whiting-Soo Preme Gardens. Soo Preme Gardens selector for
Mrs. C. G. Whiting.

KNICK KNACK, Greenlee, MDB R., 1959. Cretica X Arcadia Buttercup. Correction
of parentage.

SOO PREME SUE, Dubes, R., 1955. Reg. as 'Soo Preme Soo' but not so listed in
all published lists. Correction of spelling.

1960 REGISTRATIONS

ABBEY VIOLET (Craig-Tom). A-58-101. TB 40'' EE-L. V1L. Light-violet self;
white beard. Helen McGregor X (Headlands x Mary McClellan). Craig '60. 6-15-60.

ABOMINABLE SNOWMAN (Johnson-D.). 89. TB 36'' M. O5R. Dark brown-red self.
Inca Chief X Malabar. 4-8-60.

AD-LIB (Tompkins). 54-78. TB 35'' M-L. R5D. Dark chocolate-red self, no haft
markings. Color Carnival X Moulin Rouge. HC '55-Fleur de Lis '60. 2-3-60.

AHMOHR (Butler-T.). TB 42'' L. Y5R. S., beige and two shades of plum; F;
same. Elmohr X (Depute Nomblot x Buechley Giant). 2-4-60.

ALABASTER (Fuller-G.). TB 34'' M. W1B. Blue-white self. Great Lakes X Blue
Rhythm. 10-17-60.

ALADDIN'S CAVE (Brummitt-L.W.). 711-1. TB 42'' M-L. Y3. S., cream, deeper
midrib; F., bright yellow, surfaced white; orange beard. Gaylord X (Pinnacle x
Golden Alps). 7-28-60.

ALASKAN ICE (Roberts-Earl). 60R1. MDB 9'' E. W1B. Blue-white self, chartreuse
hafts, bluish spot below yellow-orange beard. I.hoogiana X Welch M564 (cha-
maeiris type). 7-17-60.

ALASKAN SNOW PEAK (Burns-Cammer). 59-36. TB 36'' EM. W4B. S., white; F.,
blue. Mystic Melody X Pinnacle. 4-12-60.

ALGONQUIN GOLD (Motsch). 609. TB 38'' M. Y1F. Deep-gold self. Pale Prim-
rose X Chamois. 7-21-60.

ALL CLEAR (Brown-Alta). M-103-2. IB 18'' E. W2Y. S., pure white; F., white
with fine edge of yellow; yellow beard. (Baria x Limelight) X sib. 10-28-60.

ALL ETERNITY (Jensen). 60-1. TB. W1. Pure-white self; white beard. Dr. Wan-
lass X Queen's Lace. 6-9-60.

ALLOUETTA (Johnson-D.). 93. TB 38'' M. Y2R. S., medium yellow; F., same
with blood-red stripes. Mexico X Malabar. 4-8-60.

AMBER WAVES (Riddle). E-33A. TB 42'' E. GY5. Dresden-yellow self, lighter at
tip of beard. Snow Flurry X Juliet. EC '59. 12-20-60.

- AMERICANA (Greenlee). SDB 13'' EE. YO3D. S., medium copper-brown; F., darker; light-violet beard. Multiplex X unknown. 12-30-60.
- ANGEL CHILD (Freudenburg). 58-34. BB 24'' M-L. W1. White self, gold veining at hafts; yellow beard. Snow Flurry X Chantilly. 9-6-60.
- ANGEL'S DREAM (Smith-Eva). 59-604. TB 40'' M. W1. Pure-white self; white beard. Bro. Charles Sdlg. 51-33 X Mission Starlight. 7-15-60.
- ANN LOUISE (Carlson-G.A.). 57-19-D. TB 38'' L. V1. Erythrite-red self, creamy-buff blaze, yellow haft; orange beard. Mary Randall X Briar Rose. 7-12-60.
- APACHE BRAVE (Tolman). 56-83-1. TB 32'' M. W2R. White-ground plicata with rosy-red markings. Lovelace X Fire Dance. 11-5-60.
- APACHE PAPOOSE (Tolman). 56-82-2. MTB 25'' M. W20. White-and-cream ground with reddish-brown markings; chocolate-brown beard. (Suzette x Fire Dance) X sib. 11-5-60.
- APACHE SWEETHEART (Tolman). 56-82-1. TB 30'' M. Y20. Lemon-yellow ground with cinnamon markings. (Suzette x Fire Dance) X sib. 11-5-60.
- APRICOT HONEY (Smith-Eva). 59-515. TB 36'' M. YO1. Apricot-buff self, small white blaze below orange beard. Mary Randall X Garden Gold. 9-1-60.
- APRICOT JOY (Brown-Rex). 56-54-6. TB 34'' M. YO5. S., peachy-apricot; F., same with pale-green flush; carrot-red beard. (Buffawn x Pretty Quadroon) X (Mexico x Argus Pheasant). 10-28-60.
- APRICOT NECTAR (Ripstra). 55-12. TB 36'' M-L. O1L. Apricot-orange self. Mary Randall X Cherie. Bull. 159, 1960. 7-5-60.
- * APRICOT PRINCESS. TB Quadros, R., 1957. Transferred to Sdlg. 53-33.
- APRICOT PRINCESS (Quadros). 53-33. TB M. O1L. Apricot self; tangerine beard, small white area below beard. (Salmon Shell x Apricot Glory) X Temple Bells. 7-4-60.
- APRIL LOVE (Maxim). 55-69. BB 27'' M. Y1. Yellow self including beard. ((Gold Rush x Deep Buttercup x (Illinois Sunshine x Russet Wings)) X (Illinois Sunshine x Russet Wings). Greenwood Gard. '60. 11-23-60.
- APRIL MAGIC (Peterson-Adelaide). 58-8-A. IB 22'' E. Y3. S., yellow buff; F., bright gold edged buff; orange beard. Douglas: (Helen McGregor x blue pumila) X Green Spot. 6-26-60.
- AQUA GREEN (Roberts-Earl). 60R26. SDB 10'' E. B4Y. S., bluish-gray; F., chartreuse-olive, deeper spot below bronze-tipped beard. S. Reed pumila sdlg. X Capitola. 8-14-60.
- ARCTIC SYMPHONY (Randolph-L.F.). 51256. TB 36''. W1B. Bluish white. (Blue Cayuga x Distance) X Spanish Peaks. 12-30-60.
- ARTIST'S MODEL (El Dorado Gard.). E-360-57A. TB 40'' M-L. YO3. Peach bi-tone; orange beard. Sass 54-66 X Sass 54-178. 11-25-60.
- ART'S PINK (Murawska). TB 38'' EM-L. O1P. Large pink self. Pink Formal X Cherie. 7-26-60.
- ASTRALITE (Roberts-Earl). 60R37. IB 21'' E-M. W1. White self; light-yellow beard. Chivalry X Cook 1155: (Progenitor x blue pumila). 7-17-60.
- ATOMIC BLUE (Welch-W.). S-504. MDB 4'' EE. B1. Clear sky-blue self; white beard. My Daddy X Sdlg. of April Morn. 12-15-60.
- AUSTRAL CREAM (Spinkston). TB 38'' L. W5R. White with pink suffusions; gold center, coral beard. (((Lapham H-1 x Cherie) x (Cigarette x Muhl.-pink sdlg.)) x Pink Formal) X ((Radiation x Muhl.-pink sdlg.) x New Horizon). 2-12-60.
- AUSTRALIAN DESERT (Spinkston). TB 38'' M-L. Y1F. Golden yellow; tangerine beard. ((Snow Flurry x Muhlestein pink sdlg.) x (Cigarette x Muhlestein pink sdlg.)) X Melody Lane. 2-15-60.
- AUTUMN LUSTER (Johnson-David). 96. TB 36'' M. YO5D. Brown self. Summer Song X Malabar. 12-31-60.
- AUTUMN ROSEMIST (Austin). 931. TB 34'' Remontant. O3. S., Misty buff pink; F., soft crimson pink. Color Riot X Pink Pinafore. 12-6-60.
- BACCHANAL (Craig-Tom). 8-P-47. TB 36'' E-M. V3. S., veronica; F., grape juice

blended wild aster. (Savage x Molten) X Farewell. Craig '60. 6-15-60.
 BACCHUS (Craig-I.). 56-76. TB 36'' EM-L. V3D. S., Liberia; F., rose ebony, brown hafts, violet blaze. ((China Maid x Tiffany) x Rosired) X Firebright x sib. Craig '60. 6-15-60.
 BALLET PREMIERE (Bartholomew-H.). 55-5A. TB 32'' M-L. B1V. Lavender-blue self. (Lady Boscawen x White Foam) X Jan Hess. 8-10-60.
 BANBURY BEAUTY (Brummitt-M.Y.). 24-1. California hyb. 21'' M. V1L. S., light lavender; F., same with purple zone. Amiguita X (Sdlg.: I. innominata x I. douglasiana). 7-28-60.
 BANBURY BUTTERFLY (Brummitt-M.Y.). L-30. California hyb. 21'' M. Y1P. S., cream; F., cream with maroon zone. Amiguita X I. innominata. 7-28-60.
 BARBARIC (Craig-Tom). TR-7-30. TB 36'' EM-L. O5D. S., aubusson; F., laurel oak with violet blaze; gold-brown beard. (Shady Lady x Spice) X (Savage x Molten). Craig '60. 6-15-60.
 BARNEGAT LIGHT (Cassebeer). 772. TB 35'' L. R3. S., light cardinal red suffused with bronze; F., deeper, few haft reticulations. Carnaton X Hyblaze. 12-6-60.
 BARNETT ANLEY (Anley). 25-56. TB 30'' M. V3N. S., deep purple; F., black. Black Forest X Ebony Queen. Orpington '60. 7-28-60.
 BASHFUL (Murawska). 54-60. TB 38'' EM. W1. Pure-white self; light-yellow beard. (Diane x Blue Shimmer) X Blue Rim. 6-22-60.
 BELLE DE JUIN (Cayeux-J.). 5292A. TB 42'' VL. O1P. Golden old-pink self. Sdlg. 4539 X (Sdlg. 4539 x Mireille). 10-7-60.
 BELLE HAVEN (Reynolds-S.). TB 35'' M-L. Y1M. Daffodil-yellow self; deeper beard. (Radiation x Schirmer R-39) X (Foxfire x Chantilly). 7-5-60.
 BESS ALBRIGHT (McKee-Thaler). 51-51. TB 36'' M. R1L. Porcelain-rose self; tangerine beard. Mayan Gold X Heritage. 7-7-60.
 BETTY ZANE (Koon). Z-3355. TB 35'' M-VL. V1. Light Bengal-rose self, bronze at haft. Alpine Glow X Chantilly. 9-5-60.
 BLACK CHARM (Hooker-L.W.). 93. TB 36'' EM. N1B. Black from blue side; blue-black beard. Goodman Sdlg.: (Black Hills x Sable) X Total Eclipse. 6-12-60.
 BLACK FLOUNCE (Carstensen). C-3-59. BB 24'' M. B1N. Deepest blue-black self, styles and beard. Parentage unknown. 9-15-60.
 BLACK SOMBRERO (Smith-James). TB 30'' M. B1N, dark blue-black self, beard same. Black Hills X Lake Shannon. 7-6-60.
 * BLACK SWAN, Fay, TB, R., 1952 transferred to Sdlg. 57-18.
 BLACK SWAN (Fay). 57-18. TB 35'' M. RN1D. Reddish-black self; brown beard. Sable Night X Sdlg. 53-68. Fay 1960. 2-15-60.
 BLAZING FIRE (McCord-F.). 5531. TB 36'' M. Y2R. S., deep yellow; F., same with striped red, edged yellow; yellow beard. Louvois X Tell's: ((Salmon Shell x Pink Formal) x Apricot Glory). HC '60. 4-26-60.
 BLOOMON FUNNY (Rushing-E.). TB 34'' M. Y2. S., cream, mottled plum; F., cream, stippled plum; greenish-yellow beard; Parentage unknown. 7-11-60.
 BLUE DESIGN (El Dorado Gard.). 11-59Q. TB 36'' LM. W2. S., white lightly stitched blue; F., white, blue hafts, crest, beard. Sass 53-186 X Azurite. 6-9-60.
 BLUE OPAL (Smith-Eva). 59-603. TB 34'' M. B1L. Light sapphire-blue self, light blaze below white beard. Cliffs of Dover X Lady Ilse. 9-1-60.
 BLUE RAVEN (Tompkins). TB 38'' M-VL. B1D. Navy-blue self. (Sass 51-234 x Down Beat) X Dark Boatman. Fleur de Lis '60. 2-3-60.
 BLUE STALLION (Pickard). 54-32A. TB M. B1D. Dark-blue self. Keene Valley X (Black Forest x Pierre Menard). 7-8-60.
 BOLD RULER (Leland-A.). 57-53. Arilbred, 38'' M-L. B1D. Dark-blue self. Storm Warning X (Capitola x Blue Mohr). Show Award '60. 9-22-60.
 BOLIVIA (Kelway). 152. TB 32'' M. Y1M. Buttercup-yellow self. Kelway '60. 1-30-60.
 BONNET OF TAN (Stamback). 37-53. TB 34'' M. Y05. Tan with light-lavender blaze. Snow Flurry X Lockwood. 12-30-60.
 BOTANY GOLD (Johnson-David). 162. TB 37'' M. Y1. Indian-yellow self, toned green. Sdlg. 47 X Malabar. 7-14-60.

BRASILIA (Schreiners). P-481-1. TB 35'' M. YO1D. Henna self. (Drum Major x Pacemaker) x Inca Chief) X Caldron. 12-31-60.

BRICATINE (Holleyman-G.W.). Louisiana; 40'' M. R1D. Dark-red self, veined; line signal. Abbeville Red X Wheelhorse. HC '59. 6-8-60.

BRIGHT PASTEL (Austin-L.). 681. Oncobred 34'' E-EM. V5. S., light violet pink; F., pinkish buff. Cloudcap X Capitola. 12-6-60.

BRIGHTSIDE (Schreiners). P-283-2. TB 37'' E-M. Y1L. Lemon-ivory-yellow self. (Golden Ruffles x (Midwest Gem x Chantilly)) X (Spanish Peaks x (Midwest Gem x Chantilly)). 12-31-60.

BRIGHT WORLD (Shoop). B54-32. TB 36'' M. Y1L. Light-yellow self. (Old Parchment x Golden Majesty F₃) X ((Susitna Sunset x Howard Weed) x (Old Parchment x Golden Majesty F₂)). 3-14-60.

BRILLIANT BURGUNDY (Marx-W.). 60-14. Japanese 48'' E. Db1. R2. Burgundy-red self, some white veining. From 2 Marhigo sdls. 12-31-60.

BRILLIANT STAR (Hall-D.). 58-40. TB 35'' M. W1. White self; tangerine beard. Sdlg. 56-48 X Sdlg. 56-26. 3-22-60.

BROADMEADOW (Brown-Opal). 8-7A7. TB 32'' E-M. B1P. Pale-blue self. Gosper X Beth Corey. 7-27-60.

BROWNIE KISS (Nelson-Mrs. A.). N-57-5. TB 38'' M-L. W2Y. S., cream white; F., same marked with soft brown. Parentage lost. 10-15-60.

BROWN SUGAR (Doerfler). 59-1. TB 34'' E-M. YO5. S., golden Brown; F., golden to orange brown. (Rocket x Ola Kala) X Orelia. 6-29-60.

BRUNA (Craig-Tim). 6-T-19. TB 36'' M-L. YO3D. S., mascara; F., mascara to kayak. ((China Maid x Tiffany) x Aztec Copper) X (Hazel Reed x Firebright). Craig '60. 6-15-60.

BUTTERCUP BOWER (Tompkins). 58-112. TB 38'' M-VL. Y1L. Lemon-cream self. Bright Sight X Butterhorn. 12-30-60.

BWANA (Plough-G.). 51-200-7. TB 32'' M-L. R4V. S., maroon; F., doge purple blended with maroon brown, purple blaze, brown hafts; yellow beard. Futuramic X Campfire Glow. 7-5-60.

BY REQUEST (Sexton). TB 40'' M. W1B. Blue-white self; blue beard. (Violet Harmony x Swan Ballet) X Swan Ballet. 2-5-60.

CANDLE MAGIC (DeForest). 57-67-S. TB 35'' M. Y5. S., blended cream and tan gold; F., cream, tan-gold haft. (Frances Kent x Paradise Pink) X Palomino. 10-17-60.

CARE MOHR (Christensen-E.). 6B1-3. Arilbred 30'' M. YO3. S., tan, overlay orchid pink; F., olive brown, onco veining; green buds. Carabella X Capitola. Broadway Gard. '61. 3-3-60.

CARMEL SUNDAE (Zurbrigg). 54-74-B. TB 38'' M. W4. S., white, yellow influence; F., carmel brown, white border. Criterion X Princess Anne. Avonbank '60. 1-9-60.

CAROLINA ROYAL (Powell-L.). 5860. TB 39'' ML. B1V. Violet-blue self; chrome beard. Midnight X Blue Violet. 7-11-60.

CAROLYN MAE (Vallette). TB 34'' M. W2V. S., white flushed heather rose; F., white edged heather rose. Caroline Jane X (Misty Gold x Alba Superba). 7-1-60.

CARRIGALINE (Butler-T.). TB 48'' E. Y5. S., lime and green; F., yellow lime and green. Depute Nomlot X Buechley Giant. 2-4-60.

CASCADE RIPPLES (Vallette). TB 36'' M-L. B1L. Light-blue self; pale-yellow beard. Twenty Grand X Ruffled Lace. 7-1-60.

CATHEDRAL OAKS (Knopf-M.E.). 15-E-102. TB 38'' M-L. O1. Orange self. ((Gold Sovereign x Kearnie) x (Kearnie x Inca Chief)) X Campbell Copper. 12-30-60.

CEDARCREST (Brown-Opal). 9-9B10. TB 36'' M-L. YO2. S., rosy brown; F., cream white with brown stitches; orange beard. Taholah x (Chantilly x Pretty Quadroon) X My Darling. 12-31-60.

CELESTIAL SUNLIGHT (Reckamp). 55-25. TB 34'' M. Y1. Yellow self, small light area at tip of beard. Sdlg. 51-51 X Enchanted Pink. Mission Gard. '60. 2-3-60.

- CHAMAEIRIS CAMPIGLIA (Randolph-L.F.). I-22H. MDB 7'' V1. Medium-purple self; tan beard. I. chamaeiris collected. Campiglia, Italy. 40 chromosomes. 12-17-60.
- CHAMAEIRIS LE LUC (Randolph-L.W.). F-2G. MDB. Y1. Yellow. I. chamaeiris collected. LeLuc, France. 40 chromosomes. 12-17-60.
- CHANGING WORLD (Paquet). 5617-7. TB 36'' M. W5V. White tinted violet opalescence; tangerine beard. Mary Randall X Ballerina. 6-28-60.
- CHANT (Craig-Tom). R-8-7. TB 29'' E-L. V3re. S., deep port wine; F., mascara with bright gold sheen. ((Cordovan x Molten) x ((China Maid x Tiffany) x Aztec Copper)) X Harvest Tone. Craig '60. 6-15-60.
- CHERRY PINK (Plough). 56-39-46. TB 34'' M. O1P. Azalea-pink self; darker beard. Truly Fair X Pink Enchantment. 7-5-60.
- CHIFFON DANCE (Lyon-D.). California hyb. 10'' E. OY5. Amber yellow; Chinese-yellow signals. Parentage unknown. Lyon Gard. '60. 5-11-60.
- CHIMERA (Zurbrigg). 54-88. IB 18'' E. Y4R. S., near white; F., upper half maroon, lower ivory-chartreuse blended. Sand-olive dwarf X sib to Step-Up. 1-24-60.
- *CHINESE CORAL, Fay, TB etc., R., 1955. Transferred to Sdlg. 58-17.
- CHINESE CORAL (Fay). 58-17. TB 35'' VL. O1P. Pinkish-orange self; Chinese coral beard. (Mary Randall x Lapham G-20) X Fleeta. 12-30-60.
- CHIPPER (Stephenson-R.). 57-45A. TB 34'' EM. Y1M. Clear medium-yellow self. Chamois X June Bride. HC '60. 10-20-60.
- CHRIS (Brown-Alta). M-22-1. MDB 8'' E. V3R. S., red violet; F., deeper, near black; blue beard. Wee Admiral X Green Spot. 12-28-60.
- CHRISTOPHER ROBIN (Watkins-E & A.). 55-8. TB 38'' M. B3. S., light indigo blue; F., medium indigo blue. Eleanor's Pride X Triumvirate. 9-20-60.
- CINNAMON DUST (Brown-Rex). 55-101. TB 34'' M. Y2. S., light yellow, dusted cinnamon-red-brown; F., same edged cinnamon-red-brown; orange beard. Dawn Reflection X Fire Dance. 10-28-60.
- CLARION CALL (Tompkins). TB 39'' VL. R3. S., shell pink; F., deep watermelon-pink; red beard. Involving Three Cheers, Color Carnival, Reciprocal. Fleur de Lis '60. 2-3-60.
- CLASMONT (Morris-C.). TB 42'' M. O1P. Peach-pink self. Edward of Windsor X Hall Sdlg. 12-5-60.
- CLEMATIFLORA (Vallette). TB 34'' M. V1L. Lilac self; six falls, no standards, hafts veined. From two sdls. Rainbow '60. 3-3-60.
- CLOUD LIGHT (DeForest). 57-41. TB 38'' M-L. W5R. White faintly tinted pink; tangerine-coral beard. Sdlg. (sib Lula Marguerite) X Frost and Flame. 10-17-60.
- COFFEE ROYAL (Merrill-G.). 54-62A. TB 34'' M. YO4V. S., moderate reddish brown; F., reddish purple, hafts and edges color of standards. Yellow-brown beard. Three Oaks X ((Bryce Canyon x Prairie Sunset) x Miogem). 11-15-60.
- COLLECTOR'S ITEM (Graham-H.). Arilbred 20'' M. R1. Near ruby-red self. Yellow sdlg. X Capitola. 12-11-60.
- COLUMBUS PARK (Motsch). 160. Versicolor 26'' M-L. V2. Lavender veined. From sdls. 6-24-60
- COMBAT (Craig-Tom). 8-BR-6. BB 24'' M-L. R3. S., Port wine; F., mirador; Brazil-brown haft. Savage sdlg. X Ruth Couffer. Craig '60. 6-15-60.
- COMMENTARY (Hager). 10T785B. TB 34'' M-L. R1D. Maroon-red self; bronze beard. Huntsman X (Savage x Molten). 9-10-60.
- CONGENIALITY (Cook-P.). 11357. TB 36'' M. W4B. S., white; F., flax blue. Sdlg. 11553: (Blue self x Amoena sdlg. 3550) X Whole Cloth. 12-30-60.
- COOL CHAMPAGNE (Baker-O. & Clara). 57-12. TB 36'' EM-L. Y1P. Oyster-shell cream self; distinctive haft markings. Watermelon X Ballerina x Leilani). 6-10-60.
- COPPEROPOLIS (Babson). H87-1. TB 38'' M. YO5D. Copper-brown self. ((Mexico x Sultan's Robe) x (Sultan's Robe x Remembrance)) X Cordovan. Melrose '60. 3-4-60.
- COPPER URN (Craig-K.). 8-K-5. TB 34'' M-L. R5. S., Havana rose to rose ash; F., copper leaf to henna. ((China Maid x Tiffany) x Aztec Copper) X Island Boy. Craig '60. 5-30-60.

COUNTRY CLUB (Nelson-J.). 58-83-1. TB 38'' M-L. W4Y. S., white; F., empire yellow; empire-yellow beard. (Pinnacle x Dolly Varden) X (Cloudcap x Palomino). 7-9-60.

COURT DRESS (Buttrick). 57-10. TB 38'' M-L. W5B. S., white flushed blue at base; F., white, white beard. Galilee X Concord Town. McKee Med. '60. 7-29-60.

CREMONA (Mogensen). 56-060. TB 38'' M. YO5. S., full yellow, blended apricot, salmon to pink at base; F., cream-bordered yellow; red beard. (Golden Eagle x Buffawn) X Hall sdlg. 44-49. 6-18-60.

CREOLE SATELITE (Holleyman). 60-48. Louisiana 40'' L. V1D. Dark red purple; large yellow signal patch. Plain Folks selfed. 6-8-60.

CRESTING WAVES (Payne-W.A.). 599. Japanese 38'' M. Db1. W5R. White tinted reddish purple, heavy violet veins and styles; edged white. Sdlg. 226 ((Otomene x Mahogany) x (Rishono x Sdlg. 20)) X Sdlg. 192 F2 ((Sdlg. 2 x Fanny Hamlet Childs x (Ai-fukurin x Osamarumiyo)). 12-8-60.

*CRINKLED BEAUTY, Schreiner, TB etc., R., 1956. Transferred to Sdlg. N-540-1.

CRINKLED BEAUTY (Schreiners). N-540-1. TB 38'' M. V3. S., delicate orchid mauve; F., same with pinker cast. ((Cherie x F315) x Crispette) X (F315 x Lap-ham sdlg.). 12-30-60.

CROWN COLONY (Plough). 56-62-6. TB 32'' M. V2W. S., Victoria violet; F., white, heavily marked Victoria violet; yellow beard; sometimes horned. ((Plicata sdlg. x Sorrel Top) x (Aldura x (Tiffany x plicata sdlg.))) X Mulberry Snow. 7-5-60.

CUTE CAPERS (Brown-Alta). D-109-7. MDB 5'' EE. W1Y. F., near white; F., same, pale flush of green. Hanselmayer X Sea o' Blue. 10-28-60.

DAINTY DELIGHT (Gatty). M585. SDB 10'' E. W1. White self. Azure Skies selfed X Cook 1546. 9-12-60.

DANCING SPARK (Burns-Cammer). 56-16. TB 40'' M-L. YO3. S., yellow tan; F., same shaded brilliant red. Parentage unknown. 4-12-60.

DANSE DU FEU (Cayeux-J.). H-55-159-A. TB 39'' M. YO5D. Brown self. Cascade Splendor X Royal Sovereign. 10-7-60.

DAPPLED BAY (Marx-W.). 60-18. Japanese 37'' E-M. Db1. W2B. White stippled sky blue; white styles. From two Marhigo sdlgs. 12-31-60.

DARK DRAPERY (Marx-L.). C-6. Japanese 45'' M-L. Db1. V1D. Purple self; small yellow signals. From two Marhigo sdlgs. 12-31-60.

DARK FAIRY (Brown-Alta). M-33-53. SDB 13'' E. V3D. Plum-purple self, violet area at blue beard. TB pink sdlg. X Sulina. 10-28-60.

DARK SPLENDOR (Fay). 57-76. TB 29'' E. N1B. Blue-black self; blue-black beard. Dark Boatman X ((Black Valor x Gulf Stream) x Black Hills). 12-30-60.

DAUGHTER MARLENE (Smith-C. & K.). 57-21. TB 37'' L-VL. B1. Bluebird-blue self; yellow beard. (Cahokia x Lady Ilse) X (Lake George x Dolly Lorey). 11-10-60.

DAVE'S ORCHID (Hall-D.). 56-13D. TB 36'' M. V3. S., orchid rose; F., same flushed bluish. From two sdlgs. Cooley Gard. '60. 3-22-60.

DAWN FAVOUR (Soper). 1-59. SDB 13'' E. Y1. Pale-yellow self; blue beard. Welkin X April Morn. 7-28-60.

DEAD SEA SCROLLS (Zurbrigg). 54-82. IB Arilbred 16'' E. V3. S., lavender to light violet; F., red violet; bronze beard, diffused signal. Edmison blue dawrf X Capitola. 9-4-60.

DEAR DORA (El Dorado Gard.). E-86-59A. TB 32'' M. W2V. S., white, overlay of cobalt violet; F., same; white beard and styles. Comanche X Sass 52-21. 11-25-60.

DEAR WALTER (Beardsley). 8-48. MTB. Y2. S., yellow stippled brown; F., white, stitched brown purple. Minette X Spring Sprite. 6-14-60.

DELEGATE (Hager). 10T837A. TB 36'' M. R1D. Garnet-red self. Dark Magic X Pacemaker. 9-10-60.

DELTA GOLD (Shewmake). 153-51-C. TB 36'' M. Y1F. Golden-yellow self; matching beard. Golden Russet X Ola Kala. 5-16-60.

DELTA QUEEN (Shewmake). 66-51-A. TB 36'' M. B1. Pale-blue self; orange beard, white haft. Snow Flurry X Great Lakes. 5-16-60.

- DENTELLE ROSE (Cayeux-J.). 35832-A. TB 39'' E. R5P, self, between pink and white. Pearly Dawn X Benton Petunia. 10-7-60.
- DESCANT (Mogensen). 56-17. TB 30'' L-VL. YO3. S., green-tinted tan; F., brown; brown beard, tipped gold. Bryce Canyon X Spun Gold. 9-16-60.
- DESERT STORM (Kelway). 441. TB 30'' M. YO5. S., ambler bronze; F., same with brown edges. California Rose X Sultan's Robe. Kelway '60. 1-30-60.
- DESERT THISTLE (Gibson). 58-5B. TB 38'' E-M. V1. Orchid-violet self with blaze of blue orchid; reddish-tangerine beard. Sdlg. 43-2C X Palomino. 9-28-60.
- DOMINO (Stoll-Mrs. W.). Sibirica 34'' M. V1D. Moorish-blue self; yellow at haft; styles gentian blue. Empress Victoria X Gatineau. 8-8-60.
- *DOT AND DASH, Hall-D.; TB, etc., R., 1959. Transferred to Sdlg. 56-13.
- DOT AND DASH (Hall-D.). 56-13. TB 32'' M. V2. S., deep violet; F., white, wide border same as standards. Sdlg. 53-30 X Sdlg. 53-25. Cooley Gard. '60. 3-22-60.
- DO TELL (Baker-O.T. & C.). 57-46. TB 34'' M-L. V1R. Red-violet self, white blaze on fall. New Snow X ((Snow Flurry x Cherie) x Dark Mood). 6-10-60.
- DOUBLE HORN (Austin-L.). TB 32'' MLHorned. V3. S., light mulberry; F., darker. Plumed Delight X Horned Rosyred. 12-6-60.
- DRESDENETTE (Ollman-M.). TB 37'' M-L. O1P. Light-pink self; pink beard. Fleeta X Muhlestein sdlg. (Pink Formal x Party Dress). 5-15-60.
- DRIVEN SNOW (Marx-W.). 60-23. Japanese 48'' M-L. Db1. W1. White self, with extra petaloids. From two Marhigo sdls. 12-30-60.
- DROP OF BLUE (Brown-Aita). D-109-4. MDB 5'' EE. B1L. Light-blue self; white beard. Hanselmayer X Sea o' Blue. 10-28-60.
- DUKE OF ORLEANS (Arny). Louisiana 42'' M-L. V1D. Beetroot-purple self; triangular yellow-orange crest. Louise Arny X (Holleyblue x Buttercup). Charjoy '60. 3-3-60.
- DUNAILIE (Wills-J.). 72-57. TB 36'' M. YO5D. Copper-brown self; gold beard. Summer Song X Darien. 8-23-60.
- DUN IN BROWN (Doerfler). 59-2. TB 35'' M. YO5. Brown with red infusion. Dark Chocolate X Orelia. 6-29-60.
- DUSKY DINAH (Burns-Cammer). 60-30. TB 30'' M-L. N3R. S., black, tinged red purple; F., jet black; black beard. Tabu X Black Forest. 7-2-60.
- DYNASTY (Smith-C. & K.). 60-27. TB 35'' M-L. V1, light Cotinga purple; blue beard. Imperial Woman X Regal Splendor. 12-13-60.
- EASTER HOLIDAY (Durrance). D58-21. SDB 10'' E. Y3. Yellow-chartreuse bitone; lavender beard. Brownie X Sari. HC '59. 11-16-60.
- EASTER VALLEY (Plough). 54-83-42. TB 37'' M-L. V1. Heliotrope self, yellow hafts; Indian-yellow beard. Sib to Butterscotch Kiss X Sugarplum. 7-5-60.
- EBONY SELF (Reinhardt). D-54-2. MDB 8'' E. N1R. Soot black, slight red undertone; narrow orange beard; clean hafts. Inky X Sdlg. D51-01. 5-8-60.
- ELFINITE (Roberts-Earl). 60R18. MDB 7'' E. G1P. Pale-green self; white beard. Cook 3355: (Progenitor x blue pumila) X Greenlee: (Welch H-503 x Thisbe). 9-14-60.
- ELIZABETH DeWITZ (Noyd). N9-14. TB 30'' M. YO3. S., red brown; F., copper; yellow beard. ((Midwest Gem x Mary Randall) x Inca Chief) X (Inca Chief x Pink Formal). Noyd Gard. '60. 3-3-60.
- EMERALD FOUNTAIN (Brown-Opal). 8-22B-16. TB 38'' M-L. Y4B. S., pale uranium green, blue infusion; F., flax blue, edges brushed uranium green; yellow beard. Blue Sapphire X ((Hit Parade x Pink Formal) x Mary Randall) x Lime-light. 12-23-60.
- ENIGMA (Smith-C. & K.). 60-5. TB 33'' E-M-L. R1. Maroon-red self. Quechee X Regal Splendor. 12-13-60.
- ENTERPRISE (Smith-C. & K.). 60-54. TB 38'' M-L. Y1. Canary-yellow self. Involving Golden Hawk and Silver Hawk. 12-13-60.
- ESTHER RAY (Fay). 57-33. TB 34'' E. O1P. Light-pink self; reddish-pink beard. Fleeta X (Fleeta x Native Dancer). 12-30-60.

ESTHER SCHOLER (Clayville). TB 36'' M-L. O1P. Peach-pink self; tangerine beard. Parentage involving Lancaster, Gold Ruffles, Pink Formal. 7-19-60.

EVELYN MINNICK (Emery). 56-14. TB 36'' M. O3P. S., flesh pink; F., light apricot. From two sdls. 7-25-60.

EVENING MELODY (Stall-M.). 313-54. TB 35'' ME. B5V. Blue-and-violet blend; blue infusion at gold beard. Helen McGregor X Moonlight Madonna. 6-20-60.

EVENING SUN (Corey-M.). 101-T-1. TB 42'' M-L. Y4W. S., yellow, rev. white; F., white, yellow hafts and edge. Tranquil Moon X Cherito. 10-20-60.

FABULOUS FRINGES (Austin-L.). 8177. TB 36'' ML. Fringed spoon. Y5. Light buff-yellow self. Happy Birthday X Horned Papa. 12-6-60.

FAIR IMAGE (Babson). J150-1. TB 37'' M-L. V1, blue-lavender self, maroon veins at haft. (Unknown x Cahokia) X ((Mexico x Sultan's Robe) x Tobacco Road) x Vatican Purple. 7-5-60.

FAIRY FACE (Peterson). 58-1-D. SDB 10''. Y3. S., creamy tan; F., cream with yellow-green spot. Fairy Flax X Unknown. 6-2-60.

FALL BLUEBIRD (Brown-P.). IB 27'' Remontant, B3. S., lighter blue than falls. Fall Fairy X Menominee. 11-7-60.

FALL MOON (Leland). TB 38'' Remontant, Y1. Yellow self. Golden Eagle X Guiding Star. 2-9-60.

FALL SUNSHINE (Austin-L.). 930. TB 35'' Remontant. Y3. S., creamy yellow; F., cream; yellow hafts. Autumn Twilight X April Showers. 12-6-60.

FAMILLE ROSE (Anley). 10-52. TB 30'' M. O3P. S., cream pink; F., deeper pink. Pink Formal X Rosel sdlg. Orpington '60. 7-28-60.

FANDANGO ROAD (Tolman). 53-82-1. TB 31'' M. YO5D. Golden-brown self. Spanish Fandango X Tobacco Road. 11-5-60.

FANNIE R (Van de Water). V-2. MDB 7'' E. B3. Powder-blue self, purple spot on fall; white beard. Icicle X blue pumila (embryo cultured). 6-3-60.

FASHION PETE (Payne-W.A.). 544. Japanese 38'' M Db1. V5. Hortense violet with flouite-violet halo and veins; dark-purple styles. Sdlg. 30 (Rishono x Iso-no-nami) X Sdlg. 254 (Princess Aurora F1). 12-8-60.

FEATHER FAN (El Dorado Gard.). X7-54. TB 38'' M. W1. White self; yellow beard. Snowsheen X (Porcelain Blue x Chivalry). 12-30-60.

FIESTA DAYS (Tolman). 55-150-2. TB 36'' M. W2V. White-ground plicata washed and bordered red violet; brown beard. Dark Melody X (Joseph's Mantle x Rich Raiment). HC '60. 11-5-60.

FIFTH AVENUE (Hamblen). H7-104A. TB 32'' E-L. V3. Violet bitone; apricot beard and hafts. Sib to Valimer X Glittering Amber. HC '60. 11-16-60.

FIRECROWN (Brown-Rex). 55-247-20. TB 36'' M-L. YO3D. S., brownish orange; F., maroon brown; orange-brown beard. Tabasco X Pretty Quadroon. 10-28-60.

FIRMAMENTAL (Brummitt-L.W.). 1255-1. IB 22'' E. W4B. S., white; F., sky blue. Green Spot X Cook 4554. 7-28-60.

FIRST GOLD (Peterson). IB 22'' E. Y3. S. Yellow gold; F., lighter, edged gold; orange beard. Douglas (Helen McGregor x pumila blue) X Green Spot. 6-2-60.

FLAG SHIP (Tompkins). TB 39'' M-L. V1B. Blue-violet self; self-colored beard. Mountain Music X First Violet. Fleur de Lis '60. 2-3-60.

FLARING RUFFLES (Burns-Cammer). 58-50. TB 38'' M. Y1P. Creamy-yellow self; reddish-orange beard. Gold Ruffles X Char-Maize. 8-6-60.

FLOUNCED LOVELINESS (Austin-L.). 8183. TB 37'' M-ML Flounced. Y3. S., cream; F., light yellow flushed pale crimson at base. Happy Birthday X Unicorn. 12-6-60.

FLOUNCED MARVEL (Austin-L.). 8209. TB 44'' ML Flounced. V3. S., creamy lilac-pink; F., soft crimson. Mulberry Snow X Happy Birthday. 12-6-60.

FLOUNCED PREMIERE (Austin-L.). 8206. TB 36'' EM-M Flounced. V5R. S., light reddish pink; F., crimson pink. Plumed Delight X Pathfinder. 12-6-60.

FLYING COLORS (Craig-F.). 58-F-31. TB 29'' E-M. V5. S., blend spice to heliotrope, inside violet; F., bishop's violet to cygnet at margin; brown haft. Involving Ball Gown, Savage, Molten, Spice, and Harvest Medley. Craig '60. 6-15-60.

FOOLISH FANCY (Hager). 6T326A. TB 40'' M. Y5V. S., cream, plum-mulberry blending; F., cream, deeper mulberry blending and striations; yellow styles. Ali Baba X Glowing Amber. 9-10-60.

FORAY (Hager). 6T1061. TB 32'' M. R1. Red-toned self; yellow beard. Savage X Molten. 7-18-60.

FOR ELIZABETH (Ollman). TB 35'' M-L. O1P. Light pink; red beard. Fleeta X Muhl: (Pink Formal x Party Dress). 6-15-60.

FOREST GLADE (Stevens-J.). 1-f361. SDB 10'' E. Y3. S., pale citron yellow; F., green-toned olive-brown, edged citron yellow; yellow-cream beard. Sdlg. d127 X Sulina. 4-5-60.

* FOREVER AMBER, Whiting, TB etc., released to Earl Roberts.

FOREVER AMBER (Hall-Roberts). BB 27'' M. YO3. S., pinkish apricot, amber flush; F., shade darker; red-tangerine beard. Parentage unknown. 8-18-60.

FORMAL AFFAIR (Moulding). 2-56. TB 34'' M-L. V5B. Smoky violet and blue blend. Grand Canyon X Chivalry. 7-8-60.

FRENCH FLAIR (Nelson-J.). 58-107-3. TB 40'' M-L. B1. Hyacinth-blue self, deeper near center of F.; yellow beard. Wide World X Rehobeth. HC '60. 7-9-60.

FRIEDA'S FAVORITE (Craig-Tom). S.C.-1. TB 38'' E-L. W1. White self. Clean Sweep X Clean Sweep sib. Craig '60. 6-15-60.

FRIENDSHIP (Gatty-J.). 58-2. TB 36'' M. W1. White self. Snow Flurry X Elmohr. HC '60. 9-12-60.

FRILLED ROSETTE (Burns-Cammer). 56-20. TB 36'' M-L. O1P. Light-pink self; pink beard. Clasmont X Unknown. 7-5-60.

FRILLETE (Riddle). H-1-F. BB 26'' M-L. Y3. S., mimosa yellow; F., same, straw-yellow edging; pale-yellow beard. Snow Flurry X Cascade Sendor. 12-20-60.

FRINGED CLOUD (Craig-Hager). JC-1. Japanese 38'' L. W2B. S., white; F., white, inch-wide border. Parentage unknown. Melrose '60. 1-31-60.

FRINGED SPOON (Austin-L.). 8212. TB 38'' EM-ML. Fringed spoon. YO3R. S., light carmine; F., dark carmine. Unicorn X Ali Baba. 12-6-60.

FRONT RUNNER (Johnson-D.). 141. TB 32'' M. R1, Red self. Garden Glory X Ebony Echo. 6-23-60.

FULL VOLTAGE (Tompkins). 55-240. TB 38'' M-L. Y2W. S., dandelion yellow; F., snow white, stitched dandelion yellow. Starkist X Honor Bright. Fleur de Lis '60. HC '58. 2-3-60.

GARDEN ENCHANTRESS (Payne-W.A.). 420. Japanese 39'' M. W5V. White-tinted violet, broad white veins. Sdlg. 205 (Otomene x (Frances E. Cleveland x Shirinami)) X Sdlg. 127 (Ai-fukurin x (Sdlg. 3 x Iso-no-nami)). 12-8-60.

GARDEN SPARK (Burns-Cammer). 55-150. TB 32'' M-L. YO5. S., medium brown; F., brown, shaded red in center; blue blaze under gold beard. Sunset Blaze X Cascade Splendor. 7-2-60.

GAY HOLIDAY (Tuller). 5X-56. TB 33'' L. Flat type. V1. S., none; F., wood violet, gold and violet styles. Esquire X Campfire Glow. 10-10-60.

* GEM STATE, Tharpe, TB, etc., R., 1936. Released to Mrs. Nelson.

GEM STATE (Nelson-J.). 59-42-1. TB 38'' ML. YO3. S., pinkish apricot, edged gold; F., apricot, lemon hafts; yellow beard. (Cloudcap X Palomino) X Soaring Kite. 12-31-60.

GENERAL MARK W. CLARK (Watkins-E. & A.). 57-15AA. TB 38'' M. R1D. Garnet-red self. Sable Night X Garnet Royal. HC '60. 11-15-60.

GENTLE STAR (Tompkins). TB 38'' M-L. Y1P. Pale-yellow self, deeper beard. (Limelight x Sib to Flamingo Bay) X (Chansonette x Limelight). Fleur de Lis '60. 2-3-60.

GILSTON GIRL (Fletcher). 53-52-L. TB 36'' M. O1P. Pink self. Wisley Trial '60. 8-30-60.

GLACIAL ICE (Vallette). TB 38'' M. W1. Icy-white self; yellow beard. White Satin X Latigo. 7-1-60.

GLAMOROUS (Plough). 56-56-5. TB 34'' M-L. Y1. Empire-yellow self; Indian-

- yellow beard. (Colockum x (Gilt Edge x Hit Parade)) X Riviera. 7-5-60.
- GLENVIEW (Mutsch). 601. TB 38'' E-M. R3D. S., reddish copper; F., golden brown. Cascade Splendor X Pink Supreme. 6-24-60.
- GOLD AND FROST (Jones-B.). 90-2. MDB 6'' M. W4Y. S., white; F., white with yellow-orange spot; white beard. Fairy Flax X (Sulina x Welch L545: (Fiancee x blue pumila). 10-31-60.
- GOLD ANTIQUE (Craig-K.). K-6-45. TB 36'' M-L. YO3. S., chocolate; F., Congo, gold haft. Donna X Golden Tan. Craig '60. 6-10-60.
- GOLDEN FAIR (Warburton). BC-308. SDB 12'' Y1F. Gold yellow with white blaze, faint brown haft. Ola Kala X Welch H-503. Warburton '60. 6-27-60.
- GOLDEN FLUSH (Kelway). 405. TB 36'' M. Y1L. Lemon-yellow self, creamy-white blotch. Pink Cameo X Mattie Gates. Kelway '60. 1-30-60.
- GOLDEN SAPPHIRE (Murawska). TB 42'' M. Y1M. Lemon-yellow self. Golden Shell X ((Ola Kala x Golden Shell) x Sib). 8-18-60.
- GOLD OF AUTUMN (Austin-L.). 932. TB 34'' Remontant. Y3. S., light yellow; F., deep yellow. 12-6-60.
- GOODNESS (Babson). J36-8. TB 37'' M. W1B. White with pale-blue center. Rehobeth X Mary McClellan. 7-5-60.
- GRANADA (Carlson). 58-19-A. TB 38'' M. V1. Mulberry self; blue beard. Ruffled Apache X (Blue Glow x Unknown). 9-13-60.
- GRAND RONDE (Christensen). 7V3-1. TB 36'' M. YO5. Golden yellow, orange overlay; golden-orange beard. 12-31-60.
- GRAPE ARBOR (Pickard). 58-20-I. TB 36'' M. V1B. Dark blue-grape self. (Sable x Black Hills) X ((Night Spot x Pierre Menard) x (Night Spot x Dusky Night)). HC '60. 12-6-60.
- GREAT JOY (Smith-C. & K.). 55-35. TB 35'' M-VL. W1. White self. Tradition X Silver Hawk. 12-13-60.
- GREEN ACCENT (Peterson). 58-1-A. SDB 12'' W4. Off-white, green spot on falls; yellow beard. Fairy Flax X Unknown. 6-2-60.
- GREEN ENVY (Carstensen). C-1-57. TB 32'' M. Y3. S., olive buff; F., olive lake; gold beard. EC '58. 9-15-60.
- GREEN GLINT (Brown-Rex). 56-54-15. TB 34'' EM. Y1G. Greenish sulphur-yellow self; greenish beard. (Buffawn x Pretty Quadroon) X (Mexico x Argus Pheasant). 10-28-60.
- GREEN ICE (Kelway). 487. TB 34'' M. Y1L. Creamy-lemon self. Desert Song X Helen McGregor. Kelway '60. 1-30-60.
- GREENIE (Welch-W.). O-511. MDB 5'' EE. G3. S., pale green; F., medium blue green, edged like standards; white beard. Blue Spot X Morning Fresh. 11-15-60.
- GREEN SHEEN (Murphy). TB 38'' M-L. V5L. Soft pearl gray, green veins, green glow at haft; yellow beard. (Dolly Madison x sib) X Sib. 7-23-60.
- GROSVENOR (Smith-C. & K.). 59-12. TB 34'' E-ML. V3. S., campanula violet; F., Victoria violet, white blaze around yellow beard. (South Pacific x Elizabeth Noble) X Bright Hour 11-10-60.
- G. W. HOLLEYMAN (Holleyman-R.). 60-41. Louisiana 36'' M. Y1F. Yellow self, chartreuse base; yellow styles. Marquis de Lafayette X Livingston Yellow Sdlg. 6-8-60.
- GYPSY LOVE (Kelway). 439. TB 36'' M. Y4R. S., coffee gold; F., terra cotta. Mattie Gates X Red Majesty. Kelway '59. 1-30-60.
- GYPSY LULLABY (Brown-Opal). 9-7A-2. TB 36'' M. Y4. S., butterscotch; F., red violet. Fashionette X Melodrama. HC '60. 7-27-60.
- HANNELORE (Dorn). Regeliabred 30'' M-L. Y5. Cream with grey-olive veins on falls; rusty-yellow beard. TB appearance. Matterhorn X I. korolkowii. 3-3-60.
- HAPPY-GO-LUCKY (Hooker). 5585. TB 34'' EM. B1M. Purplish-blue self, cream infusion at beard. (Floradora x Chantilly) X (Pink sdlg. x Celestial Blue). 6-12-60.
- HARTZSONG (Tharp-Mary). TB 38'' M. Y1F. Deep-yellow self. ((Ola Kala x

- (Sweet Alibi x Shining Waters)) X Suiter sdlg. 9-20-60.
- HAWAIIAN MELODY (Stall-Ann). 414-54. TB 36'' M. R5. Deep raspberry pink, flushed white at hafts; red-tangerine beard. Mary Randall X Pink Formal. 6-20-60.
- HAWAIIAN ORCHID (Stall-Ann). 214-55. TB 36'' M. V5. S., lavender orchid; F., rosy orchid; lavender-orchid styles and beard. Maytime X Queen's Taste. 6-20-60.
- HEART THROB (Gilmer-Ruth). TB 33'' EM-L. R5. Deep rosy pink. Pagan Princess X Pink Cameo. 8-20-60.
- HEAVEN ON EARTH (Smith-C. & K.). 60-57. TB 37'' M-VL. B1L. Light sky-blue self. (Lake George X Dolly Lory) X Robert J. Graves. 12-19-60.
- HENNA STITCHES (Gibson-J.M.). 51-5D. TB 30'' M. R2W. S., henna red; F., white, henna stitching. From two sdlg. 9-28-60.
- HERMOSA HAVEN (Reynolds-S.). TB 35'' M. V1L. Rosy-violet self; harmonizing beard. (Snow Carnival x Radiation) X Rose Sails. 6-23-60.
- HIGH ABOVE (DeForest). 57-92. TB 38'' M. B1. Sky-blue self. Rehobeth X ((Snow Flurry x Silver Susie) x Chivalry). HC '60. 1-23-60.
- HIGH HOPES (Fail-H.). BB 20'' E-M. Y1. Empire-yellow self; orange beard. Top Flight X Bang. 4-22-60.
- HIGH TOWER (Smith-Eva). 59-638. TB 40'' LM. W1Y. S., ivory white; F., same, edged cream; lemon beard. Limelight X Tranquility. 9-1-60.
- HILARY (Smith-C. & K.). 59-1. TB 36'' E-M-L. W4V. S., white; F., royal purple orange beard. Richmondtown X (Maytime x (Helen Collingwood x (Extravaganza x Royal Diadem))). 11-10-60.
- HINDU BELLE (Kleinsorge). 459B. TB 32'' M. YO5D. Light-brown self, violet blaze; bronzy-orange beard. Oriental Glory X ((Junaluska x Naranja) x (Rebellion x Treasure Island)). Cooley Gard. '60. 3-8-60.
- *HINDU QUEEN, Wills, TB etc., R., 1943. Transferred to Sdlg. 31-55.
- HINDU QUEEN (Wills). 31-55. TB 38'' M. V3. S., deep rose purple, flushed brown; F., same, blue flush at base of beard. ((Red sdlg. x Garden Flame) x Well Content) X (Bryce Canyon x Centurion). 8-23-60.
- HOLLY (Brown-Alta). M-76-2. MDB 6'' E. W4G. S., white; F., light green; white beard. Green Spot X Little Charmer. 10-28-60.
- HOME COMING (Nelson-J.). 59-2-1. TB 34'' EM. YO5. S., pink apricot, pinker than falls; F., pink apricot. Nike X (Apricot Glory x Palomino). 9-23-60.
- HONEY AMBER (DeForest). 57-105. TB 34'' M. YO5. Honey-amber self. All Honey X Brown sdlg. Irisnoll '60. 3-10-60.
- HONEY BUG (Zickler). TE-25-13. SDB 14'' EM. Y3L. S., light yellow; F., near white, light-yellow edge. Baria X Unknown. 9-20-60.
- HORNED MYSTERY (Austin-L.). 8215. TB 42'' L. Horned. R3. S., light red; F., crimson; white horns. Maytime X Mulberry Snow. 12-6-60.
- HORNED PAPA (Austin-L.). 6117-J. TB 37'' L. Horned. Y4. S., light yellow; F., yellow heavily flushed light crimson. From horned sdlg. 12-6-60.
- ICE AGE (Edinger). 4-57A. Arilbred 38'' E. W2G. S., white, light green texture veins; F., same. Snow Flurry X Mary Valentine. 12-30-60.
- IDAHO CREAM (Smith-Eva). TB 38''. Y1P. Pale-cream self; cream beard. Mary Randall X High Tor. 8-13-60.
- IDAHO KID (Smith-Eva). 58-8. TB 34'' M. YO3. S., golden tan; F., light brown; orange beard. Inca Chief X Cairo. 7-15-60.
- IMPERIAL CROWN (Brummitt-L.W.). 524-2. TB 42'' M-L. Y4R. S., yellow; F., crimson, edged yellow. Dandy X Gaylord. 8-26-60.
- IMPERIAL LADY (Kelway). 520. TB 36'' M. Y4R. S., coffee; F., red. Cordovan X Red Gleam. Kelway '59. 1-30-60.
- IMPERIAL MAGIC (Marx-L.). 60-11. Japanese 45'' E. Single. V2W. S., deep lilac, edged white; F., white, soft purple markings. From two Marhigo sdlg. 12-31-60.
- IN ORBIT (Gibson-J.M.). 41-5E. TB 30'' EM. W20. S., rosy tan; F., white, fine red-lined fancy; orange beard. Taholah X Sdlg. 10-11-60.
- ITALICA CAPRAZOPPA (Randolph-L.F.). I-7A. MDB 9''. V3D. Purple bi-tone; brown beard. I. italica, collected. Campiglia, Italy. 40 chromosomes. 12-17-60.

- JAPANESE (Vallette). BB 24'' L. V5. S., none; F., lilac-rose, deeper in center, yellow hafts; flat form. Benton Daphne X Pink Tower. Rainbow '60. 3-3-60.
- JEAN BOYD FITTZ (Watkins-C. & A.). 57-15A. TB 37'' M. R1N. Red-black self. Sable Night X Garnet Royal. HC '59. 4-8-60.
- JEANETTE ALLEN (Allen-C.G.). TB 36'' E. W5. S., white, touched light lavender; F., white brushed yellow; pale-yellow beard. Mary Randall X Maid of Cotton. 6-15-60.
- JEANIE (Smith-Eva). 59-155. TB 34'' LM. O1P. Medium-pink self; tangerine beard. June Meredith X Happy Birthday. 9-1-60.
- JEFFREY LEE KRAUSE (Scholl-G.). TB 35'' E. Y3. S., cream white; F., lemon yellow, thin white blaze; lemon beard, white crests. Fair Elaine X Vestal Beauty. 12-26-60.
- JERSEY PRINCESS (Hallman). 1-A-1. TB 36'' M. W1. White self. ((Wedding Bouquet x Spanish Peaks) x sib) X Wedding Bouquet. 8-10-60.
- JERSEY QUEEN (Hallman). 210. TB 36'' M. V1. Orchid self. (Hall sdlg. x Kendall sdlg.) X Mary Randall. 8-10-60.
- JES' FINE (Mahood). 4-595. MDB 5'' VE. Y4. S., soft yellow; F., brown, yellow border, blue area under blue beard. ((April Morn x Carpathia) x (Blue Mascot x Carpathia)) X (Cretica x Carpathia). 7-20-60.
- JESSIE VIETTE (Randolph-L.F.). 53125. TB 32'', W4Y. Yellow amoena. (Pinnacle x reverse yellow sdlg.) X Mystic Melody. 12-17-60.
- JOLI-MAI (Cayoux-J.). 5574. TB 35'' M-L. V5R. Cyclamen-pink self, gold throat. Pink Sensation X (Cascade Splendor x Pink Cameo). 12-30-60.
- JUBILEE GEM (Kelway). 585. TB 34'' M-L. Y4V. S., cream; F., violet. Loomis V20 X Mulberry Rose. Kelway '59. 1-30-60.
- JUNEAU (Murawska). TB 36'' M. W1. White self; yellow beard. Blue Blazes X Blue Giant. 6-22-60.
- JUNE TWILIGHT (Koon). D-155. TB 30'' M-L. B1L. Light Wedgewood blue. Treasure Island X Unknown. 9-5-60.
- JUNGLE FIRES (Schreiners). O-145-1. TB M-L. R5. Soft shade of red, henna cast, slight French violet infusion. (Argus Pheasant x Pacemaker) x Britannia) X Defiance. Schreiners. '60. 1-21-60.
- JUNGLE NIGHT (Stall-Ann). 611-57. TB 35'' M-L. B3N. S., blue black; F., black, dark-blue beard. (Black Forest x Sable) X (Black Forest x Storm King). 6-20-60.
- JUNIOR PROM (Hellott). V-54. TB 38'' M. V3. S., pale orchid pink; F., light violet. Harriet Thoreau X Mulberry Rose. 9-11-60.
- KAREN MICHELE (Osborn-E.G.). MR-57. TB 38'' M. O1P. Flamingo-pink self. Chinese Picture X Randall. 221. 7-28-60.
- KIA VITI (Spinkston). TB 40'' L. Y1L. Golden cream, matching beard. Savage X Pink Formal. 2-15-60.
- KIMBERLY (Schreiners). M-1118-C. TB 37'' ML. W2V. White-ground plicata, petunia-violet markings. Bright Contrast X Flying Saucer. Schreiners '60. 1-21-60.
- KING OF NEPAL (Brown-Rex). 55-10-5. Arilbred 30'' M. YO5D. S., brown, splash-ed darker; F., dark red-brown dotted and splashed; brown-orange beard; variegated foliage; Mattie Gates X Asoka of Nepal. 10-28-60.
- KING'S COURT (Marx-W.). 60-25. Japanese 57'' VL. Db1. R2. Beet red, some white veinings. From two Marhigo sdlg. 12-31-60.
- KING'S MOUNTAIN (Wills). 57-57. TB 38'' M-L. R1M. Medium rose-red self; gold beard. Carnton X Hyblaze. 7-26-60.
- KIN-NA-ZIN (DeForest). 52-20-1. TB 38'' M. YO3R. S., cream-tan-rose; F., rose red bordered blend of standards. Sunset Sail X Cloudcap. Irisnoll '60. 1-23-60.
- KOROLEVU (Spinkston). TB 36'' M. V1N. Purple-black self; purple-and-gold beard. Raven Wing X Schreiner: J-366. 2-15-60.
- LADY IN WHITE (Voris). PSoHB-I. TB 36'' M-L. W1R. White self, flushed delicate pink. Happy Birthday X (Pink Sensation x Sdlg. of Overture). 8-6-60.

LAKE TAHOE (Colin-O.). 47-59. TB 32'' M. B1M. Medium-blue self; white spot at haft. Sky Ranger X Danube Wave. 12-10-60.

LA ROSITA (Hall-D.). 55-07. TB 38'' M. V1R. Old-rose self. Sdlg. 53-03 X Sdlg. 53-11. Cooley's '60. 3-22-60.

*LATIN QUARTER, Nelson-J., TB etc., R., 1957. Transferred to Sdlg. 59-10-1.

LATIN QUARTER (Nelson-J.). 59-10-1. TB 36'' M-L. YO5D. S., brown; F., brown, darker thumbprint at haft, tiny blue blaze; orange beard. (Twenty Grand x Inca Chief) X ((Brass Band x Bronze Brocade) x Inca Chief). 7-9-60.

LAVENDER LOVE (Maxim). 56-12A. TB 34'' M. V1. Pastel-lilac self; yellow beard. Trinity Alps X Ruffled Skies. 11-23-60.

LAVENDER WINGS (Silfies). TB 36'' M-L. Y4V. S., honey tan; F., lavender with rose flush, slight blue blaze, tan edge; yellow beard. Lady Albright X Pagan Princess. 11-30-60.

LA VERDE (McKusick). TB 30'' EM. G3Y. S., bright yellow-green; F., citron green. Mexico X Green Pastures. 5-5-60.

LEATHER LACE (Plough). 53-117-45. TB 34'' E-M-L. V3. S., campanula violet; F., shade darker; yellow beard. ((Chivalry x Blue Rhythm) x Chinook Pass) X Ruffled Gem. HC '60. 7-5-60.

LeDONNA (Rees-George). TB 35'' L. W1B. White self; F., hint of blue-green; white beard, tipped lemon. Cliffs of Dover X New Snow. 6-21-60.

LEMON SPOON (Austin-L.). 8185. TB 40'' M. Spooned. Y1L. Cream self; yellow hafts. Happy Birthday X Horned Papa. 12-6-60.

LETTER FROM HOME (Linse-J.). Nscap55-23. Arilbred 40'' M-L. V1. Amethyst violet; F., green upper-half of underside; yellow beard on blue blaze. New Snow X Capitola. 6-28-60.

LICORICE STICK (Schreiners). N-360-1. TB 40'' EM. V1D. Deep blue-black violet self. ((Blue Glow x Black Belle) x Storm Warning) X ((Velvet Dusk x Black Valor) x Storm Warning). HC '60. 12-31-60.

LILLI-HOOG.(Warburton). C-306. Arilbred 18'' EM-M. B1. Blue self; yellow beard. (Azure Skies x (April Morn x pumila)) X Blue Joy. 6-27-60.

LILLI-PURPLE (Welch-W.). M-541. SDB 12'' E-M. V1. Petunia-purple self; yellow beard. ((Sass' Dark Ruby x Purple Beauty) x Burchfield) x (Harbor Lights x Ruby Glow)) X Orange Glint. 11-15-60.

LISA (Murawska). TB 38'' M-E. Rose-purple self, white throat; tangerine beard. Mary Randall X Salmon-pink sldg. 6-22-60.

LITTLE BOWKNOT (Hooker). 9BR1. BB 26'' M-L. B1P. Pale-blue self; tangerine beard. Involving Cahokia, Chantilly and pink sdlg. 10-17-60.

LITTLE BROTHER (Cory). 10-N-2. BB 22'' M-L. R1. Red self. Ebony Echo X Garden Glory. 10-20-60.

LITTLE CHAMP (Brown-Alta). M-13-2. MDB 7'' E. V3D. S., lavender blue; F., plumpurple, blue border. Green Spot X Sulina. 10-28-60.

LITTLE DARKIE (Brown-Alta). D-36-5. MDB 4'' EE. V3. S., aconite violet; F., same slightly darker around blue beard. Carpathia X Sulina. 10-28-60.

LITTLE DARLING (Howland). TB 35'' M-L. O1P. Pink self, beard and styles same. Paradise Pink X Pink Talcum. 3-3-60.

LITTLE DICKENS (Freudenburg). 57-38. BB 20'' M. YO4P. S., blush-pink; F., cream; tangerine beard; often five S., F., and styles. (Loomis S.Q. x Chantilly) X Hit Parade. 9-6-60.

LITTLE SAMBO (Reynolds-C.M.). 52-25. BB 15'' M. V1N. Black self. Black Forest X Storm King. 8-8-60.

L'LITA (Tams). TB 34'' E-M. O1P. Apricot-pink self, matching beard. Party Dress X Cathedral Bells. 7-24-60.

LOIS RAE KRAUSE (Scholl-Grace). TB 34'' M-L. Y4YO. S., dull gold; F., russet-brown, yellow veins; orange beard. Stardom X Spun Gold. 12-26-60.

LORNA LYNN (Plough). 56-59-29. TB 35'' EM-L. YO1. Salmon self, pink tones; Saturn-red beard. Peach Plume X Pink Enchantment. 7-5-60.

LOVE IT (Noyd). N8-76. TB 30'' L-VL. O1P. Pink self; pink beard, crest at tip. ((Midwest Gem x Heritage) x (Cherie x Pink Formal)) X Seventeen. 6-17-60.

- LOVELY LETTY (Hall-D.). 56-119. TB 32'' M. V1B. Violet-blue self; tangerine beard. Orchid sdlg. X pink sdlg. Cooley's '60. 3-22-60.
- LUCIOLE (Corey-M.). 13-X-1. TB 34'' M-L. Y1P. Pale-lemon self; lemon beard. Pink Tea X (Evening Star x Gussie). HC '59. 10-20-60.
- LUTE SONG (Tompkins). TB 37'' VL. R1L. Medium-pink self; deep-pink beard. ((Honeyflow x Sea Shell) x Sib) x self) X (Radiation x Pink Sensation). Fleur de Lis '60. 2-3-60.
- MAGIC DAWN (Smith-Eva). 59-218. TB 35'' M. YO5. S., Straw yellow, pink cast; F., straw, gold washed; light-orange beard. Party Dress X Pink Chimes. 7-15-60.
- *MAGIC MORN, Hinkle, TB, etc., R., 1955. Transferred to Sdlg. L-13-2.
- MAGIC MORN (Hinkle). L-13-2. TB 2T4. White with pink flush; light-pink beard. New Love X May Hall. 6-13-60.
- MALABAR (Johnson-David). 5307. TB 35'' E. R1. Oxblood-red self, yellow at hafts. (Ola Kala x Case Morena) X Tobacco Road. 4-8-60.
- MANDARIN PURPLE (Neel-L.). I. chrysographes hybrid 30'' M. V1D. Mandarin-purple self. Jack Drake, Inshriach Hardy Plant Nursery 1950; Orpington '59. Origin unknown. 11-12-60.
- MANDARIN ROSE (Crossley). N1-1. TB 36'' M. O1P. S., light rose; F., same; apricot hafts; tangerine beard. Mary Randall X Melbreak. 7-28-60.
- MARbled SNOW (Austin-L.). 5132. Regeliabred 40'' E. W5B. Marbled blue white. Snow Flurry X Orestes. 12-6-60.
- MARGARET THOMAS (McKusick). 62-20. TB 30'' ML. V1. Grey-violet self; light-orange beard. Vatican Purple X Palomino. 5-14-60.
- MARRAKESH (Craig-Tom). RK-8-16. TB 36'' E-L. R3., S., hematite red; F., Granada red; Java haft, brown-gold beard. (Savage x Molten) X red sdlg. from Savage, Molten, Cordovan breeding. Craig '60. 6-15-60.
- MARY ESTHER (Wilhelm & Walker). 54-76. TB 34'' M-L. O1P. Rose-pink self; tangerine-red beard. Mary Randall X Cloudcap. 9-28-60.
- MARY TODD (Randall-H.J.). TB 36'' M. YO5D. Rich tobacco-brown self. Tarn Hows X Gypsy Classic. 10-7-60.
- MATALEA (Stoll-Mrs. W.). TB 40'' M-L. V1D. Plum-purple self. Mary McClellan X Gulf Stream. 8-8-60.
- MAY CAROL (Vallette). TB 38'' M. W2V. S., flushed lilac rose; F., white, edged lilac rose. Caroline Jane X (Misty Gold x Alba Superba). 7-1-60.
- *MAY SNOW, Hinkle, TB, etc., R., 1952. Transferred to Sdlg. L-50-1.
- MAY SNOW (Hinkle-G.). TB. W1. Cool white; cream-white beard. (Good Manners x Winter's Nun) X Curl'd Cloud. 6-13-60.
- MELAMOENA (Goett). 56A2. IB 20'' E. W4B. S., white; F., light blue, veined. (New Snow x Chivalry) X Mellita Vande. 12-9-60.
- MELLITE (Goett). 56-A1. IB 21'' E. W1. Warm-white self, mellita-type satches. (Snow Flurry x Chivalry) X Mellita Vande. 12-9-60.
- MENA CAMP (Spinkston) Arilbred 10'' E. Y4. S., cream; F., golden yellow, large brown and orange signal spot. From C. White's Oncoregelia Sdlg. 6-21-60.
- MINSTER LOVELL (Brummitt-M.Y.). 10-7. California 10'' E. R3. S., light brownish red; F., brownish red. Claremont Indian X Pacific Splendor. 8-26-60.
- MIRTH (Linse-J.). Spellxap58-3. Arilbred 30'' M. V3. S., pansy violet; F., dark reddish-pansy purple; golden-brown beard. Spellbound X Capitola. 6-28-60.
- MISS INDIANA (Cook-P.). 14658. TB 36'' M. W4. S., white, tinged violet; F., Dauphin's Violet. Sdlg. 21655 (amoena) X Whole Cloth. 12-31-60.
- MISS LACE (Sturges). 103-A. TB 34'' E-M. V1L. Light-violet self. Ola Kala X Chantilly. HC '60. 5-19-60.
- MISS WARREN (Hamacher). S-59-X. TB 36'' E. Y1F. Vivid-yellow self; orange beard. Sdlg. S-1-46 X Trim. 7-28-60.
- MIST OF VENUS (Heinze). TB 38'' M-L. V3. S., old lavender; F., veined deeper. Siegfried X Unknown. 2-4-60.
- MISTY NIGHT (Kelway). 535. TB 40'' M. V1D. Plum-purple self. Keene Valley X Deep Velvet. Kelway '59. 1-30-60.

MODULATION (Zurbrigg). 56-4-1. MDB 9'' VE. Y4. White to pale yellow with olive spot; white beard. Fairy Flax X April Morn. 9-4-60.

MOHR PURPLE (Christensen) 6F2-1. Arilbred 28'' M. V1D. Corinthian-purple self, subdued Mohr veining. Ivory Towers X Capitola. Broadway Gard. '61. 12-31-60.

MOMAUGUIN (Stephenson-R.). TB 48'' M-L. R3. S., dark red over brown; F., red-black; yellow beard. (Black Ruby X ((Auburn x Orange Gem) x Redwyne)). 7-18-60.

MOM DARLING (Freudenburg). 58-18. TB 38'' M. YO1. Golden-tan self; F., brown border, violet blaze. (Chantilly x Midwest Gem) X Cliffdell. 9-6-60.

*MOONGATE, Sass-Graham, TB, etc., R., 1958. Transferred to El Dorado Gard.

MOONGATE (El Dorado Gard.). 11-59T. TB 36'' E. W4B. S., white; F., white shaded light blue at hafts; pale-blue beard. Sass 53-186 (involving Jake, Minnie Colquitt, Maid of Astolat, 6 generations) X Azurite. HC '60. 6-9-60.

MORNING TREAT (Arny). 27-59. Louisiana 30'' Midseason. O1L. S., peach to salmon; F., salmon; orange-line crest, margined maroon. Louise Arny X Lockett's Luck. Charjoy '60. 2-25-60.

MOTTLED BEAUTY (Perry's Farm). Laevigata 24'' L. W2. S., creamy white; F., mottled pale blue. From two laevigata sdlg. Perry '46. 2-15-60.

MOUNT REPOSE (Watkins-E. & A.). 55-15A. TB 36'' M. B1M. Medium-blue self. Lady Ilse X Eleanor's Pride. 9-20-60.

MOUNT RUSHMORE (Murawaska). TB 39'' E. W1B. White with blue; light-yellow beard. Chinook Pass X Blue Giant. 6-22-60.

MOUNT SNOW (Hites). TB 34'' M. W4B. S., white; F., blue. Light-blue sdlg. X Unknown. 7-26-60.

MRS. ALEXIS POST (Steece). TB 30'' M-L. YO3. S., pink; F., light tan; tangerine beard. Pink Sensation X Prairie Sunset. 8-20-60.

MRS. PAT (Craig-Tom). 57-79. TB 39'' E-L-Remontant. R3. S., gooseberry to burgundy; F., similar, darker at throat. (Dowager Queen x (Savage x Molten)) X Lois Craig. Craig '60. 6-15-60.

MUVARNEY (McKusick). 27-59. TB 42'' E. Y2. Cream, brushed blue-grey plicata; light-yellow beard. Michilinda X Confetti. EC '59. 5-5-60.

MY ALANA (Jensen). 58-95. TB. W1. White self; pale-yellow beard. Queen's Lace X Dr. Wanlass. 7-20-60.

MY MARY (Kelway). 594. TB 40'' L. V5R. Deep rose-pink self. Roister X Mary Randall. Kelway '60. 1-30-60.

NADI (Spinkston). S-133. TB 40'' E. V1D. Deep-purple self. Snow Flurry X Capitola. Best Sdlg. Sydney Show '59. 2-15-60.

NAMOLI (Spinkston). TB 40'' M-L. Y1P. Deep-cream self; gold beard. Rehobeth X Frontier Days. 2-15-60.

NANCY AMES (Buttrick). 53-26. TB 36'' VL. V1. Sea lavender violet self; white beard. (Seafarer x Great Lakes) X ((New Snow x Cloud Castle) x (Blue Monarch x Cloud Castle)). 7-29-60.

NAN WOLF (Corliss). 58S4. Spuria 60'' E-M. YO5. S., chocolate brown, gray overtones; F., slightly darker; small orange signal. Parentage lost. 9-10-60.

NAVUA (Spinkston). TB 36'' E. W1Y. White with touch of cream, matching beard. Snow Flurry X Cherie. 2-15-60.

NEGLIGEE (Crosby). C-56-30E. TB 38'' E-L. Y1P. Cream self; lemon beard. (Snow Flurry x Gold Ruffles) X Queen's Lace. Tell '60. 3-27-60.

NEW ARRIVAL (Fay). 57-9. TB 35'' M. R1P. Clear pink self; pink beard. Fleeta X Hall 55-47. Fay '60. 2-15-60.

NEW COMER (Holleyman-G.W.). Louisiana 42'' M-L. V1D. Deep purplish-red self; yellow-green throat. Storm Signal X Wheelhorse. 6-8-60.

NEW FRONTIER (Sexton-G.). NO 56-58. TB 40'' M. O1P. Nude self; pink beard. (51-52 x N62-58) X June's Sister. 11-9-60.

NEW SONG (Beardsley). 8-43. TB 38'' M. W2V. S., white flushed pale violet; F.,

- washed and brushed deeper orchid; fancy. Confetti X ((Far West x Gulf Stream) x Far West). 6-14-60.
- NIGGER MINSTREL (Kelway). 426. BB 28'' M-L. V3. S., plum purple; F., lighter purple. Ranger X St. Julian. Kelway '59. 7-28-60.
- NINA MUMPER (Burns-H.). 58-50. TB 36'' M. W2B. White ground, dark-blue pattern. Mask Ball X Bright Contrast. 8-2-60.
- *NIXIANNA, Rees-George, TB, etc., R., 1950. Transferred to Rees' iris.
- NIXIANNA (Rees-George). TB 35'' M. R5L. Deep-rose self; scarlet beard. Palomino X Paradise Pink. 7-29-60.
- NORTH COUNTRY (Nelson-J.). 58-83-2. TB 36'' M-L. W1Y. White self, yellow throat; orange beard. (Pinnacle x Dolly Varden) X (Cloudcap x Palomino). 7-9-60.
- NORTHERN SPY (Zurbrigg). 53-16-3. TB 36'' M-Fall. Y03. S., light apple red, tan at midrib; F., light apple red; white haft. Western Hills X Gibson Girl. 9-4-60.
- NUT SPICE (Hockett-E.). TB 38'' ML. G05. Sulphur-green, orange-yellow self, veined; ginger beard. (Good News x Desert Tan) X (Break Away x Party Apron). 9-8-60.
- OCHOCO (Suiter-Mogensen). TB 38'' M. R5D. Blend of dark reds; brown hafts. Owyhee X Ebony Echo. 9-16-60.
- ODDBALL (Vallette). TB 36'' M. W2V. S., solidly flushed violet; F., white, edged violet; tangerine beard. (Claribel x Spindrift) X New Adventure. 7-1-60.
- OLBIENSIS SANNICANDRO (Randolph-L.F.). I-46C. SDB 13''. BV3. Blue-purple neglecta; orange beard. I. olbiensis, collected. Sannicandro, Italy. 12-17-60.
- OLD COLONY (Knowlton). 52-12-A. TB 38'' VL. Y4W. S., golden yellow; F., white, infused yellow edges; matching yellow beard. 12-15-60.
- OLD SMOKY (Colin-O.). 15-59. TB 32'' M. B5. Smoky grey-blue self. Parentage unknown. 12-10-60.
- ONE DESIRE (Shoop). B56-7. TB 36'' M. O1P. Deep-pink self; pink beard. ((Jeb Stuart x Floradora) x (Salmon Shell x Pink Formal)) X June Meredith. HC '60. Shoop '60. 3-14-60.
- ORANGE BLAZE (Brown-Alta). M-64-1. SDB 13'' E. Y1F. Yellow self, brownish-orange blaze; tangerine-orange beard. 10-28-60.
- ORCHID FLAIR (Mahood). A-9-17. MDB 8'' E. V5. Rosy-orchid self; white beard. Green Halo X Cretica. 7-20-60.
- ORIENTAL TAN (Greenlee). 60-4. SDB 13'' E. Y1. Spanish-gold self; violet beard. Thisbe X Unknown. 12-30-60.
- OUR MEMORIES (Knopf-M.E.). 13-A-66. TB 34'' M. O1P. Baby-pink self. Party Dress X Pink sdlg. 12-30-60.
- OUTER SPACE (Knopf-M.E.). 15-E-111. TB 35'' M-L. B1L. Sky-blue self. Wild Blue Yonder X Lake George. 12-30-60.
- PACIFIC DAWN (Stevens-J.). 2/f363. MDB 8'' E. Y3. S., sulphur yellow; F., soft olive yellow; cream beard. Whitone X April Morn. 4-5-60.
- PACIFIC PANORAMA (Sexton-N.). 21. TB 40'' M. B1M. Medium sea-blue self; Swan Ballet X South Pacific. Melrose '60. 2-5-60.
- PAGANITE (Roberts-Earl). 60R39. IB 17'' EM. V1D. Purple self, brownish hafts; blue beard. Pagan Royal X Cook 1155: (Progenitor x blue pumila). 7-17-60.
- PAGODA (Jones-Bennett). 244. BB 17'' M. O1P. Salmon-pink self; light-red beard. ((Spindrift x Jeb Stuart) x Courtier) X Helen Louise. 10-31-60.
- PAL-O-MINE (Becherer-J.). TB 34'' E-M. Y3. S., light yellow; F., deeper yellow. Palomino X Falstaff. 7-19-60.
- PARADISE ISLE (Kleinsorge). 467. TB 36'' M. R3. S., old rose; F., gold, blushed old rose; gold beard. Surprise Party X (Sdlg. 365B x Cascade Splendor). Cooley '59. 3-8-60.
- PARADOX (Smith-C. & K.). 59-9. TB 42'' E-M-L. Y3. S., mimosa yellow; F., saffron yellow; cadmium-orange beard. Happy Birthday X (Maytime x (Helen Collingwood x (Extravaganza x Royal Diadem))). 11-10-60.
- PARTLY CLOUDY (Crucius). 60-3. Onco-bred 36'' E. W2B. S., white peppered blue; F., white, edged peppered blue; blue-tipped beard. Lady Mohr X Green-

glow. 11-1-60.

PARTY PARASOL (Howland-L.). TB 40'' M-L. B1P. Pale-blue self; lemon-yellow beard. Sylvia Murray X Chantilly. 3-3-60.

PATRICIAN'S SWEETHEART (Cassebeer). 742. TB 34'' M. Y3. S., light cream, suffused light yellow; F., creamy white, brushed yellow at haft. Patrician X Sweetheart's Folly. 12-6-60.

PEARL BOUQUET (Jones-Bennett). TB 34'' M. W2. Off-white self with amber band on falls. ((Jeb Stuart x Flora Dora) x (Spindrift x Floradora)) X Spanish Whim. 3-14-60.

PEARL MIST (Crucius). 5913. TB 38'' ML. W4. S., off-white; F., pale lavender, edged gold; white-tipped beard. Blue Rhythm X Spun Gold. 11-23-60.

PEARL SHELL (Greenlee). SDB 13'' E. B5Y. Blue (expression on yellow, green sheen), Welch H503 X Zantha. 12-30-60.

PENNY ARCADE (Kleinsorge-Hager). 424-B. BB 25'' M-L. YO5D. Copper-brown self. Thotmes III X Cascade Splendor. Melrose '60. Raleigh Hills '60. 1-31-60.

PETITE D'OR (Murawska). BB 24'' E-M. Y1M. Yellow self; orange beard. Golden Shell X Techny Chimes. 7-26-60.

PERFIELD BEAUTY (Perry's Farm). Laevigata 24'' L. V1D. Purple-blue, white penetrating line on falls. From two laevigata sdlg. Perry '46. 2-15-60.

PERIQUE (Beattie). 57-26. TB 36'' M-L. YO5D. Copper beach and Mars-red blend. Hermit Thrush X Campfire Glow. Fleur de Lis '60. 2-14-60.

PERSIAN RUG (Marx-W.). 60-2. Japanese 57'' M Db1. V2W. Purple edged white, purple veins; yellow signal; purple styles. From two Marhigo sdlg. 12-30-60.

PETITE POUPEE (Suiter). BB 23'' M-L. Y1P. Cream self. Queen's Lace X Wings of Song. 9-5-60.

PICORA PINK (Pickard). 55-4. TB E. O1P. Clear pink self. May Hall X (June Bride x Heritage). 7-8-60.

PILBARRA (Spinkston). TB 34'' M. V2. Deep purple-ground plicata, white patch on falls. Blue Shimmer X Aldura. 2-15-60.

* PINK CASTLE, Lyon-D., TB etc., R., 1958. Transferred to Sdlg. 56-74-3.

PINK CASTLE (Lyon-D.). 56-74-3. TB 32'' M. O1P. Medium deep shell pink self; red beard. Oriental Pearl X Convention Queen. 11-9-60.

PINK FLIGHT (Gilmer-R.). TB 42'' M-L. O1P. Pale pink self. New Snow X Pink-Cameo. 8-20-60.

* PINK ICE, Rudolph, TB etc., R., 1951. Transferred to Sdlg. A-57-10.

PINK ICE (Rudolph). A-57-10. TB 34'' M. R1P. Pale-pink self. Sdlg. 55-55 X Fleeta. 5-25-60.

PINK PASSION (Pickard). 56-38-A. TB E. O1P. Deep-pink self; tangerine beard. Top Flight X (Cahokia x Meiss: 177c). 7-8-60.

PINK RIPPLES (Paquet). 5506-3. TB 29'' M. O5P. Pink with whisper of violet; tangerine beard. Happy Birthday X Mary Randall. 5-23-60.

PINK STARLIGHT (Nitchman). 56-37. TB 34'' M. O1P. Light-pink self; white beard. (Snoqualmie x Chantilly) X Song of Songs. 10-26-60.

PINK WHIRLS (Voriss). PsoHB-535. TB 36'' M-L. O1P. Deep-pink self; Happy Birthday X (Pink Sensation x Overture). 8-6-60.

PLAYTIME (Stevens-Mrs. Guy). A54-3. MDB 8'' E. B3. S., medium-blue; F., purple, edged blue of S.; white beard. April Morn X Unknown. 8-30-60.

PLEASANT VIEW (Watkins-E. & A.). 57-9C. TB 38'' M. B1. Porcelain-blue self. (Helen McGregor x Sea Blue) X Major Eff. 9-20-60.

PLUNDER (Craig-Tim). 57-T-14. TB 38'' E-L. R1. S., rubient; F., rubient; holly-hock-red sheen; yellow beard. (Savage x Molten) X Stop. Craig '60. 6-15-60.

POLAR DAWN (Brink). 22-54. TB 32'' M. W1. White self, yellow hafts; yellow beard. Tiffany X Unknown. 3-11-60.

POLAR FLAME (Smith-Raymond). 57-15. BB 24'' Remontant. Y1. Sulphur-yellow self; yellow beard. Polar King X Autumn Flame. 11-2-60.

POLISHED PENNY (El Dorado Gard.). E-57-357B. TB 34'' M. O3. Burnt-orange bi-tone, brown shoulders; blue blaze, yellow beard. (Lindora x (48-309 x Ne-

braska Sunset)) X Bronze Overlay. 12-11-60.

PRAIRIE BLAZE (Marsh-J.). 58-09. TB 29" VL. O1F. Orange self; Chinese-coral beard. Mary Randall X Hall-D. sdlg. 9-14-60.

PREMIER GOLD (Finney-F.). Te-29. TB 36" M. Y1F. Golden-yellow self, small white spot at tip of golden beard. Top Sails X Golden Lake. 8-22-60.

PRIDE AND JOY (Alexander-F.H.). 53-84-4. TB 40" L-VL. Y05. Blend of tan, rose, and yellow. From two D. Hall sdls. 10-31-60.

PRIMROSE DRIFT (Brummitt-L.W.). 723-1. TB 42" M-L. Y1M. Primrose-yellow self; yellow beard. Arabi Pasha X Cosmetic. 7-28-60.

PRISSY (Venable). 7-206. BB 23" Remontant, O1P. Peach-pink self. Fuchsia X Happy Birthday. 12-7-60.

PUEBLO MAID (Stall-Ann). 111-54. Arilbred M. O5R, S., salmon, rose blend; F., rose infused salmon. Pink Formal X Capitola. 7-13-60.

PUEBLO ROSE (Stall-Ann). 510-54. TB M. R5. S., bright rose; F., sashed same shade, blue infusion below golden beard. Dreamcastle X Mary Randall. 7-13-60.

PUMILA MUNICH (Randolph-L.F.). M-10B. MDB 6". Y5B. Greenish-yellow self. I. pumila, Munich Botanic Garden, Germany. 32 chromosomes. 12-17-60.

PURPLE HERON (Kelway). 467. TB 32" M. V1D. Bright purple self. California Rose X Mulberry Rose. Kelway '60. 1-30-60.

QUEEN CALCASIEU (Holleyman-G.W.). Louisiana 42" M. O1P. Yellow-pink self, self veined; buff styles. Sdlg. X (Peggy Mac x Wheelhorse). 6-8-60.

QUEEN'S VELVET (Greenlee). 59-2. SDB 11" EE. V1D. Dark purple-red self; violet beard. Involving (Cretica x Cherie, (Hall pink x Nana) and (Lights On x Nana). 12-30-60.

QUICK STOP (Maxim-P.). 57-1B. TB 40" M. B3V. S., purple-blue; F., deeper; white beard. (Sdlg. 50-1 x Great Lakes) X Ruffled Skies. 12-15-60.

RAINBOW PATH (Brown-Rex). 55-156-9. TB 36" M. Y1M. Buttercup-yellow self, white blaze on falls; tangerine-orange beard. Limelight X (Pink sdlg. x Pretty Quadroon). 10-28-60.

RALPH BURNS, JR. (Burns-H.R.). 58-32. TB 38" M. V3. S., light lavender; F., dark lavender. Aldura X Evenglow. 8-2-60.

RASPBERRY FLUFF (Rushing). 21. TB 38" M. V5. Near raspberry self; red beard. Heathcrest X Inspiration. 7-11-60.

RED ROCKETTE (Douglas-G.). SDB 11" M. R1. Burgundy-red self. From two Lilliput sdls. 5-1-60.

REGAL (Perry Farm). Laevigata 27" L. R1V. Rose-pink self. Laevigata types involving Rose Queen. Perry Plant Farm '47. 2-15-60.

REGIMENTAL (DeForest). TB 38" M. B1N. Blue-black self; dark beard. Texas Way X Sable Night. 12-30-60.

RHYTHM FIESTA (Knopf-M.E.). 14-R-35. TB 36" M. Y1P. Lemon-cream self. Santa Lucia X Merry Lynn. 12-30-60.

*RIMFIRE, Dyer, TB etc., R., 1958. Released to Mr. Tompkins.

RIMFIRE (Tompkins). 55-157. TB 38" M-L. R2W. S., rose-red; F., snow white, even rose-red border. Starkist X Cinnamon Toast. HC '57. Fleur de Lis '60. 2-3-60.

RIPE GRAIN (Voris). PSPS-53100. TB 37" M. Y01L. Deep golden-tan self. Golden Russet X Pink Sensation. 8-6-60.

RIPPLED SUNSHINE (Hope-Ione). TB 36" M. Y1M. Yellow self, white blaze in center. (Truly Yours x Limelight) X Riviera. 7-5-60.

ROMANESQUE (Hall-D.). 56-15. TB 36" M. V1. Deep-mulberry self. Silvertone X blue sdlg. Cooley '60. 3-22-60.

- ROSA LINDA (Howland-L.). M-L36. TB 36" M-L. V1R. Lilac-rose self; fire-red beard. Paradise Pink X Pink Talcum. 3-3-60.
- ROSEBANK (Miller-H.F.R.). C16-7. TB 36" M. V1. Orchid-purple self; tangerine beard. (Dreamcastle x Loomis V20) X Strathmore. 7-28-60.
- ROSE POINT (Suiter). TB 48" M. W2R. S., white, flushed, dotted rose; F., white edged rose. Patrice X Rich Raiment. 9-5-60.
- ROYAL CROWN (Marx-L.). 60-24. Japanese 57" L. W2R. White, deep beet-red border. From two Marhigo sdls. 12-31-60.
- ROYAL FAVOR (Hamacher). 25-04. TB 36" L. Y1. Greenish-yellow self; cream at hafts; yellow beard. Truly Yours X Sdlg. S-41-10. 7-28-60.
- ROYAL KNIGHT (Brown-Rex). 57-9-1. TB 38" M. R3. S., deep maroon; F., deeper, near black, maroon; brownish-orange beard. Annette X Sable Night. 10-28-60.
- ROYAL REGALIA (Vallette). TB 32" M. O5V. S., salmon flushed violet-rose; F., purple edged salmon; tangerine beard. Mandarin's Robe X Benton Petunia. 7-1-60.
- ROYANAH (Wills-J.). 65-59. TB 35" M. R1L. Light rose-red self. Right Royal X ((E. B. Williamson x Spring Chimes) x (Prairie Sunset x Hoosier Sunrise)). 7-26-60.
- RUM JUNGLE (Roach-Lura). 57-47A. TB 30" M. RO5D. Reddish-copper blend with sooty overlay. Inca Chief X Trim. 6-15-60.
- *RUSTICANA, Schreiner-R., TB etc., R., 1956. Tranferred to sdlg. L-430-3.
- RUSTICANA (Schreiners). O-430-3. TB 33" M-L. YO1D. Chocolate-copper self; beard same. ((Oriental Glory x Inca Chief) x (Pretty Quadroon x Pacemaker)) X (Sdlg. 50-12 x Cordovan). 12-30-60.
- SAIGON (Plough). 57-19-70. TB 36" EM-L. W2V. S., white, wide methyl violet border; F., white with narrow edge, same color; light-orange beard; blue tip; ((Plicata sdlg. x Vatican Purple) X Castle Rock). 7-5-60.
- SANDRA LOU (Crosby). C-57-27. TB 29" M-L. B1L. Light-blue self; lemon beard. Little Sweetheart X Azure Lake. Tell '60. 3-27-60.
- SAPPHIRE FRILLS (Riddle). 56-96A. TB 38" ML. V1D. Aster violet self; blue beard. Royal Violet X Chivalry. 12-30-60.
- SARAGLEN (Carpenter-Archer). 58AC1. Arilbred 14" E. Y2V. S., ivory, orchid veining; F., ivory, chocolate veining; near black signal. Andromache X Helenae. 10-10-60.
- SARAH AVERELL (Smith-C. & K.). 59-13. TB 34" E-M-L. Y1. Dresden-yellow self. Sdlg. 57-31: (involving Golden Hawk) X (Tawny Pink x Silver Hawk). 11-10-60.
- SARA SPENTZOS (Zurbrigg). 52-10. TB 38" M-L. Y4O. S., pale ivory; F., same, overlaid almond brown, brown hafts; yellow beard. Extravaganza X (Wabash x Snoqualmie x Prairie Sunset)). 9-4-60.
- SATOLA (McGarvey). 57-X-12-1. Arilbred 30" M. V1D. Deep-purple self; orange beard. Sable X Capitola. EC '59. 2-6-60.
- SAVAGE QUEEN (Hager). 6T30Q. TB 36" EM. V1R. Rose-magenta self. Savage X Tournament Queen. 10-8-60.
- SEA SPRAY (Sass-Graham). OP1. Arilbred 20" E. B1L. S., paler than ethyl blue, splashed deeper; F., same, deeper blue spots; pale-yellow beard. SDB sdlg. X Beatrix. 12-11-60.
- SECRET LOVE (Beattie). 57-24. TB 40" M-L. YO5L. Apricot-buff self, deeper at haft. Frances Kent X Muhlestein sdlg.: (Salmon Shell x Sdlg. 4931). Fleur de Lis '60. 2-14-60.
- SENSE OF HUMOR (Hager). 6T453A. TB 36" M-L. Y4. S., yellow, overlaid mulberry red; F., garnet red, white lines radiate from yellow beard. Santa Cruz X Tabasco. 9-10-60.
- SEPTEMBER SONG (Hamblen). H7-23C. TB 32" E-L. YO5. Golden apricot, light area in center of falls; apricot beard. Bright Forecast X Glittering Amber. HC '60. 1-16-60.
- SERENE SERENADE (Brown-Rex). 56-95-1. TB 34" M. YO5. S., plum brown; F.,

plum brown, blended with tan, plum-brown band; brown-orange beard, blue tipped. (Pink sdlg. x Pretty Quadroon) X Bold Buttercup. 10-28-60.

SHIMMERING LIGHT (Knopf-M.E.). 15-E-95. TB 38" M. W3. S., white; F., white from green side. Santa Lucia X Wild Blue Yonder. 12-30-60.

SIGRID (Mogensen). EL-3. Arilbred 42" M-L. V1F. Full-violet self; brown-gold beard. Dymia X Capitola. 6-18-60.

SILENT LAUGHTER (Ferguson-W.). 58-1-B. Spuria 48" M-L. Y1F. Deep-yellow self. Wadi Zem Zem X (Larksong x Two Opals). 8-30-60.

SILKEN SAILS (Tompkins). TB 39" M-L. W5B. Milky white with blue undertones; light-blue beard. Dancing Deb X Blue Rhythm. Fleur de Lis '60. 2-3-60.

SILVERADO (Matz). 54-SI. TB 40" M-L. B5. Silver, flushed with blue; beard tipped blue, inner half yellow. White Smoke X Chivalry. 5-12-60.

SILVERGILT (Wills-J.). 81-58. TB 35" M. W4Y. S., white; F., medium yellow. (Mystic Melody x Soft Answer) X (Pinnacle x Soft Answer). 7-26-60.

SILVERN (Koon). Y-1755. TB 36" M-L. W1B. White self; rich gold beard. Snow Flurry X Chantilly. 9-5-60.

SILVER WAVES (Marx-W.). C-44. Japanese 54" M Db1. W1. White self. From two Marhigo sdls. 12-31-60.

SINGAH LEE (Hunt-Mrs. J.L.). 56-B-1. TB 40" M-L. V1M. Violet self; fiery-red beard. Sdlg. 53-3C X Cloud Parade. 9-14-60.

SIRI (Riddle). L-24-A. TB 38" M. Y3. S., aureolin yellow; F., primrose yellow, edged aureolin; yellow beard. Cloudcap X (Cascade Splendor x Pink Cameo). 12-20-60.

SKY BABY (Brown-Alta). M-136-24. SDB 13" E. B1L. Light-blue self; white beard. Fairy Flax X Snow Elf. 10-28-60.

SMILING MAESTRO (Nitchman). 56-16-A. TB 40" EM. Y4. S., deep gold; F., white, with orchid infusion, gold border; gold beard. Desert Song X Solid Gold. 10-26-60.

SMOKI DANCER (Vallette). TB 36" M. O5V. Salmon ground overlaid smoky lilac; tangerine beard. ((Claribel x Spindrift) x Freckles x Muhlestein: (Golden Eagle x Morocco Rose)) X Salmon Fuchsia. 7-1-60.

SNOW AND GOLD (Muhlestein-Jan). TB 36" M. W4. S., white; F., yellow. Mission Madonna X Summit. 1-5-60.

SNOWY REDBEARD (Austin-L.). 8118. TB 38" E. W3. S., white; F., creamy white; red-tangerine beard. Cloudcap X Palomino. 12-6-60.

SOFT BLAZE (Crucius). 60-21. TB 36" ML. YO1. Salmon-rose self; yellow-orange beard. Parentage unknown. 9-26-60.

SOONER LAND (Venable). B-7-12. Oncobred 18" M. V2W. Aster violet splashed white. Blue Elegance X Unknown. 10-29-60.

SOONER SNOW (Venable). 7-112. BB 22" Remontant. W1. Blue-white self; yellow beard. (Golden Spike x Chivalry) X white sdlg. 12-7-60.

SPANISH AFFAIR (Shoop). B55-22. TB 36" M. YO5. S., Orange peach; F., light lemon infused orange peach, darker border; tangerine beard. ((Jeb Stuart x Floradora x (Salmon Shell x Apricot Glory)) X ((Jeb Stuart x Floradora) x (Salmon Shell x Pink Formal)). HC '60. 9-7-60.

SPECULATION (Hunter-Gene). B-6. TB 36" M-VL. W1B. Blue white, chartreuse wash at falls; white beard, tipped blue. Chivalry X Gilt Edge. 7-6-60.

SPICE ISLAND (Plough). 57-51-12. TB 34" EM-L. VR2. S., garnet lake; F., washed and streaked same, edged beet root; brown hafts. ((Lake Sunset x Tieton) x (Elsa Sass x Firecracker)) X Bazaar. 7-5-60.

SPOONED DELIGHT (Austin-L.). 8190. TB 34" EM-M. Spooned, W2V. S., soft mulberry rose; F., white with plicata edging like standards. Plumed Delight X Pink Unicorn. 12-6-60.

SPOON GOLD (Austin-L.). 8178. TB 36" EM-M Spooned, Y1. Light-yellow self with prominent horns. Happy Birthday X Horned Papa. 12-6-60.

SPOTLIGHT JEWEL (Douglas-G.). 58-40-A. TB 36" M. O1P. Ruffled pink self; tangerine beard. Sdlg. 52-2: (725A x Pagan Princess) X Happy Birthday. 6-2-60.

SPRING FASHION (Lyon-D.). 56-19-1. TB 36" M. B1. Wisteria-blue self, lighter edges. Ice Carnival X Buss' 49-206. 11-7-60.

- STARFALL (Roberts-Earl). 60R48. IB 19'' E-M. W4Y. S., white; F., pale greenish-yellow edged white; orange beard. Welch K-512 (Y. amoena SDB) X Gunsmoke. 9-14-60.
- STARLA (Smith-Eva). 59-44. SDB 12'' L. W4. S., off-white; F., same, large blue-green spot. Green Spot X Unknown. 7-15-60.
- STARTLING (Brown-Rex). 55-257-20. TB 36'' M. W5. S., white flushed apricot pink; F., white, brushed apricot at hafts; fire-red beard. Top Flight X sib to Peach Delight. 10-28-60.
- STATUESQUE (Voris). CGVWh-60-1. TB. YO5. Russet self, pearl shading. Whirlaway X C. G. Voris. 8-6-60.
- STOLEN GLANCE (Baker-O. & C.). 53-26. TB 34'' EM-L. O1P. Deep-pink self, yellow at hafts. Baby's Bonnet X Palomino. HC '59. 6-10-60.
- STRUT AND FLOURISH (Payne-W.A.). 685. Japanese 45'' E. V5N, Blackish violet blending to light violet, blackish veins; dark violet styles, edged light violet. Sky and Water X Seafury. 12-8-60.
- STYLAIRE (Burns-Cammer). 58-104. TB 53'' M-L. O1P, Pink self; tangerine beard. Happy Birthday X Sandra Burns. 6-2-60.
- STYLMARK (Roberts-Earl). 60R73. BB 23'' M. V5, Mulberry-rose self; orange beard. Fleeta x Sdlg. 55-46) X (Pink Formal x Thisbe). 4-14-60.
- SUGAR BABE (Schmelzer). 21-2-59. TB 39'' M. V1M, Silvered mulberry self. Pink Plume X Orchid Isle. 6-21-60.
- SUGAR LOAF (Greenlee). 59-1. SDB 11'' EE. YO5, Soft light brown, overlaid darker spot on F. Involving (Cretica x Cherie), (Hall pink x Mana), and (Lights On x Nana). 12-30-60.
- SUMMER BLUE (Brown-P.). TB 30'' Remontant. B3. S., slightly lighter than falls, brown veins at haft. Harvest Blue X Autumn Twilight. 11-7-60.
- SUMMER DATE (Brown-P.). TB 36'' Remontant. Y1F. Deep-yellow self; orange beard. Double Date X (Autumn Twilight x Fall Primrose). 11-7-60.
- SUMMER HILLS (Babson). G16-1. TB 31'' M-L. YO5V. Brassy-tan self, F., rare purple flecking. Figurine X Tobacco Road. 7-5-60.
- SUMMER SPRITE (Brown-P.). IB 28'' EM.-Re. B1L, Light-blue self, near white. Tinted Porcelain X Fall Primrose. 11-7-60.
- SUMMER WHITEWINGS (Brown-P.). TB 30'' Re. W1. White self; orange beard. (Autumn Twilight x Fall Primrose) X Fair Day. 11-7-60.
- SUNLIT LACE (Tallant). 57-01. TB 32'' M-L. W4Y. S., white; F., medium yellow, lighter edges. Pinnacle X Limelight. 10-17-60.
- SUNNY LANE (Venable). 5-95-A. BB 23'' Re. Y1. Canary-yellow self. Tea Rose X Pink Formal. 12-7-60.
- SUNSET SPLENDOR (Burns-Cammer). 55-145. TB 32'' EM. YO5D. Light to dark brown self; gold beard. Sunset Blaze X Cascade Splendor. Cammer '60. 4-12-60.
- SUNSHINE QUEEN (Wright-Marie). 60-26. Oncobred 30'' M. YO1. Deep orange-yellow self; orange-tangerine beard. Prairie Sunset X Elmohr. 5-26-60.
- SUSIMAC (Sundt). 5612-B. Oncobred 18'' E. V2W. S., violet; F., white, veined plum purple, black signal; purple-brown beard; purple styles. I. susiana X Ib-Mac. Muhlestein '60. 5-30-60.
- SUZANNE MINNICK (Emery-E.A.). 56-34. TB 38'' M. R4 rev. S., pink; F., white. Sharkskin X Hall 44-39. 7-25-60.
- SWEET HOGGIE (Mogensen). 56-08. Arilbred 40'' E-M. B1M. Medium-blue self; blue beard. Blue Shimmer X Suiter: (Sun Lakes x I. hoogiana). 9-16-60.
- SWEET JANE (Rees-George). TB 34'' M. O1P. Cameo-pink self; reddish beard. Bonnie Sue X Ruth Elizabeth. 6-21-60.
- SWEET MURMUR (Marx-W.). 60-19. Japanese 42'' E Db1. W2V. White edged soft purple. From two Marhigo sdls. 12-31-60.
- SWEET NOTHING (Schaan). 60-20-. TB 36'' M. V1D. Violet self. Snow Goddess X Storm Warning. 8-23-60.
- SWIRLING COMET (Cammer-Gard.). 58-43. TB 46'' M. V1D. Deep wood-violet self; cream beard. New Snow X Northwestern. 10-20-60.

TAHITIAN MAID (Cassebeer). 760. TB 36'' M. YO5. Brownish-tan self, small violet blaze. (Copper Gold x Argus Pheasant) X Darien. 12-6-60.

TAMBIEN (Craig-Tom). 57-47. TB 36'' EM-L. Re. YOL, S., rose oak; F., Saravan, washed brick red. Escondido X ((Cordovan x Molten) x Savage) x Golden Tan. Craig '60. 6-15-60.

TANGAROSE (Zickler). IC-16-10. SDB 12'' EM. R3. S., rosy red; F., same, dark flush; tangerine beard. Twilight Skies X Nana. 9-20-60.

TEA APRON (El Dorado Gard.). 77-59D. TB 34'' M. W2. S., white, hairline blue edge; F., white, blue crest, shoulders; white beard. Azurite X Sass 53-186. 6-9-60.

TEEN ANGEL (Nitchman). 58-14-A. TB 36'' M. O1P, Pastel-pink self; white beard. Cathedral Bells X Pink Starlight. 10-26-60.

TEOFLA (Gibson-J.M.). 19-3D. TB 34'' EM. O1P, Rose-pink self. Ballerina X Happy Birthday. 9-28-60.

TEXAS STAR (Harper-A.). N-5-1. TB 37'' M-ML. Y2V, Cream ground dotted and veined heliotrope. Snow Velvet X Rich Raiment. 12-12-60.

THELMA LEATON (Roach-Lura). 56-56. TB 48'' M. V2. S., heavily striated dark purple; F., white, purple stitched border; yellow beard. Esquire X Raven Wing. 6-15-60.

THORNY LOVE (Sexton). TB 36'' M. Y1. Lemon-yellow self; lemon-yellow beard. (Bro. Charles 51-52 x Cream and Tangerine) X Cream and Tangerine. 2-5-60.

THREE VIOLETS (Stoll-Mrs. W.). Sibirica 30'' M. V3. S., Dauphin violet; F., methyl violet; amethyst-violet styles. Eric the Red X Helen Astor. 8-8-60.

TILLAMOOK (Schreiners). O159. TB 36'' M. R1, Red self, coppery-orange glow. (Sunset Blaze x Inca Chief) X Defiance. Schreiners '60. 2-3-60.

TINTED CLOUD (Marx-W.). 48-110. Japanese 60'' L. V5, Wisteria violet, hint of pinkish orchid. From two Marhigo sdlg. 12-31-60.

TOLITA (Stephenson-R.). SDB 12''. Y5B. S., cream, blue flush at border; F., cream; pale-blue beard. Parentage unknown. 6-24-60.

TOURISTA (DeForest). 57-80. TB 38'' M. YO5. S., deep tan; F., very dark brown red. Sdlg. 50-57 X Night Storm. Irisnoll '60. 1-23-60.

TRES BIEN (Plough). 55-70-9. TB 33'' M. W2Y. S., white, flushed canary yellow; F., white, edged yellow; canary hafts; orange beard. (Gay Paree x Palomino) X Frances Kent x Palomino). 7-5-60.

TRI-COLOR (Douglas-G.). TB 36'' M. B4R. S., pale blue, fading white; F., wine red, blue bronze at haft, edged pale blue; yellow beard. (Extravaganza x Wabash) X Olympian. 5-1-60.

TRISHA (McGee-F.). Arilbred 24'' ME. B1D. Dark blue, purple influence; blue beard. Jane Phillips X Capitola. 6-14-60.

TRIUNE (Crossley). M1-3. TB 36'' M. B1V. Lavender-blue self, white blaze; red beard. Mary Randall X Melbreak. 7-28-60.

TRI-VALLEY (Suiter). TB 36'' E-M. V1. Pearly orchid self, old-gold hafts. Parentage lost. 9-5-60.

TRUCE (Warburton). B-304. SDB 14'' EM-M. Y3G. S., pale greenish yellow; F., greenish yellow, olive markings; pale-blue beard. (April Morn x Unknown) X Frost Glint. 6-27-60.

TRUE GOLD (Austin-L.). 889. Oncobred 30'' EM. Y5L. S., light gold-buff; F., gold buff. Palomino X Joppa Parrot. 12-6-60.

TRULY MOHR (Christensen). 6F2-3. Arilbred 28'' M. V5. S., Light-greyed lavender, overlaid buff; F., same, subdued onco veins. Ivory Towers X Capitola. Broadway '60. 12-31-60.

TULARE (Hamblen-M.). H7-7. BB 24'' E-M. Y1F, Golden-yellow self; apricot beard. (Ruffled Organdy x Rosedale) X Tell's: (Yellow Dresden x Golden Flash). HC '60. 12-16-60.

TWNETY-ONE-GUNS (Johnson-D.). 214. TB 36'' M. O1P. Apricot self; red beard. Palomino X Sdlg. 55. 6-23-60.

TWILITE TIME (Roberts-Earl). 60R70. IB 25'' EM. B1P. Pale-blue self, chartreuse hafts; pale blue-greenish beard. Frost Glint X Prodan. 7-17-60.

- TWINKALINO (Brummitt-M.Y.). 45-1. California hyb. 15'' E. Y1. Straw-yellow self. I. innominata sdlg. X I. douglasiana sdlg. 10-19-60.
- TWO TIMER (Smith-Eva). 59-28. TB 36'' E-L Re. W2V. White with rosy-violet markings; lemon beard, tipped violet. Happy Meeting X Unknown. 9-1-60.
- UNFORGETABLE (Schaan-H.). 60-9. TB 38'' M. YO5D. Brown self; tangerine beard. Yesteryear X Truly Fair. 8-23-60.
- UP FRONT (Christensen). 6-F1-6. TB 30'' M. YO5D. Garnet-brown self; golden beard; lighter haft and shoulders. Inca Chief X Lockwood. 12-31-60.
- VALETTA (Emery-E.A.). 58-1. TB 34'' M. Y1L. Light lemon-yellow self; Spring Moon X (Golden Eagle x Sdlg. 50-8). 7-25-60.
- VEILED VANITY (Marx-W.). 57-3. Japanese 60'' L Db1. W2B, White, blue veining. From two Marhigo sdls. 12-31-60.
- VELVET CANOPY (Marx-W.). 60-13. Japanese 66'' M Db1. R1, Soft-red self. From two Marhigo sdls. 12-31-60.
- VELVET ROBE (Schreiners). O188. TB 34'' ML. R1. Mahogany crimson-red self, unveined. Trim X Caldron. Schreiners '60. 2-3-60.
- VICKIE NOREEN (Roach-Lura). 57-QN5-2. TB 42'' M. VN1D. Very dark purple self; matching beard. Black Hills X Lady Elsie. 6-15-60.
- VIOLET VICTORY (Christensen). 7-C-7-3. TB 36'' M. V1. Methyl-violet self; yellow beard, tipped white, light hafts. Chantilly X Violet Harmony. 12-31-60.
- VOLLENDAM (Corey-M.). 24-O. TB 40'' M-L. V1B. Blue-violet self, white area, under white tip of beard. Violet Harmony X Bay State. 10-20-60.
- WATUSI (McKusick). 95-59. TB 52'' M-E. O1P. Blend, light beige, apricot, and pink; orange beard. Veiled in Mystery X Carabella. 5-5-60.
- WAVA (Riddle). G-25-B. TB 38'' E. Y3. Primrose yellow, edged Dresden yellow. Snow Flurry X Cascade Splendor. 12-20-60.
- WENDY MARGARET (Miller-H.F.R.). D13-101. TB 39'' M. V1L. Pastel-mauve self; orange beard. Benton Cordelia X ((Dreamcastle x Loomis V20) x Strathmore). 7-28-60.
- *WESTERN STAR, Wills-J., TB etc., R., 1950. Transferred to Sdlg.: 97-56.
- WESTERN STAR (Wills-J.). 97-56. TB 35'' M. YO5L. Light golden-brown self, blue flush on falls; gold beard. (Bryce Canyon x Centurion) X (Well Content x Centurion). 8-23-60.
- WHITE CHAPEL (Hooker-L.W.). O11. TB 38'' EM. W1Y. White self; faint green cast. White Spirals X Fleeta. 10-17-60.
- WHITE COIN (Corliss). Spuria 36'' M. W1. White self; orange signal. Parentage unknown. 9-10-60.
- WHITE FIRE (Jensen). 58-98. TB. W1. White; red beard. Palomino X Queen's Lace. 6-9-60.
- WHITE FROSTING (Palmer-D.). 1958-D. TB 36'' M. W1W. White self, greenish underside; white beard. Swan Ballet X Henry Shaw. 10-28-60.
- WHITE LEATHERETTE (Muhlestein). 57-111B. TB 36'' M-L. W1. White self; light-yellow beard. (Pierre Menard x (Sky Song x Cahokia)) X Utah Sky. Tell '60. 1-5-60.
- WHITE MADONNA (Burns-Cammer). 60-35. TB 36'' E-M. W1. White self. Lady Ilse X Esther E. Dagnell. 7-2-60.
- WHITE STARCH (Hite's). TB 36'' L. W1B. White self, tinted blue. Chantilly X Blue Angel Wings. 7-26-60.
- WILD GINGER (Gibson-J.M.). 118-7PTA. TB 36'' EM. O2, S., burnt umber, sanded orchid; F., white, golden-brown stitching, sanded orchid at edges. Taholah X Floradora Flounce. 10-11-60.
- WILMA V (Smith-Eva). 59-109. SDB 11'' L. W4. S., white, slight violet wash; F., green gold, flecked wine; white beard. Parentage unknown. 7-28-60.
- WINTER ROSE (Craig-F.). 59-F-26. TB 30'' EE-VL. V1P. Deep rose pink; tangerine beard. Tom Craig sdls. X Orchid and Flame. Craig '60. 6-15-60.

WINTER SONG (Dubes-Young). 53-7-2. TB 35'' M. W1. White self. (Snow Flurry x Blue Challenge) X Arctic Splendor. 9-1-60.

WONDERFUL SKY (Muhlestein). 57-111. TB E-M. B1L. Medium light-blue self. (Pierre Menard x (Sky Song x Cahokia)) X Utah Sky. HC '58. Tell '60. 1-5-60.

WOODBÖURNE (Gilmer-R.). TB 34'' M-L. YO5Y. Light rose and buff-yellow blend. Parentage lost. 8-20-60.

YELLOW RIPPLES (Hooker). 971. TB 36'' M-E. Y1F. Full-yellow self, small white spot at tip of orange beard. Yellow Whirligig X ((Hi Time x Chantilly) x Dolly Varden). 6-12-60.

ZIMBRAKEET (Roberts-Earl). 60R65. MTB 22'' M. B3. Light-blue self, F., veined deeper blue; white beard. (Zebra x I. imbricata) X Parakeet. 7-17-60.

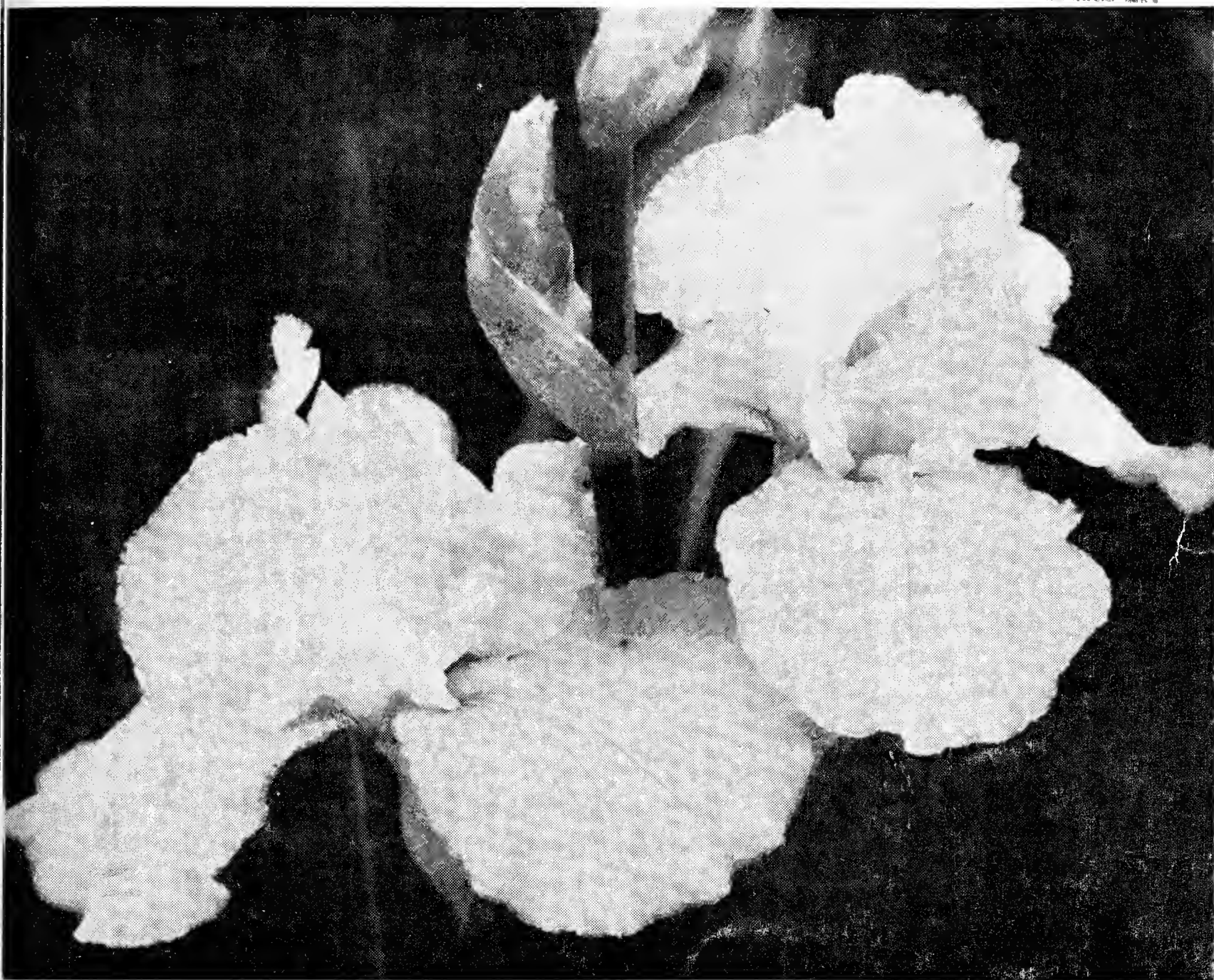
ZING (Brizendine-M.). MB-5-59. SDB 10'' E. Y1O. Antique-gold self; lavender-blue beard. (Black Forest x Storm King) X Cook 1546. 8-16-60.

ZODIAC (Rich-R.A.). 571-1. TB 36'' Remontant. BV3. S., blue violet; F., darker, flushed pansy; orange beard, tipped blue. Fair Enough X July Beauty. 10-18-60.

NOTES

NOTES

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JULY, 1961

AMERICAN
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Edited by L. F. Randolph

Published by

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- Region 11—Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. *Mr. Robert L. Jensen*, 429 S. 9th St., Montpelier, Idaho.
- Region 12—Utah. *Mrs. Melba Hamblen*, 2778 West 5600 South, Roy, Utah.
- Region 13—Washington and Oregon. *Dr. Frederick R. Judy*, 503 West Sumner, Spokane, Wash.
- Region 14—Northern California and Nevada. *Mrs. Al Nahas*, 1414 Sutterville Rd., Sacramento 20, Calif.
- Region 15—Southern California and Arizona. *Mrs. Mildred Lyon*, 7041 Woodman Ave., Van Nuys, Calif.
- Region 16—Canada. *Mr. Douglas Insleay*, 7105 Waverly St., Montreal 14, Quebec, Canada.
- Region 17—Texas. *Dr. Jesse W. Collier*, 804 Hawthorn St., College Station, Texas.
- Region 18—Kansas and Missouri. *Dr. Hugo Wall*, 1305 No. Yale, Wichita, Kan.
- Region 19—New Jersey, Staten Island, N.Y. *Mr. Joseph Gatty*, 5-22 Hazel Place, Fair Lawn, N.J.
- Region 20—Colorado. *Mr. Charles P. Gordon*, 414 Eudora St., Denver 20, Colo.
- Region 21—Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota. *Mrs. Pat Parsons*, 2635 South 9th St., Lincoln, Nebr.
- Region 22—Arkansas and Oklahoma. *Mr. Richard C. Butler*, 1014 Boyle Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.
- Region 23—New Mexico. *Mrs. Ruth Pressey*, 2421 Pueblo Bonito Dr., N.W., Albuquerque, N.M.
- Region 24—Alabama and Mississippi. *Mrs. Paul Frank Boon*, 2761 Milbrook Road, Birmingham 13, Ala.

From the Acting President's Desk

The 1961 Annual Meeting of the American Iris Society is now history and all eyes are turned towards Kansas City and the 1962 meeting.

I had the privilege this spring of getting a preview of the tour gardens in Kansas City and Topeka and am glad to be able to report that they have really gone all out in preparing for the 1962 Annual Meeting. The irises are there and with just a little break from the "weatherman" we will see plenty of worthwhile irises in bloom.

It was a real pleasure to attend the Annual Meeting in Newark this year and I want to take this opportunity to thank again Mr. Joseph Gatty, RVP of Region 19, Mrs. Catherine Smith, Mrs. Dorothy E. Hansell, Mrs. F. P. Walther, and the other members of the convention committee for a job well done. The meeting was perfectly planned and everything went off smoothly without a single hitch.

The theme of the Annual Meeting was the celebration of the 41st anniversary of the Society at its birthplace at the New York Botanical Gardens. It was a real privilege to meet Mrs. Ethel Anson Peckham and Dr. Wister and to participate in the ceremonies at the Gardens, in which they were presented with citations. I feel sure that both Mrs. Peckham and Dr. Wister have a feeling of great satisfaction in having had an important part in laying the solid foundation of our Society. We have come a long way since that modest beginning back in 1920, and are just beginning to grow.

One of the highlights of the meeting was a visit to the world-famous Presby Memorial Gardens at Upper Montclair. There were sufficient irises in bloom to allow one to visualize what a magnificent sight the gardens would present when in full bloom.

The meeting this year was unique in that all living past presidents were in attendance and participated in the activities. At the banquet each made a short talk as he was called upon by Dr. Wister. A recording was made of the entire program and it is planned to have records made for members who are interested.

Since Dr. Randolph was out of the country and four of the directors were unable to attend the meeting, most items of business were postponed until the fall Board meeting. The minutes of the joint meeting of the RVPs and Directors and of the meeting of the Board are published in this issue.

—ROBT. S. CARNEY

Affiliates of the American Iris Society

KERN COUNTY IRIS SOCIETY

President, Mrs. Wilma Simpson, 2412 Ashby Drive, Bakersfield, Calif.

SACRAMENTO IRIS SOCIETY

President, Mrs. Sam Burnett, 1040 Arcade Blvd., North Sacramento, Calif.

CONNECTICUT IRIS SOCIETY

President, John E. Goett, R.D. 1, Monroe, Conn.

POLLEN DAUBERS IRIS SOCIETY

President, Robert L. Forster, 6824 Ashland Drive, Boise, Idaho.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS IRIS SOCIETY

President, Edward E. Varnum, 550 S. Princeton, Villa Park, Ill.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS IRIS SOCIETY

President, John C. Brown, 327 East Park Avenue, Collinsville, Ill.

MERIDIAN IRIS SOCIETY

President, Mr. K. W. Wall, 2016 35th Ave., Meridian, Miss.

MINERAL AREA IRIS SOCIETY

President, Mrs. Victor A. Quesnel, 714 W. Columbia, Farmington, Mo.

EMPIRE STATE IRIS SOCIETY

President, Dr. Irwin A. Conroe, Star Route, Altamont, N.Y.

CENTRAL OHIO IRIS SOCIETY

President, Harry M. Hanna, Box 126, Burbank, Ohio.

DELAWARE VALLEY IRIS SOCIETY

President, W. T. Hirsch, Golf Road and Leedom Ave., Havertown, Pa.

MEMPHIS AREA IRIS SOCIETY

President, C. W. Flowers, 1091 Twinkletown Road, Memphis, Tenn.

BIG D IRIS SOCIETY

President, R. E. Vache, 503 N. Tennant, Dallas 8, Texas.

BONNEVILLE IRIS SOCIETY

President, Mrs. D. C. Archibald, 1238 Elgin Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah.

RAINBOW IRIS SOCIETY

President, Mrs. Buellah Brian, 3895 Raymond Ave., Ogden, Utah.

The conditions under which a state or local iris society may become an Affiliate of AIS are—

1. Its officers and directors must be members of AIS.
2. Participation in the AIS registration and award systems is required.
3. Societies having less than 50 percent of their members belonging to AIS, and meeting the other conditions, will be required to pay a fee of \$25.00.

The names of societies given Affiliate status will be published in the AIS *Bulletin*.

Inquiries and applications for affiliation should be addressed to Mr. Hubert A. Fischer, Meadow Gardens, 63rd St., Hinsdale, Ill.

Sections of the American Iris Society

MEDIAN IRIS SOCIETY

President, Mrs. F. W. Warburton, R. 1, Box 541, Westboro, Mass.

THE SOCIETY FOR SIBERIAN IRISES

President, Mrs. H. L. Edwards, 235 Koehl St., Massapequa Park, N.Y.

SPURIA IRIS SOCIETY

President, Ben R. Hager, R. 1, Box 466, Stockton, Calif.

The conditions under which a special-interest group may become a Section for AIS are—

1. The American members of the society must be members of AIS.
2. Its bylaws must be approved by the AIS.
3. Participation in the AIS registration and award systems is required.
4. Provision for publication of articles of general interest, exclusive of newsletters, may be arranged.

The president of a Section is a member of the AIS Board of Counselors, and societies having Sectional status will be listed in the AIS *Bulletin*.

Will You Help?

The American Iris Society now has more than 6,000 members. When we increase our membership sufficiently, we can increase our service to all members. Our goal for 1961 is 7,000 net paid members. Will you try to get the Society at least one new member?

Send this membership direct to your RVP if you want it to apply on your Region's campaign. Thank you.

—CLAUDE C. O'BRIEN, *Membership Chairman*

Membership Rates

Annual Membership	\$ 5.00
Triennial Membership	12.50
Family Membership	6.00
Family Triennial Membership	15.00
Sustaining Membership	10.00
Research Membership	25.00
Life Membership	100.00

Founders Honored at Anniversary Ceremony

Dr. John C. Wister, first president of the American Iris Society, Dr. Henry A. Gleason, and Mrs. Ethel Anson Peckham were honored at a brief ceremony on May 26 at the New York Botanical Garden in observance of the 41st anniversary of the organization of the Society. The ceremony was a part of the program of garden tours arranged for members of the Society who attended the annual meeting in Newark.

The following citations were read and presented to these charter members by the First Vice President, Mr. Robert S. Carney.

John C. Wister is one of the most esteemed men of American horticulture. Director of the Arthur Hoyt Scott Horticultural Foundation of Swarthmore College, Director of the John J. Tyler Arboretum, landscape architect, author and editor of garden books, a frequent contributor to various horticultural publications and a popular lecturer from coast to coast, he has had honors conferred upon him by many organizations and the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters by Swarthmore College.

Dr. Wister has always advocated the best plants for American gardens; to him "best means dependability, floriferousness and a sturdy constitution." He has knowledge of many plants but a deep and abiding interest in iris, lilacs, rhododendrons, peonies and daffodils.

His interest in iris was aroused when as a student at Harvard's School of Landscape Architecture, he saw named varieties in the garden of Prof. T. Jackson. He then began assembling an iris check list on which he worked for a number of years with Robert Sturtevant.

Before John Wister joined the military service in World War I, he formulated plans for a society devoted to the iris. On his return in 1919, he set the plans in motion that resulted in the organization meeting at The New York Botanical Garden on January 29, 1920. On that date he was elected to the office of president, and he faithfully filled that office until the end of 1934.

John Wister collaborated with Robert Sturtevant on the iris check list, encouraged the establishment of iris test gardens, and maintained a lively interest in iris long after he relinquished his official duties with the American Iris Society.

To Dr. Wister, whose name is synonymous with the best in American horticulture, the American Iris Society, on this forty-first anniversary of its founding at The New York Botanical Garden, presents this citation in grateful appreciation of his many services.

Henry A. Gleason, as Assistant Director of The New York Botanical Garden, encouraged John C. Wister in his efforts to create a society devoted to iris, giving him the names of individuals who would be helpful in the movement, organizing the events at The Garden—the morning meeting, the luncheon and the afternoon session on January 29, 1920—and enlisting the interest of the Director, Dr. Nathaniel Lord Britton, in setting aside a plot of ground at The New York Botanical Garden for irises and in providing for the development and maintenance of an extensive iris collection which became the first trial garden of the American Iris Society in 1920.

To Dr. Gleason, famed botanist, author, teacher, the American Iris Society, on this forty-first anniversary of its founding at The New York Botanical Garden, presents this citation in grateful appreciation of his interest and cooperation.

Ethel Anson Peckham, as a member of the Garden Advisory Council of The New York Botanical Garden, actually did much of the planting in the Society's first iris test garden, established at The New York Botanical Garden in 1920. She made a study of dwarf irises, alphabetically arranged over one thousand varieties, lectured on iris, contributed articles on iris to the *Bulletin of the American Iris Society*, *The Journal of The New York Botanical Garden*, *Addisonia*, and other publications.

A major achievement was the editing of the 300-page Alphabetical Iris Check List printed by the Waverly Press of Baltimore in 1929, on which earlier work had been done by John C. Wister and Robert Sturtevant. Mrs. Peckham also served as a director of the American Iris Society for several years.

On June 16, 1927, the Board of Managers of The New York Botanical Garden authorized the Director-in-chief to appoint Ethel Anson Peckham honorary curator of the iris and narcissus collections in recognition of her valued services.

To Mrs. Peckham, iris grower, author and lecturer, the American Iris Society, on this forty-first anniversary of its founding at The New York Botanical Garden, presents this citation in grateful appreciation of her many services.

AMONG THE NEWARK CONVENTIONERS



Joseph Gatty, Fair Lawn, N. J., RVP, Region 19; next, Mrs. JoAnne Tufts, Sharon, Mass., and Mrs. Jay C. Ackerman, Lansing, Mich.



Robert S. Carney, Memphis, Tenn., First Vice President of AIS, admires dark bloom in Baxter garden.

Wolfgang Jacobi, Cologne, Germany; librarian of the German Iris and Lilium Society.



The Annual Meeting in Newark

PEGGY EDWARDS

It was a lovely people-meeting!

I arrived in Newark in time for supper Wednesday and was on hand for the first event of the convention: the joint meeting of the Board of Directors and RVPs, preceded by breakfast which Region 19 provided as a first taste of their hospitality. I was invited to the meeting as president of an AIS Section, the Society for Siberian Irises. The agenda of the meeting was the hearing of reports from the officers and committee chairman, and discussion of some of the problems the Board and RVPs face. Mr. Robert S. Carney, as chairman, conducted the meeting with skill, keeping it serious without dullness. We adjourned at noon, in time to get lunch before the buses left at 1 p.m.

This was where the fun began. Not without some disappointment, as so many of the gardens had more promise than iris blooms, due to the cold spring in the East. Still, there were iris to see, to photograph, to discuss. The Johnson garden, almost hedged in by trees, was fairly close to peak, and it was here that most of us got our first look at Joe Gatty's FRIENDSHIP, among others.

DR. BOB, closest competitor of FRIENDSHIP in the voting for the Cook Memorial Cup, was first seen in the Baxter garden. Not too many of the newer iris were in bloom here, but some old faithfuls, such as LADY MOHR, and quite a few seedlings, gave color to the garden, THE LADY, and the intermediate, BLUE ASTERISK, were the blooming fools of the convention: everywhere they were covered with flowers.

At the Rutgers University iris planting I managed to get entrapped among the antiques and tried to identify the oldies I still grow; also, to note the names of others I would like to have. I got up to about the year 1920 before the warning whistle called us back to the bus, and I suspect from a fast look at the whole garden that I saw more irises than did those who started at the other end. They probably saw better ones—certainly bigger ones.

Then to Cedar Brook Park, where there were fine plantings of species, arils, and the less common types at the entrance to the iris planting. Off to our left as we approached the garden was a large planting of Siberians, Japanese, Louisianas, spurias and various water-loving species, not many in bloom, but SUMMER SKY, a Siberian, was doing nobly and I promptly fell in love with it; it appeared again in the main planting. Across the walk were clumps of *cristata*, *tectorum*, and *tectorum alba*, lovely, dainty things that could have held my attention quite a while except that beyond them were bearded iris disappearing over a hill, so naturally I had to go after them. Again the story was: few newer ones in bloom but some of the old tall bearded made quite a charming spectacle. From here the buses rushed us back to the hotel for the Welcome Dinner.

This was a smorgasbord, with heavenly food for every taste. Bob Carney, who presided at the meeting which followed, acquired a new nickname at our table: Art. They don't look alike and the accents differ, but the two Carneys have the same dry wit. Then Mr. H. J. Randall, of England, rose to speak and we had a different type of wit to deal with. He had some hilarious tales to tell. All officers and Regional vice presidents were asked to stand, brisk

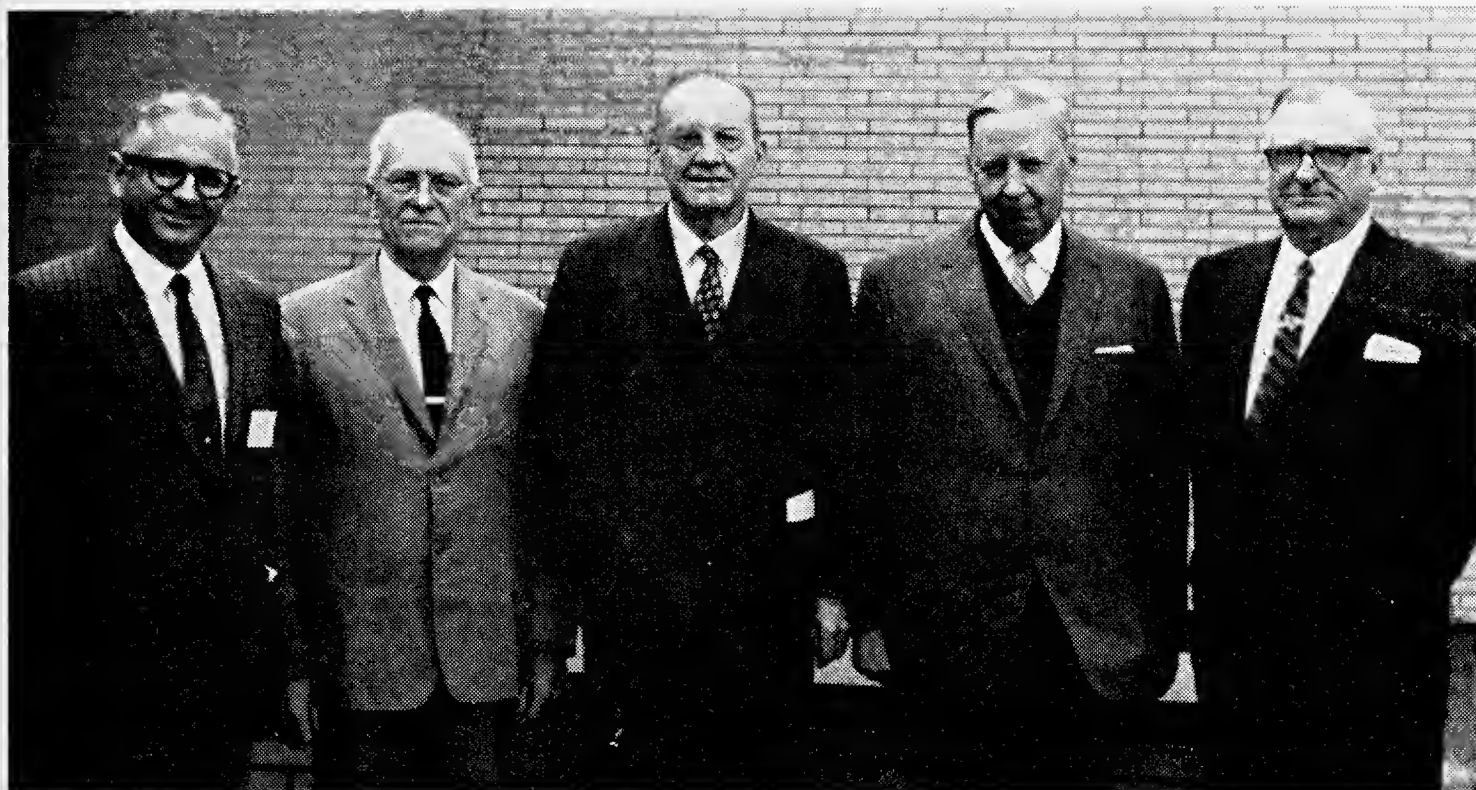
reports on membership and finances were given, and the session ended sometime after ten.

On Friday morning we boarded the buses for the jaunt to Staten Island. The morning was cloudy and grey, but crossing the island to the Smith garden we caught occasional glimpses of lovely landscapes, sweeping views over hills and valleys, once even out at the Atlantic. Then we arrived in Dongan Hills, strolled around the corner of the Smith house and there was another lovely view across the Lower Bay. On the terrace at the head of the garden were clouds of Cassebeer's FLUFF and Smith's PINK RUFFLES, and as we went down the hill from one section of the garden to the next other iris appeared—alas, not enough bloom to satisfy us. However, we enjoyed what there were of iris, as well as the lovely azaleas and peonies and evergreens. Then we got in the buses and went on to lunch, and after that to the ferry terminal where we embarked for the “biggest nickel's worth in the tourist business”—the ride up New York Bay, past Ellis Island, Governors Island, and the Statue of Liberty, to the Battery. The day was so misty that we never did see the harbor as a whole, but by degrees we saw it all; and then, driving up the East Side of Manhattan, we saw the Navy Yard, the great bridges, and the U.N., Empire State and Chrysler buildings, also a glimpse of Sutton Place.

By now it was raining off and on, and by the time we crossed into the Bronx a full-fledged Hudson Valley thunderstorm was lashing the buses. As we pulled into the New York Botanical Gardens everyone with rubbers was pulling them on, and the raincoats were coming out of their cases. All hands made a quick dash into the Administration Building where the AIS birthday party was to be held. Mr. T. H. Everett was the chairman of the program, and presented the three speakers of the day: Dr. John C. Wister, first president of the American Iris Society, Mrs. Ethel Anson Peckham, and Dr. Henry A. Gleason, who were among the founders of the Society. They told of the inception and early days of the Society and the putting together of the first iris check list, after which Mrs. Peckham cut the cake. This was a small one which wouldn't begin to go round, but more was waiting in the lobby for us, with cool orange drink. Then we dashed through the rain again and rode to the big greenhouse, where the hardy among us tramped around outside to look at the iris and the sensible ones went inside to look at the magnificent tropical plants. I heard later about the Martha Washington geraniums—maybe I should have been sensible. Then the buses took us for a tour of the Gardens, and “home” by way of the Washington Memorial Bridge across the Harlem River and the George Washington Bridge across the Hudson. On the Jersey side we dropped down from the Palisades on the west bank of the river, into the valley of the Hackensack and Passaic rivers and so to Newark. Anyway you look at it, this was our day for seeing water!

After dinner, several evening meetings were scheduled, one on hybridizing and three on the special groups, but the last three wisely combined into one big meeting. Marion Walker and Clark Cosgrove talked about spurias, Bee Warburton about median iris, I spoke about Siberians, and C. R. Swearingen dispelled a few false ideas about the Japanese iris. Many slides were shown. I don't know what the hybridizers did but we had a lot of fun!

Saturday came, still wet and cold, but we took off for the Presby Memorial Gardens at 9 o'clock. Not many tall bearded iris were out, but up at the top of the hill was a display of medians, many of them still going strong. Like



PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE AIS

From the left (with periods of incumbency): Mr. Marion R. Walker (1956-1959), Mr. Harold W. Knowlton (1953-1955), Dr. John C. Wister (1920-1934), Mr. Jesse E. Wills (1943-1946), and Mr. Guy Rogers (1949-1952). Other presidents now deceased: Dr. H. H. Everett (1935-1939), Mr. W. J. McKee (1940-1942), and Dr. Franklin Cook (1947-1948). Photograph taken during 1961 annual meeting.

the tall bearded, the Siberians were just starting, but in the historical beds there was quite a lot of bloom, and several oncocyclus and regelia hybrids were out. Word spread that refreshments were available in Mrs. Walther's house next door, where it was warm. There we gazed reverently at a copy of Dykes' *The Genus Iris*.

We had lunch at Montclair State College, where we were welcomed by the Mayor and Park Commissioners of the city and executives of the College. Dr. Wister, Mr. Randall, Mr. Carney, and Dr. John W. Scott, of Lexington, Kentucky, spoke about the Presby Gardens, their origin and history and status as one of the great gardens of America, and the fine work done by Mrs. Walther and the ladies of the Montclair Garden Club in maintaining them. As the Bonsal and Gruitch gardens were reported to have almost no bloom, we returned to the hotel in midafternoon, with the rest of the day free. An impromptu tour of the Edwin Rundlett garden on Staten Island was organized and about 20 hardy members traipsed around in the cold rain and strong wind, looking at median seedlings, diploid species, reblooming TBs, and a few new TBs and seedlings. We wound up in the house to get warm—and to see some lovely Saintpaulias.

After dinner there were some impromptu meetings. Mr. Swearingen and Mrs. Westmeyer talked and showed slides of Japanese irise, and a few Siberianites set out to look at some slides. We were joined by Mrs. J. L. Bergin, of Texas, with slides of arils and arilbreds, and Dr. Frank Galyon, of Tennessee, with some slides of his TBs.

Sunday was a lovely day—sunny, fresh, warm but not hot, with a pleasant breeze. At the Woods' garden there was quite a lot of bloom, and camera

fans were at last able to let themselves go. After a long, delightful prowling here we set out for the Knocke place, where the Doctor grows iris and his wife and children bring up horses—both lovely! So is the house, which is relatively young—only about 130 years old! After admiring the iris we went to a large tent for barbecued chicken, etc. Then after a spell of fence-leaning while two daughters of the house put two beautiful horses through their paces, we were off again.

We made a short stop at Mary Wais' garden, which was short on iris bloom but long on lilacs, wisteria, and trees—and a pump with delectable, icy pump-water, which prompted Mr. Randall to ask how we clever Americans got the ice cubes down that pipe (I am not sure he was serious). Then our bus and another returned to the Johnson garden for a second look. Much more was out by now, and we hated to leave when the time came.

On Sunday evening there was a panel on judging, at which most of the judges and quite a lot of others turned up. Dr. Durrance gave a very interesting and informative talk on the duties of a judge and the setup of the next test gardens in Massachusetts, Ohio, Texas, Colorado, and California. He explained in some detail how the score cards for these gardens would work, what the judges would do and what the staff would do, and how their scorings of the various iris under code numbers would be combined to give the national score. Then panels from the median, Siberian and spuria societies explained, with the help of slides, how judging these irises differs from that of TBs, the characteristics preferred in each type, and the points which detracted from perfection. It was an interesting and, I think, a useful program.

Monday was not such a lovely day, but it didn't rain and it wasn't cold, and there were iris to be seen at MacLean's and Kuchar's in fair quantities. At Cassebeers' there was the added factor of a delightful lake at the foot of the garden. Several medians were still blooming. Two of Fred's Siberians were in bloom beside the door: WHITE SWIRL and VIOLET FLAME. Lunch was served at a country club on top of a hill, with fine views in all directions.

The trip to the Gray garden was cancelled for lack of bloom, and instead we went back to the Presby Memorial Gardens. Sunday's warm sun had brought out quite a lot of bloom; it was pleasant enough for punch and cookies to be served in the Walther garden, and it all made a fine windup to the tours.

I reveled in the historic section and was enchanted to find GOLD FISH, that little old Wareham introduction from 1925, with the pinkish base on its yellow standards and the *vivid* tangerine beard on its violet-veined yellow falls. This is a little darling I must have! And at the top of the hill medians were still in bloom, and quite a few made the trek there; down at the bottom the Siberians and some of the water-loving species had started; other species were out in the species bed at the edge of the woods; and the newer TBs drew much attention. Never did the captains have quite such a job getting the last stragglers onto the buses.

In the evening came the windup—the banquet, the last reports, the final speeches. Dr. Wister spoke about the history of horticultural societies and specialized plant groups in America. As toastmaster, he called on each of the other past presidents—Mr. Wills, Mr. Knowlton, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Walker—who spoke briefly. The Doctor and Mr. Knowlton had an amusing

little difference of opinion about whether the Pennsylvania or the Massachusetts historical society was the older, and Mr. Randall, who also spoke, put them in the shade with the date of the founding of the Royal Horticultural Society. At the conclusion of the speeches Mr. Carney called for the Regions to rise, one by one.

The final event was the announcement of the voting for the Franklin Cook Memorial Cup. The Cup was awarded to Joe Gatty, Region 19's RVP, for his new iris, FRIENDSHIP—by one vote over the Smiths' DR. BOB.

And, suddenly, the convention was over.

But talk went on for a while. From the time we left our rooms in the morning until we tiptoed back at night, we never stopped talking. I went home with laryngitis, as well as delightful memories of old friends and new friends met.

Peggy (Mrs. H. L.) Edwards is president of the Society for Siberian Irises. Address: 235 Koehl Street, Massapaqua Park, New York.

Cedar Brook Park

HARRY B. KUESEL

The iris garden in Cedar Brook Park, Plainfield, New Jersey, was a perfect place to relax at the end of our first day of garden tours. Its tall trees and attractive shrubbery made a pleasant background for the curving iris beds. We entered the garden across a footbridge where we were greeted by the director of the iris garden, Miss Harriette R. Halloway, and were escorted by members of the Plainfield Garden Club, who later served refreshments which were most welcome after our bus ride.

This garden has iris to please everyone, from the early species, oncocyclus and regelias, as well as many bearded and nonbearded varieties. I missed my old oncogelia friend, THESEUS (whose bloom had just gone by), but the oncogelia PARTHENOPE, with its dark red-black signal patch, petals almost pure white heavily etched with dark mulberry veins, immediately called for attention. Nearby, hoogiana BRONZE BEAUTY, and a pink korolkowi, put on a good show; then a bed of a half-dozen intermediates, with that early AUTUMN ELF making a pleasing clump, then that old-favorite table iris, PEWEE, made a lovely patch of white. *I. cristata* and *tectorum* were both in full bloom along the main path. Among the Siberian irises I liked SUMMER SKY (Cleveland), a pale blue with two branches and white styles that made it distinctly different.

The first tall bearded iris that caught my eye was a red with that lovely ruffled SNOW FLURRY form. This was called RED FLURRY (a Fielding origination). A brassy yellow self, GOLD ANTHEM (Douglas), beckoned from the middle of another bed. Then on a rolling hill, Kenneth Smith's GRASMERE, a lovely blue self, was very pleasing. While Peggy Edwards, Charlotte Withers, and I were studying an interesting table iris called SANDAKAN, Betty Wood's two-toned whistle reminded us that it was time to go.

Mr. Kuesel is an AIS accredited judge. He edited the latest revision of the AIS booklet, What Every Iris Grower Should Know. Address: 19 Mary Lane, Greenvale, L.I., New York.

Garden of Miss Mary Wais

JANE HALL

After Saturday's rain and cold we were pleasantly surprised to find Sunday cool but sunny. With everyone in high spirits, we clambered aboard the buses at 8 a.m. and headed for Mary Wais' garden, near Lebanon, New Jersey. We found the garden on a hilltop. The view was magnificent, and so were the boxwood hedges bordering the garden.

In the garden were more billowy mounds of box, several varieties of holly trees, lilacs, perennials, roses, and many other things of interest, but only eight irises in bloom.

Many clustered around Joe Gatty's seedling 55-1. It was a pale lemon-yellow with faint markings on the hafts and a yellow beard. In spite of the whipping wind it showed no damage.

Others in bloom were LADY MOHR; GOLD SOVEREIGN; MEMPHIS BELLE, a raspberry pink with tangerine beard; LAKE HURON, blue; WHITE TOWER, white with a gold beard, and CONFETTI, a blue-and-white plicata, tangerine beard.

Many iris clumps showed promise of things to come, and of special interest was F. McCord's 58-21. It was tall, very well branched, and showed black buds.

Jane (Mrs. Stuart) Hall is an AIS accredited garden judge. Address: Ladd Road, Route 1, Brewerton, New York.

Dr. Frederick J. Knocke's Garden

ELEANOR WESTMEYER

Huge plantings of iris favorites, beginning at the main road and lining a long lane, welcomed us to the Knockes' 80-acre farm in Readington, New Jersey and gave a preview of many more magnificently grown iris. Each roadside variety was displayed in a bed of approximately 10 identical clumps, clearly identified on the nearby rail fence. Newer varieties of iris were grown 3 feet apart in a long, wide bed bordering the yard behind the house. The first section to be viewed was devoted to 1960 introductions while the remainder of the border was planted in three rows with guest seedlings in front, 1959 introductions in the middle row, and 1958 introductions in the last row. Older varieties were grown in a separate garden behind the border fence at the far end of the garden, while many promising seedlings were lined out in a nearby field. During the seven years that the Knockes have lived on the farm, they have successfully increased the friability of the shale soil through heavy applications of manure and chemical fertilizers. Even such reportedly difficult-to-establish iris as Tell's new WONDERFUL WHITE showed remarkable increase in this fertile soil.

Dr. Knocke is to be congratulated for planning and grooming one of the finest convention gardens it has been my pleasure to visit. It is possible to stroll in his garden, pause in admiration and stop to take pictures and notes without causing a major traffic jam. How I wish more display gardens could be planned to accommodate a crowd so conveniently!

Among the iris that especially appealed to me were: Dr. Knocke's own K-1 (HARBOR BLUE X MARIA REGINA), a smooth, deep blue with a white beard, and notable for its clean color and well-branched stalk; EARTH ANGEL (Sexton), a white-bearded blue-white with good substance and pretty ruffling; INDIGLOW (Schortman), an unusual, medium shade of violet with large, full-blown flowers of pleasing form, highlighted by a blue-tipped beard; GOLDEN DAWN (Schortman), a smooth yellow with lighter area in the falls and deep-yellow beard; JERSEY BEAUTY (Schortman), a medium red-purple with lighter area in the falls around the tip of a blue beard; EDENITE (Plough), which looked especially good in this garden—a tall, red-black with brown beard, distinct for its globular form and near-self coloring; GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY (Walker), a truly beautiful yellow iris with large white area in the falls; Brizendine's B-3-57 was one of the most admired buds at the convention. "Peekers" parted it enough to display smooth, red-black, leathery substance—but it was not possible to judge the flower at this stage. IMAGINATION was the showiest clump in the garden. Not tall, it was a solid mass of rosy orchid, distinct with its white area at the tip of a fiery tangerine beard; while JADE QUEEN (Knopf) was the most unusual iris seen—a lovely combination of tan standards with blue-violet falls bordered with tan.

In addition to all of these outstanding iris, we will remember the Knockes' gracious hospitality, the delicious chicken barbecue which was so efficiently served under the "big top," and the handsome horses which vied with the iris for attention. It will be a cherished wish that we may return someday to see peak bloom in the Knockes' spacious, meticulously cared-for garden.

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The Miles S. Kuchar Garden

WILLIAM G. MCGARVEY

The Kuchar garden at Montvale, New Jersey, is clear evidence that the owner has a wide range of interests in the general area of gardening and in irises in particular.

As you enter the garden from the side of the house, the first item of prominence is a large and handsome willow tree whose flowing branches provide a graceful living frame for the iris display bed beyond it. In this garden all of the irises were well grown, due in large part, I am sure, to Mr. Kuchar's attention to the element of plentiful humus in his soil. To provide for this he has one of the best designed composting bins I have ever seen. This bin was in operation at the job of converting leaves and weeds into garden gold and his plants demonstrated its usefulness.

Beyond the attractively planted display bed the garden widens and here Mr. Kuchar grows his iris seedlings. In one of his rows there was a nice yellow in bloom. It had good substance, clear color, and attractively flaring falls. It was the kind of seedling that invites pollination and I hope its owner found time to put it to work, and can recognize it from this description because I could locate no labels to identify it more accurately here.

The display irises had not reached peak bloom and one of the difficulties in reporting on a garden in this condition is that such a report must be made in full knowledge of the feeling of disappointment experienced by the garden owner. Perhaps some future Convention Committee will plan to reduce this feeling by arranging to send all of their pre-peak-garden hosts on a vacation trip during the convention so that the great disappointment of the hosts is not further compounded by the feelings expressed by the garden visitors.

However, the Kuchar garden had much more bloom than some of the other gardens on the tour. It contained just enough bloom to make the visit a very satisfying one, and just enough buds to make us unhappy about not being able to return to see it again.

The Convention Committee deserves a special word of approval for including this garden on its list because it demonstrates a point of great significance, and that is, that an amazing number of fine irises can be grown in a relatively small garden. This is important because a majority of irisarians are not the owners of great estates, and though convention visits to such estates are always enjoyable, they are not as generally motivating as is the smaller garden which demonstrates how much can be done within the range of the possible for the average gardener.

Miles Kuchar's garden gave us much immediate pleasure, and even more inspiration. For all of this we wish to thank him.

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The Garden of Catherine and Kenneth Smith

HAROLD W. KNOWLTON

On our arrival at the garden of Catherine and Kenneth Smith on Staten Island, we were met by our smiling host and hostess, whose pleasant greetings welcomed us to their charming garden overlooking lower New York harbor. Our tour visit was all too short, even though most of the irises were still in bud. I had hardly time to look over the upper garden when we were hustled off to lunch, then to the Staten Island Ferry, First Avenue, and a riproaring thunderstorm.

As usual, a bed of PINK RUFFLES was displayed beside the front door. This small, ruffled orchid-pink is perhaps the most widely distributed of the Smith varieties, even better known than his superb LADY ILSE, GOLDEN HAWK, SOUTH PACIFIC, and ELIZABETH NOBLE. Among the few flowers in blossom was DR. BOB, a ruffled, sturdy white named for the late Dr. Robert Graves, of Concord, New Hampshire. It is widely flaring, with arched falls, an early pure white with good substance. The beard is a pale yellow. This was displayed in several gardens on the tour and was a close second in the voting for the Franklin Cook Memorial Cup.

A low, flaring, ruffled yellow, seedling 57-23, seemed to me very attractive, but I was told that the taller yellow, still in bud, that was standing nearby was a seedling from it, and had been named SARAH AVERELL. TAWNY PINK is a peach-colored blend with an overlay of bronze on the haft and a tangerine beard. Seedling 59-6 had lavender standards and falls



AT END OF BARBECUE LINE

From the left: Unidentified woman; Harry Randall, of England; Ira E. Wood, New Providence, N. J.; Dr. Frederick J. Knocke, Readington, N. J.; and William H. Peck, Jr., Oyster Bay, N. Y. Photograph taken on Knocke farm by Betty Wood.

of a rich red-purple. Seedling 57-3 was a clump of a low, ruffled white with a broad haft. Here and there other Smith irises were in bloom, notably KEENE VALLEY, GOLDEN HAWK, HARRIETTE HALLOWAY, and BOUNDING MAIN. PRECIOUS DAYS is a tall, tailored, well-branched light lavender which has good landscape value. I think that many times the judges are swayed by the perfection of the individual bloom and entirely overlook some other irises which have superior garden effect. At the end of the garden was a hybrid lilac in full bloom which was identified as CAPTAIN BALLET.

Recently the Smith productions have been registered under the joint names of C. and K. Smith. In my garden in Massachusetts are three of these joint introductions. IMPERIAL WOMAN is a stately blue-violet self with well-poised blooms; REGAL SPLENDOR is a rich red-violet with a smooth luster and a matching dark beard; PEARL MOSQUE is well described by its name, its pearl-white color set off by the domed standards. JANIE VAUGHN is one of those clean yellows, a lemon with a white area in the center of the rounded falls, which make an attractive stand in the garden.

Mr. Knowlton is a past president of AIS, has served on the Board of Directors, and currently is chairman of the Committee on Registrations. Address: 32 Hancock Street, Auburndale 66, Mass.

The Ira Woods' Garden

JAKE H. SCHARFF

Near the end of a quiet street in New Providence, New Jersey, some miles from Newark, is the home of Ira and Betty Wood. A spacious front lawn of Merion blue grass gave us a velvety welcome.

The iris garden is to the rear of the home. From a patio where we were served coffee and cakes, one looked out to see raised beds of well-grown iris. Although there was but twenty-five percent bloom, the number of bloom-stalks told of a glorious sea of color just a few days ahead.

Two iris called to me from across the garden: Les Peterson's MAIN EVENT, a red with black overlay, wide hafts, and nice form; and Georgia Hinkle's ROYAL ANTHEM, a violet-blue flower with several blooms open on a fine branched stalk.

Others of particular interest were the following:

BLACK NITIE (Z. G. Benson). Very black on the red side, with brown beard.

SPT 70-4 (Z. G. Benson). Between medium and dark blue, good substance with white beard.

B-3-57 (Brizendine). A red blend with matching beard.

FRIENDSHIP (Gatty). Recipient of the Cook Memorial Cup. Medium-white bloom on fine branching stalk. A delightful garden clump.

57-2 (Gatty). Pink with yellow overtones.

AUTUMN LUSTRE (D. F. Johnson). As seen in this and other gardens, a very fine copper-brown. Seems to hold its color.

CLOUD RIFT (D. F. Johnson). Medium blue.

MARRIOTT (Marriott). Thirty-inch blue-white with blue beard.

LADY ROGERS (Guy Rogers). Fine light blue, as it is in other gardens over the country.

DR. BOB (C. and K. Smith). Tailored early white. Made excellent impression in this and several other convention gardens.

57-3 (C. and K. Smith). Light blue with fine branching.

DEBONAIR PINK (Guy Rogers). Salmon with tangerine beard; frilled edges.

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The Cassebeer Garden

JESSE WILLS

It was with mingled pleasure and disappointment that I surveyed Fred Cassebeer's garden in West Nyack, New York, on the morning of Monday, May 29, when the touring buses of the American Iris Society's Annual Meeting arrived there.

It was a pleasure to see Fred and Marcia and young John greeting us with their usual cordiality. It was a pleasure again to see the lovely layout of his garden, with the wide slope beyond the house down to a beautiful lake that makes a perfect background for irises planted in widely spaced beds along the slope. It was a disappointment, of course, that because of the freakish season so little was in bloom.

The lack of bloom was no surprise because we had been forewarned of it. Even in a normal season Fred's garden would have probably been the latest of all those covered by the tour. We all knew it was the result of a spring which was cold and late almost without parallel. We knew that this had affected not only New Jersey and New York, but many other regions. I could not help remembering the beautiful bloom I had seen here on June 5th a year ago or help wishing that I could come back in another week or ten days to see bloom as beautiful and equally well grown.

Incidentally, Fred had planted his latest introductions, both in tall bearded and Siberians, up near the house where they were sheltered and got reflected warmth to bring out bloom. There was a crowd around these during the whole period of the visit. HELEN HAYES was lovely in cool, clean, flaring white. It seemed a very worthy child of its parent WHITE SPRITE, which I have always liked. It classes as a tall bearded but it is not excessively tall. There were two very interesting, though very different, border irises, SUMMER SUNSET and SPUTNIK. The first was a mixture of sunset colors: apricot and peach, orange-yellow and coral. It is very smooth with very flaring form. SPUTNIK is a clean, bright, small edition of ROCOCO, which we had been lucky enough to see in several gardens. It is a blue plicata, clean though heavily marked, also with a good deal of substance and flare.

I have been particularly interested in the work Fred has been doing with Siberians, and I have had the pleasure of growing some of these. It was therefore good to see WHITE SWIRL, VIOLET FLARE, and BLUE BRILLIANT. WHITE SWIRL has been out for a couple of years, but it is still outstanding. When I came upon it blooming this spring with other white Siberians in my garden I at first did not realize what it was. Its form was so different in the width and flare of its falls that it seemed at first a different species. It is very lovely and seems to be a dependable flower. VIOLET FLARE repeats this form in lavender-blue, and BLUE BRILLIANT excels by its blueness.

All of us were pleased that afternoon to go back to the Presby Garden and see it in sunshine with quite a bit more bloom out. It is not my assignment to discuss the Presby Garden, but I was pleased to notice Fred's tall bearded PINK PANOPLY, a tall, wide, opaque salmon-pink, which is one of the parents of SUMMER SUNSET, blooming better than I had ever been able to bloom it. There was also an open bloom of SWEETHEART'S FOLLY, a ruffled cream, which may be the best iris Fred has produced so far.

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Irises in the New York Botanical Garden

UNFORTUNATELY, this issue does not contain a report on the iris planting in the New York Botanical Garden. This planting, in wide beds surrounding the huge conservatory, was interesting because of the many types of irises it included. As elsewhere though, bloom was thin, and not everyone had the fortitude or the apparel to make the circuit of the beds during the rainstorm that Friday afternoon.—EDITOR.

The Iris Display at Rutgers University

SHIRLEY SPURR

Since the 1961 convention was an anniversary of the founding of the American Iris Society and held in the same general area where the start was made, it was eminently fitting that the first garden visited should be the iris display at the College of Agriculture at Rutgers University and, after listening to the comments of some of the younger generation of iris growers, it was perhaps equally appropriate that this historical collection should be the assignment of one to whom many of the names brought nostalgic memories.

It was indeed a breath of my early iris days when chromosomes was a word for the erudite and the number of them immaterial, when SOUVENIR DE MME. GAUDICHAU flaunted her purple robes to my delight with little concern whether she was diploid or tetraploid. Name after name brought back memories of iris that had been my pride and joy, but long since discarded and forgotten. It was an experience that I wouldn't have missed, my one regret that the uncooperative weather allowed us to look at names only in most cases and the realization that the time allowed was much too brief to appreciate the arrangement of the planting and study the progress made in the iris world.

According to the brochure given us, the iris collection is one of 15 major plant collections comprising the Rutgers Display Gardens. It was started in 1922 and has more than 1,200 varieties of iris. There are 48 beds, 6 feet wide 60 feet long, planted chronologically. The collection's historical interest and value were immediately apparent. The blooms were few, but RAJAH, one of the old variegatas stood out with its wealth of bloom, the standards a clean brilliant gold, the falls smooth red-brown, a crisp and pleasant clump. I never did get to see the newer iris.

It was a rewarding trip and I only wish I might have had at least a day to wander up and down the paths to study and remember. We need to go back over the years occasionally to better appreciate the present.

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Mr. Frank Baxter's Garden

CLAUDE C. O'BRIEN

Our bus stopped in Clark, New Jersey, in front of a handsome ranch-type house, the grounds excellently landscaped. Walking up the drive we came in view of the garden. Row after row of seedlings, many in bloom and many promising buds.

The pace quickened, in moments our group dispersed throughout the planting, buzzing comment as we moved from plant to plant, avidly searching for the iris that would satisfy our own particular esthetic sense, rare as it may be that we find it. We do derive a certain degree of pleasure when we discover any portion of our nebulous ideal: a clear color, pleasing blend, proportion, form, or good texture, and so on, in various blossoms.

Two seedlings pleased us very much: 54-3-36 a white with flaring falls, ruffled, and with excellent branching; the other, 54-20, just a bit deeper violet than VIOLET HARMONY, ruffled, good substance and texture, also well-branched, as were many of the other seedlings. Both of these should be seen again. Vagaries of weather limited our further pleasure, since many iris were buds that should have been blossoms.

Among the named varieties we found much the same weather complaint, still there was a good show of color. Strong, well-grown, healthy plants with many sturdy stalks, bearing—buds. Perhaps we will have to tune our imaginations finer, or else cultivate an appreciation for buds.

The exceptionally fine white, DR. BOB, (by C. and K. Smith) performed well in this garden; it has good substance, form, pleasingly ruffled falls and standards, plus very good branching.

Mr. David Johnson's BIG WATERFALL, as in other gardens, pleased us very much—excellent substance, three blooms open, well-spaced, a good ruffled blue. SNOW TRACERY (Wills) put on a good show, a very nice placata, its delicate marking put it in a class for most of our "want lists." HIGH BARBAREE, (Tompkins) a smooth red, showed very definite garden value; its form, substance, well-placed bloom will also make it desirable as show material.

The promise of even more enjoyment in prospect make us very reluctant to leave.

Mr. O'Brien is RVP for Region 4, member of the AIS Board of Directors, and chairman of the Membership Committee.

The David Johnson Garden

JACK GOETT

Against a background is an ideal way to view iris and Mr. Johnson's comparatively small garden at Dunellen, New Jersey, is entirely surrounded by evergreens. And there were iris in bloom, much to our joy, the first afternoon.

That first afternoon only the early varieties were out but the colors were there. Dave's own BIG WATERFALL, AUTUMN LUSTER and TELLURIDE excited much comment, but some others such as TIMBUCTOO were just in bud.

BIG WATERFALL was a large, medium blue-violet with plenty of substance and vigor. Since it received consideration for the President's Cup it proved to be the most popular of Dave's varieties. I took note of several seedlings, particularly some unusual crosses. NEW SNOW X EBONY ECHO gave two well branched seedlings, #138 and #172, which the green enthusiasts discussed at length.

The older named varieties showed Dave's skill as a grower. I have never seen BLUE SAPPHIRE looking better; this was the first clump that convinced me that it deserved the Dykes Medal. LIMELIGHT with all fresh blooms was perfection; REHOBETH, CHAR-MAIZE and CLIFFS OF DOVER were among those that stood out, refusing to take a back seat to the newer introductions. Included in this should be Paul Cook's #2754, which I have seen in several gardens and have myself. Why he never introduced it is a question that was asked by many.

WHOLE CLOTH and FROST AND FLAME showed why they received such high votes for Award of Merit. They were grown in a row for maximum increase. I would have liked to see how effective a large clump of these would be side by side.

There were minor disappointments that first day. Joe Gatty's FRIENDSHIP had only one bloom open on a large clump, so many stalks all exceptionally well branched. My own MONEE had a bud ready to pop. Several of us gathered around the Smiths' REGAL SPLENDOR as one of the buds started to open. It has a rich luscious color, a dark red-violet on well-branched stalks. If only we had seen the garden several days later.

As an answer to my wish, we made an unscheduled return trip on Sunday, three days later. FRIENDSHIP was out in all its glory, a beautiful clean white, just the right amount of ruffling, on stalks up to 14 buds. Well-branched, many-budded stalks are the rule not the exception, as other stalks I have seen had up to 18 buds. Only three of the five buses made this return trip, so the winner of the Cook Memorial Cup proved that it was a crowd-stopper.

In the guest seedling patches Durrance's D59-74, a lightly ruffled blue-bearded blue white, good branching and buds, had the photographers three deep around it. Jake Scharff's 54-13-31, a yellow iris, veined red-brown with red-brown edging on the standards, was a spectacular rather than beautiful flower and will go far in the novelty class. Z. G. Benson's BLACK NITIE, a trifle short for the large number of buds and extra branches, is a dark velvet iris with a brown beard. Neva Sexton's 58-64 and EARTH ANGEL, along with Mrs. Savage's OPALS OF OPHIR were others deserving mention.

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The MacLean Garden

GERTA M. BEACH

A visit to the MacLean garden, at Woodcliff Lake, New Jersey, enkindled mixed emotions of delight and sorrow; sorrow because the architect and designer, Mr. Carleton G. MacLean, who died last December, could not share its beauty with his family and with his many friends in the AIS. It was a touching and inspiring experience to see the loving and meticulous care with which Mrs. MacLean had carried out his plans for the season as a beautiful tribute to his memory.

The large, square iris garden, with grass paths, is surrounded by a border of shrubs and perennials. There are about 1,000 varieties of iris from the very old FLORENTINA (1500) to recent ones like DR. BOB and RICHMONDTOWN. The latter appear in the three large beds that feature the achievements of Kenneth Smith over the years—from PINK RUFFLES, STATEN ISLAND, and VIOLET SYMPHONY to the notable SOUTH PACIFIC and BOUNDING MAIN.

Mr. MacLean's interest in the history and evolution of the iris and his loyalty to his early loves were evidenced everywhere. For instance, SAMOVAR, a 1940 bronze blend with good carrying power and still a good landscape iris, evoked one member's exclamation: "What's that one? My! that is the prettiest one I have seen yet." There were many plicatas in bloom from the



FOUR ORGANIZATION MEN

From the left: Edwin Rundlett, Staten Island, N. Y., director, pollen exchange, Median Iris Society, and editor, Empire State Iris Society *Newsletter*; M. F. Dow, Crestline, Ohio, chairman, garden committee, Central Ohio Iris Society; Hubert A. Fischer, Hinsdale, Ill., 2d vice president of AIS and president of American Hemerocallis Society; Jay C. Ackerman, Lansing, Mich., treasurer of AIS.

early SIEGFRIED, TRUE CHARM, MADAME LOUIS AUREAU derivatives, to the modern CAROLINE JANE and PAPER DOLL. These were used by Mr. MacLean in his hybridizing for a plicata with very thin, delicate tracery along the edge. Unfortunately, most of his seedlings were not in bloom. One with coloring reminiscent of TIFFANY, but with clear outlines and splendid substance, was well branched. It had a very trim, respectable, self-contained appearance, although it was not fashionably wide at the haft and slightly under average medium size. At the other extreme, BLUE GERANIUM, a tall, large-flowered blue-lavender with almost globular curves and wide haft, was one that would appeal to a more voluptuous taste. In general, one felt that this was the garden of an iris grower with catholic, unprejudiced views. The visit added to my conviction that good substance, balanced proportions, adequate branching, along with the genes that make for vigorous and healthy growth, are the only necessary iris standards. The shape and color of the flower parts and the size of the plant should be optional to suit wide variations in iris taste.

The shrubbery and perennials surrounding the garden were a delight to the eye. All beautifully grown and in perfect condition were deutzia, phlox, coral bells, cerastium, and columbine. It was the *Chrysogonum* (goldenstar), a bright yellow, low-growing wild flower with heavy green foliage that magnetized the crowd. It had been only the week before that Gladys Kimmick and

I had scaled one of Pennsylvania's mountains to see what the botanical leader had called one of the rarest of the wild flowers. Here in the MacLean garden it was superbly grown in several large patches, its bright starlike flowers lighting up the border. Other parts of the garden contained many shrubs. Beneath the considerable number of trees grew shade-loving wild flowers not yet in bloom and along a small brook grew violets as well as skunk cabbage.

The AIS members were fortunate in seeing such a collection of iris and wild flowers and our thanks are due to Mrs. MacLean for making this aesthetic experience possible.

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Presby Memorial Gardens

IRWIN A. CONROE

In the January 1961 issue of the *Bulletin*, Mrs. Barbara Walther, director of the Presby Memorial Iris Gardens, in Upper Montclair, New Jersey, has given us a splendid description of these gardens and has charmingly given credit and thanks to the many contributors in America and elsewhere throughout the iris world. I would respectfully suggest that our readers peruse again the excellent article by Mrs. Walther as intimate background for this account of these famous gardens as seen through the eyes of a visitor to the 1961 AIS convention. No attempt will be made here to make additional acknowledgment of the generous acts on the part of irisarians from all over the world, whose gifts of irises have resulted in probably the greatest display of irises one may hope to see. Let us humbly consider this discussion a sequel to the January article.

Because of an inclement season the Presby gardens had probably the least bloom at convention time ever witnessed at a comparable date since the establishment of the gardens so many years ago. Even a return to the gardens on the last day of the convention found less than an insignificant percentage of the thousands of irises in bloom. One might stand at any of the many vantage points on the spacious grounds and try to visualize what the gardens might be like at peak bloom. Regardless of the vividness of his imagination he could not do justice to the spectacular panorama which lay before him. Even a visit to the gardens at peak bloom time would not permit of complete appreciation of all there was to see and examine.

Determined to give readers of the *Bulletin* a comprehensive picture of what convention visitors *might* have seen and what nonattendants missed seeing, I returned to the Presby gardens just a week after the scheduled convention tour. Here is an inadequate recital of what I saw.

The gardens were at peak bloom although the weather was still wet and chilly. Looking down the rows or up the rows or across the rows and rows of irises one sensed that in possibly no other flower could there be such lavish display of spectrum colors. In many, many instances there were enough clumps of individual irises to leave one with the impression of waves of color, harmoniously blended with expert arrangement. And when one stood at sunset with the sinking sun behind him and the great mass of colorful irises before,

changing shades and tones as the sun's rays played upon them, he could but feel awe and humility at what God had wrought in His handiwork, ably aided and abetted by master hands and loving attention. It is a sight that no irisarian living within a day's travel—or a week's travel—of the gardens can afford to miss if he wants his soul cleansed and his mind filled with memories of a living kaleidoscope of irises.

To the champion of any or all kinds of irises the gardens offer much satisfaction. For instance the species iris lover could see the rare and the old, the familiar and the new representatives in bloom along with the great mass of tall bearded irises. True, only a blossom or two remained to be seen on some of the species, but there was visible enough to give the novice or the seasoned irisarian an identification of the species in question. These were actually blooming: *gracilipes*, *versicolor*, *graminea*, *innominata*, *delavayi*, *aurea*, *ochroleuca speciosa*, *shrevei*, Dutch, *asiatica*, *wilsonii*, *siberica*, *kashmiriana*, *perrieri*, *tectorum variegata*, *illyrica*, *germanica*, *sintenisii*. Many other species had finished blooming and were resting after their labors.

Along the brookside great masses of Siberian irises with here and there a hint of color among Japanese irises were bursting into bloom. Here again, almost any named variety of Siberian iris was planted in generous clumps. Enough varieties were in bloom to give the spectator a sampling of both new and long-established Siberians and to acquaint the newcomer with an idea of what this fast-becoming-more-popular iris could be and do.

Irises from Canada, from New Zealand, from Austria, from England, from Holland, from Africa, from Germany, from France grew and blossomed side by side with old favorites and new acquaintances produced by hybridizers from every part of the United States. One could trace the improvement in color among the pinks, the reds, the blacks, as examples, by studying the earliest offerings and the latest accomplishments in any color class. He could trace the line toward red irises from both the blue and violet lines and the brown lines.

On the hillside far above the great masses of tall bearded irises in bloom down near the roadside splashes of color indicated late dwarf irises, median irises and reblooming irises adding their contribution to the overall picture of beauty and grace and harmony.

It is always a mistake for a reporter to single out specific irises toward which to point attention for he invariably misses some of the best of them, no matter how carefully he may try to be unprejudiced. Yet, each reporter wades blithely into the stream of personal decision. Among the hundreds of outstanding irises putting on a particularly good show were many thoroughbreds. Examples: David Johnson's ALLOUETTE—an unusual reddish brown; Harder's LADY KATHRYN—a pleasing white which bloomed for well over the week and still had nine blooms in sight; Lauck's HOLD THAT TIGER—whether you like the color scheme or not; TROPHY by Linse; Hoog's CLARA—a regeliocyclus-oncocyclus from Holland in full bloom; SALEM by Schreiner—a magnificent blue of splendid proportion; Scharff's CHIEF CHICKASAW—well-branched, vigorous, striking; Fass's GREEN FASHION—a clump of ten bloomstalks; Kleinsorge's HARVEST SPLENDOR—a bicolor of rose-tan and deep cream and an orange haft; LOVELY LETTY by David Hall—tops in a blue; LICORICE STICK by the Schreiners—a good blue-black; Rundlett's reblooming DOUBLE DATE—a striking clump, TOLL GATE by Paul Cook—blooming as well in the East as it did last year on the

West Coast; Schortman's INDIGLOW—one of the best yet produced in its color field; David Hall's FROST AND FLAME—spectacular, yet demure; ROCOCO by Schreiner—one of the finest plicatas perfected; Fay's BLACK SWAN—probably a “must-have” by everyone who saw it in bloom; Goett's MONEE—outstandingly branched; Schreiner's BLUE BARON, Gibson's MY HONEYCOMB, the Smiths' BOUNDING MAIN, Mrs. Hinkle's MELISSA—impressive in form and foliage; Randolph's BLACK AND BLUE—tops among shorter tall; dozens of promising seedlings—worthy of awards—these were a few of the crowd-stoppers putting on a show a week after the convention had become history.

One who had time to pause and reflect as he watched the rippling waves of color fade into the afterglow of the sun, as he contemplated the thousands of irises before him, as he compared the new with the long, full ranks of hundreds of oldies, ranging in date from the late nineties to the early forties of the two centuries, respectively, could but feel privileged to count himself among the membership of a Society which, in only forty years, had made so impressive a mark upon the horticultural world.

In the Presby Memorial Iris Gardens, watched over by a charming, considerate hostess-director, who has dedicated her life to the promotion of iris culture, there is every evidence of how far iriarrians have come in their quest for perfection in color, form, substance, vigor, and appeal in their favorite flower. In the Presby Memorial Iris Gardens one can find peace, quiet, and solace just in sitting quietly apart from his fellows and letting his being absorb the story enfolded before him among the irises.

Dr. Conroe is RVP for Region 2 and president of the Empire State Iris Society. Address: Star Route, Altamont, New York.

A Side-Trip to the Rundlett Garden

At each Convention there are some spur-of-the-moment visits and not infrequently such visits are among the convention highlights. JoAnne Tufts was the bright instigator of the trip to Edwin Rundlett's garden in Staten Island. This trip was first planned for one car load, but by the time it got under way there were four, including a station wagon which at unloading seemed much like the magician's hat—always to contain one more pigeon (irisarian, that is).

Mary Ella (Mrs. Rundlett, not the iris) led the way over and Peggy Edwards was guide on the way back to see that we did not get lost. In our car, provided by the delightful little Mrs. Ralph Williams from Bronxville, N.Y., conversation was good in both directions. And, in particular, this conversation allowed some upstate New Yorkers to come to know the downstate Mrs. Williams. We had met Mrs. Williams at the Region 2 annual meetings before, but with business the order of the day at such meetings, we had not had the chance to get to know her. As a result of a Massachusetts Tufts' inspiration, at an AIS convention in New Jersey, some New Yorkers came to know a delightful member of their own Region, and this is one of the good reasons for going to conventions (with, or without bloom).

Edwin Rundlett's garden was completely satisfying. In a small garden this bright and friendly man grows more species irises (many in bloom) than a majority of botanical gardens. And from this garden come more rebloomers that can compete with the spring bloomers for beauty of bloom than from any other garden in the world with the single exception of Percy Brown's. Here, also, are new median irises coming from species crosses and from the various combinations so exciting to those interested in this most rapidly expanding section of the Society.

Edwin is such a wonderful correspondent that most of us who write to him get the feeling that we know him well long before we actually meet him. And because Edwin is deaf, conversation with him presents problems. But a pencil and pad helps and allows questions to be asked by those of us who have not learned to use our lips as we talk, or who point our lips in the wrong direction when we try to talk to him. But the answers are what are important and are complete and based on an amazing fund of accurate information. Edwin's friends are sorry that he is deaf, but he does so much and does it so well that we end by forgetting about this handicap in admiration of the man.

Edwin's smile and firm handclasp made us welcome in his garden and the garden was filled with interesting things. This side trip alone was reason enough for attending the convention and those of us lucky enough to be in on it want to thank Edwin and Mary Ella for allowing our visit, and JoAnne Tufts for having the inspiration to suggest it.

(The author of this account modestly declined a second byline in this issue.—EDITOR.)

Choice Irises Seen on Garden Tours

By Mrs. H. L. Edwards, Massapaqua Park, New York

Of the iris I saw, those I liked best among the newer ones were:

CLOUD RIFT (David Johnson). A lovely blue with a magnificent stalk, branched and rebranched.

SOARING KITE (Jeannette Nelson). A nice lemon self with good branching and what my notes call a "reasonable size"—meaning that it wouldn't look too big in my garden.

SEA MASTER (H. E. Sass). Had only six buds, but they were well spaced, and the flowers were a rich blue with pale beard tipped yellow, and a white throat.

BLUE WHISPER (Fred Cassebeer). A fine ice-blue with blue-white beard, with seven or eight buds on a nicely branched plant, the flower not large but in good scale to the whole plant.

GRANNY SHERMAN (Elizabeth Bellmer). Another not-too-big, clear light blue of good form and substance, with nine to thirteen buds to a stalk, nicely placed.

FRIENDSHIP (Joseph Gatty). A lovely white with good branching and plenty of buds.

PRECIOUS DAYS (Kenneth Smith). Another good blue with white beard and a white blaze on the falls, good branching and up to nine buds, and quite strong substance.

FINEST HOUR (Jean Stevens). A moderate-sized flower with white standards and red-brown falls, very dramatic on a nicely branched stalk.

FULL CIRCLE (Chet Tompkins). A crisp violet-and-white plicata on a sturdy stem.

B-11 (Edwin Rundlett). MARY ELLA selfed, a charming flower in pink with a darker haft and a white spot under the beard; good form; nicely branched.

57-1 (Joseph Gatty). This sib to FRIENDSHIP is a fluted white self, of good form, with eight buds to the stalk and well-placed branching.

And by all means, I must include those two lovely Siberians, WHITE SWIRL and VIOLET FLARE, from Fred Cassebeer.

By Mrs. Stuart Hall, Brewerton, New York

Before the convention ended we saw more fine irises in bloom. Among them were: Schreiner's BRONZE BELL, a large copper-bronze; Sass's SEA MASTER, a smooth violet-blue; and Plough's EDENITE, a tall, velvety red-black with sooty falls. Also, Fay's BLACK SWAN, a dark blue-black that everyone admired; Schreiner's KARACHI, a wine plicata with a large white blaze on the falls; Jeannette Nelson's SOARING KITE, a beautifully ruffled pale ivory, and MAGNET, a well-named vivid apricot with red beard; Les Peterson's Main EVENT, a red self with dull-yellow beard; Fletcher's GILSTON GRAIL, a lacy yellow with a lighter patch on the falls, and Cassebeer's SWEETHEART'S FOLLY, an enormous creamy white with yellow hafts.

By Harry B. Kuesel, Greenvale, New York

Despite the relative scarcity of good bloom in the convention gardens, the following varieties particularly appealed to me:

FRIENDSHIP (Gatty '61). This white has lovely wide hafts; is well-formed, and has heavy substance. In David Johnson's garden I counted 12 and 14 buds on two different stalks.

MONEE (Goett '60). A tall medium-blue with superb four-way branching and many flowers with good substance.

IMAGINATION (Branch '59). A shorter stalk but good bloomer; a rosy lilac self with a white blaze at the haft which sets off a lovely tangerine-red beard.

BRAVE BANNER (Porreca '59). A vigorous, tall, deeper blue than MONEE; excellent flower placement on a sturdy stalk, fine form.

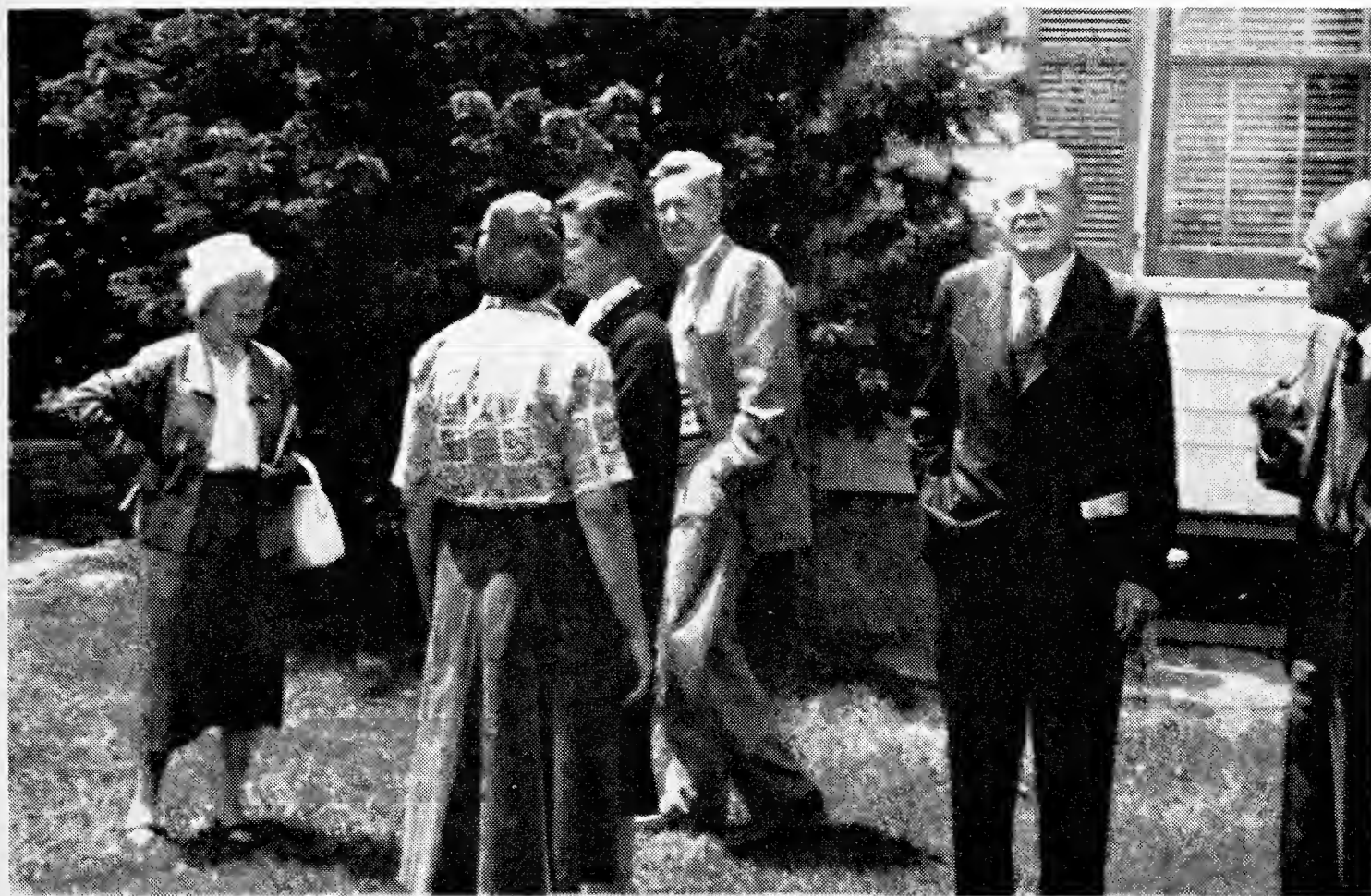
HELEN HAYES (Cassebeer '60). A lovely white self with a pleasing tuck in the sides of the falls that gives it personality.

BLACK SWAN (Fay '60). A tall, very large blue-black with good growth habits.

MAGNET (J. Nelson '58). A brilliant orange-apricot self with a nice tailored form, good branching, and substance.

INVERNESS (Watkins-Watkins '57). A very fine white-white self with heavy substance, fine branching, and good form.

SOARING KITE (J. Nelson '58). A very cool, refreshing ivory-lemon self; tall stalks and good branching.



IN GARDEN OF DR. AND MRS. FREDERICK J. KNOCKE

From the left: Mrs. F. P. Walther, director of Presby Memorial Gardens, Upper Montclair, N. J.; Mrs. Knocke (back to camera); Mrs. John C. Wister, Swarthmore, Pa.; unidentified man; Dr. Wister, and Ira E. Wood, New Providence, N. J. Photograph by Betty Wood.

RAINBOW GOLD (Plough '60). This is one of the finest yellows I've ever seen; a very large buttercup-yellow self, with bright orange beard, and lacy edges on both standards and falls.

SPRING FESTIVAL (D. Hall '58). This is a vigorous appleblossom-pink with excellent form, large ruffled flowers, and many buds.

GOLDEN MASTERPIECE (Eva Smith '58). A very fine golden-yellow self with very heavy substance, nice flare, wide haft—from two Dykes Medal winners, **MARY RANDALL** and **TRULY YOURS**, and combining good features of both parents.

Paul Cook seedling 16452. As we saw it in the garden, it appeared to be similar to **WHOLE CLOTH**, but larger. Very fine.

Brizendine seedling B-3-57. A tall, floriferous, well-formed black self from the purple side. Doing fine in both Knocke and Wood gardens. May well be the answer to that nonburning, hot-weather black many southern climate irisarians seek.

By Mrs. V. E. Teeter, Jeffersontown, Kentucky

EDENITE (Plough). The most beautiful red-black I have ever seen; so dark that you almost feel that you are seeing your first black iris.

SOARING KITE (J. Nelson). Ivory and primrose, large and lovely.

FULL CIRCLE (Tompkins). A pretty white-ground plicata, marked violet.

KARACHI (Schreiner). Another outstanding plicata; center of falls white but otherwise almost solid red-purple.

BOUNDING MAIN (C. and K. Smith). A large blue and very lovely.
DR. BOB (C. and K. Smith). A nice large white that we saw blooming in almost every garden.
RARE GOLD (Schirmer). A golden-yellow self that truly made a bright spot in the garden.
LOV-LEE (Glenn Rogers). A dainty plicata that reminds one of a dancing doll, truly "lov-lee."
Mr. Plough's FLAME KISS and KISS OF FIRE were especially nice, as was Mr. Jake H. Scharff's seedling 55-18-1.

By Mrs. Troy Westmeyer, Stamford, Connecticut

BLACK SWAN (Fay). A large, flaring, perfectly formed red-black with velvety falls and gold beard.
MAIN EVENT (L. Peterson). Big, broad red that stands out among others in its color class because of its ruffling and well-branched stalk.
JADE QUEEN (Knopf). A rare color combination on a large, beautifully shaped flower with domed standards and flaring falls. Tan standards, blue-violet falls with tan border.
VIOLET LUSTRE (Cassebeer). Smooth, deep violet Siberian with open, flaring form of medium height, it would make a lovely clump in the foreground of the garden.
TROPHY (Linse). Huge violet-blue oncobred with a beautiful flare and lavender beard.
INDIGLOW (Schortman). An unusual shade of violet, between VIOLET HARMONY and VIOLET HILLS in value or darkness. Well-branched stalk with large, rounded blossoms and blue-tipped beard.
JERSEY BEAUTY (Schortman). Medium red-purple with attractive blue beard.
ROCOCO (Schreiner). Beautifully ruffled blue and white plicata with a sharp, clean pattern.
LILLIPINKPUT (Douglas). A solid sheet of orange-pink at Presby. A color-break in the medians that is most attractive.
EDENITE (Plough). Tall, rounded red-black with bronze beard. Distinctive among others of similar coloring because it is nearly a self color and is different in shape.

Postscript on Weed Control

On page 61 of the April 1961 issue a statement was made that CIPC may stay in the soil for as long as a year. Fortunately experience in the New York City area this spring proves that this is not always true. Heavy winter snows and abundant spring rainfall appear to have reduced or eliminated the early September application referred to in that article. There was abundant bloom of the pumila iris, median iris varieties, several wild species of iris, and the tall bearded varieties. Further, the germination of summer annual weeds was normal. The writer feels that this material may yet prove to be a boon to people making solid plantings of iris if applied in the right seasons and in proper dosage as a pre-emergent weedicide. Caution is of course best, and untreated checks should be left for comparison.

—EDWIN RUNDLETT, Staten Island, N.Y.

Median Comments

By Molly Price, New City, New York

The median iris enthusiast was the most fortunate of iris lovers this slow cold spring, when it seemed as if tall bearded irises could never bloom. The standard dwarfs went ahead and opened their dainty flowers almost on schedule.

GREEN SPOT, the blue FAIRY FLAX, cream-white BRITE, and pale yellow BARIA remain favorites. So do the larger-flowered TINKERBELL and the clear light-blue SMALL WONDER, ruffled and silky, which is still blooming on June 3rd. PICTURE YELLOW, a crisp light yellow of good form, bloomed too briefly on a one-year plant. ALLAH is very fine, sending up numerous 15-inch stalks. Many garden visitors who are not keen on medians were struck by its fine flowers.

New favorites are the bright yellow BRASSIE, almost velvety in texture, with short, round falls which give a demure air; PASTEL GEM, a subtle blend of light blue and chartreuse; LILLI-WHITE, almost perfection in form, substance, and purity of color; and BLUE DENIM, a medium blue with texture, veining, and excellent form.

The bloomstalks of my one plant of GOLDEN FAIR were trampled by some animal—I suspect the neighbor's cat, which left its footprints and trampled seedlings in my coldframe.

TRUCE is an odd shade of greenish yellow with decorative haft markings—very interesting and attractive. LILLI-GREEN was a disappointment in my garden this year. The blended falls show less green than I had expected, though the color may have failed to develop properly in the general sunlessness of the season.

In Fran Jennings' garden in Westchester, I liked CURTSY, an amoena with lighter falls, my notes say, but my trip there was a couple of days early, so I missed many of her new things.

LILLI-YELLOW, a luscious almost primrose yellow, full flower with wide hafts, is excellent in form and of heavy substance, but the foliage is slightly coarse. GREEN HALO is a superior variety, a horizontal-falled ivory with green striations.

In the Presby Memorial Gardens, blooming with the earlier talls, were LIME RIPPLES, perfectly named; BORDER PINK, very pale, small, and lovely; and LILLIPINKPUT in a huge clump. I hadn't expected to be especially impressed with this one, perhaps because pink irises are everywhere, but that clump bowled me over. It looked like a bouquet of small pink roses, each flower perfect and distinct. I wanted to dig up the whole clump and bring it home with me.

By Earl Roberts, Indianapolis, Indiana

BRASSIE (Warburton '58). A clean, wide-petaled yellow self including beard; 4 buds, 2 at terminal and 2 on a branch; narrow foliage, 15 inches tall with long bloom period, the last stalks growing taller.

BRIGHTYES (Darby). Gets our vote for the best new color in the SDB class. Standards ivory, falls greenish-cream with small maroon spot below a white-orange tipped beard, lemon hafts, Excellent form with standards tightly

Memorial Cup Awarded to Gatty

In this year's balloting the Franklin Cook Memorial Cup was awarded to Joseph Gatty, the originator of the tall bearded iris, FRIENDSHIP.

This award, first called the President's Cup, was originated by Dr. Franklin Cook during his term as AIS president. After Dr. Cook's death the trophy was renamed the Franklin Cook Memorial Cup. It is given annually to the originator of the outstanding introduced variety seen during the course of the organized garden tours at the annual meeting, as decided by a vote of Society members attending the meeting, at the conclusion of the garden tours.

At this year's annual meeting in Newark, 161 votes were cast. In the order of standing, the first six varieties voted for were as follows:

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Originator</i>	<i>Votes</i>
FRIENDSHIP	Joseph Gatty	52
DR. BOB	C. and K. Smith	51
HELEN HAYES	F. W. Cassebeer	20
BIG WATERFALL	David Johnson	6
INVERNESS	Ed and Art Watkins	4
TELLURIDE	David Johnson	4

closed, falls flatly flaring, heavy substance, 12 inches, 3 buds quite long lasting.

BROWNIE (Douglas '61). Unusual coloring; standards a pale tannish-green, falls overlaid darker brown with striping at the haft, beard white with orange tips, finest flaring form with rounded petals, long blooming with early stalks 8 inches tall, later stalks up to 12 inches.

DANCING BEE (Roberts '58). A pastel bicolor; closed standards pale lime-cream, flaring falls pastel violet with darker midstripe; 3-4 buds; an unusually heavy bloomer with up to five stalks from a single rhizome newly planted.

DERRING-DO (Warburton '60). One of the darkest SDB's available with standards dark purple, falls heavy blackish-red overlay with lighter edge, dark blue beard, cleanest haft; 2 buds; 14 inches tall.

GOLDEN FAIR (Warburton '60). Gets the nod as the finest formed of all the yellows in the SDB class, wide flaring falls slightly ruffled, a golden yellow self with orange beard, 3 buds, 12 inches tall, a good bloomer.

LILLI-BITONE (Welch '60). Standards pale blue, falls violet with blue edge, lemon beard, haft marks noticeable; good form, 2 buds, 11 inches; proving to be a very fine breeder.

LILLI-BLUE (Welch '60). A smooth pale blue self with pale blue beard, good form, 12 inches with 2 buds per stalk.

LILLI-BRIGHT (Welch '60). An excellent yellow amoena, first in the SDB class; standards white with ivory midrib, falls very brilliant yellow; beard white, orange tipped; 11 inches tall with 2 buds.

LILLI-GREEN (Welch '59). A light pea-green self with slightly lighter standards, white beard; 11 inches tall.

- LILLI-VAR (Welch '60). A new color in SDBs. This is an amber variegata with deep reddish spot on the falls, orange beard; 12 inches; 3 buds, proving an exciting parent for new colors.
- LILLI-YELLOW (Welch '59). Deeper yellow than BRASSIE, more of an orange-yellow, with a short orange beard, wider petals than others of the "Lilli" series; 11 inches, 2 buds.
- LITTLE ANGEL (Plough '60). An excellent blue-white with white beard, flaring widely ruffled petals, stiff substance; 20 inches tall; finest form, two branches with total of 5 buds. A top white in the IB class.
- LITTLE COTTAGE (Tell '59). Very ruffled white with lemon hafts, yellow beard, best form, 20 inches tall with two branches and 4 buds. Another top white in the IB class.
- LILLIPINKPUT (Douglas '60). The first and still the only apricot-pink iris in the 14-inch class, very smooth with bright tangerine beard, flower well in proportion to height. Sets pods readily.
- ONCE MOHR (Zurbrigg '59). Looked good in a large clump this year; a lavender bi-tone with darker veining and wine signal, 15 inches.
- ROYAL MIDGET (Douglas '61). A very clean velvety purple self with a rich purple beard, flaring form; excellent; 11 inches tall.
- SWEET ALLEGRO (Peterson '61). A pale pink self with tangerine beard, some yellow at the haft; but best of the early blooming pinks now on the market; 20 inches.

Median Irises in Convention Gardens

JOANNE TUFTS

There were two days at the opening of the convention when it looked as though it might be a convention of the Median Iris Society. The registration desk was backed by a display of dwarf irises brought by the president of that society, Bee Warburton, with both her seedlings and many named varieties being displayed. There was a display in larger numbers, including the other median classes, at the entrance to the Welcome Dinner where it met with much delight and interest from the people in those parts of the country where the Medianites are not so numerous, as yet.

The second day the display was freshened-up for the meeting of the sectional groups, where more questions were asked as to characteristics of the classes and variety names.

Upon arriving at the Presby Memorial Gardens Saturday morning, in a light drizzle, we could see from the buses a clump of LILLIPINKPUT planted way in the back with other medians and dwarfs. There was a moment when it was a strong contender for the Cook Memorial Cup, for it was the first large clump in full bloom that had been seen. Here also was MOONCHILD in full bloom standing as perky as could be despite the drizzle. The table irises, of which there were fifteen varieties, were at peak, with PEWEE a mass of bloom as usual. The species *kochii*, which had been seen before on the tour, was in bloom and taking the rain. This is a smooth, dark-purple, 44-chromosome intermediate collected hybrid. WEE BIT, a soft pink-peach with a self beard from Mrs. Lowry, looked lovely with the rain droplets on it. CLOUD

FLUFF was very good in spite of being crowded into some older rebloomers which were blooming above it.

BLUE ASTERISK was winking its blue spot at us in many gardens, where we saw RUBY GLOW a mass of red-purple, with the yellow beard giving a bright accent to the mass. Bee's GOLDEN FAIR greeted us near the terrace of the Smiths' where the golden color was a bright spot on the dreary day.

At the Cassebeers' the final day, SPUTNIK and SUMMER SUNSET stole the show. I had just seen KISS ME KATE taking a last bow for the season, so these two new borders seemed a bit large of bloom for their class. They were so well grown and nestled so nicely under a picture window that they were surrounded by shutterbugs during the entire stay of the buses. SUMMER SUNSET is a rather unusual color combination. It appeared mellow orange even on a dull day and one would imagine it was even lovelier on a sunny day.

We returned to Presby for a second look on the last day and while the TB beds now stole the audience from the medians, except for GOLD FISH, which was just open enough to show the tangerine beard. I had a field day taking pictures of LILLIPINKPUT and MOONCHILD. I also took pictures of the two ends of the median bed; one was all TB buds and the other was covered with tables in full bloom. I thought these would be interesting pictures for the regional winter meetings.

JoAnne (Mrs. Donald I.) Tufts lives at 73 North Street, Grafton, Mass.

A Transplanting Note

For ten or more years, when dividing clumps in my garden I have often failed to cut off the tops of the foliage and retained as much of the roots as possible, and at the same time I have also cut some off to test. Nine times out of ten, keeping the transplants well watered, the ones not trimmed have caught on very quickly and much quicker than those trimmed, by about six weeks or more. Last year in this district transplants were very slow in many gardens in taking hold. It was very remarkable that those that I did not trim in any way caught on at once, while many that were trimmed by me were even slower than usual, and some did not start growth until early fall.

My soil is a light loam in places, and in other places I have put down varying amounts of heavy black soil to a depth of six to ten inches. These places have had to have leaf mold added to get good growth of iris. My root system in light soil will go down 12 to 18 inches. Whether all types of soil can develop transplants quickly by the above method or not I don't know. To me, though, it is just another proof that you cannot lay down rules on how to grow this or that even in the same town. [Letter excerpt.]

—RICHARD GOODMAN,
235 Bloomingbank Road, Riverside, Ill.

For AIS stationery, imprinted with your name and address, see page 78.

Collecting Iris Species in Europe

L. F. AND FANNIE R. RANDOLPH

THIS PRELIMINARY REPORT of our 1961 iris travels abroad was written in Vienna while completing arrangements for entering Czechoslovakia and Poland for an additional two weeks of iris collecting before returning home in early June.

Leaving New York in mid-February, we saw hybrid intermediates blooming ten days later in the Canary Islands and at Gibraltar during brief stopovers en route to the Mediterranean. In Sicily the dwarf Juno species, *I. planifolia* (*alata*) was blooming on the hillsides south of Palermo, and in public gardens at Naples we saw very attractive color forms of *I. unguicularis* (*stylosa*). After landing at sunny Cannes on the last day of February and stowing our luggage in a Simca delivered to us there from Paris, we began a search for additional iris species that was to continue for nearly 10,000 miles through 12 countries of southern and eastern Europe.

The purpose of this trip was much the same as for our earlier trips in 1954 and 1959, which included Asian as well as European countries. We wished to obtain as much information as possible concerning geographical distribution, morphological and ecological characteristics, and evidence of natural hybridization among species from which cultivated varieties have originated—or may originate in the future. We also wished to secure plants of these species from known localities for cytotaxonomic study and for breeding purposes. On this trip we planned to visit Balkan countries that travel restrictions had prevented us from visiting on earlier trips; but first on our list were unsolved problems in Italy, Yugoslavia, and Greece concerning native species in which we were very much interested.

Our arrival in Italy was planned to coincide with the blooming period of the chamaeiris dwarfs. In 1954, we had found evidence of marked differences in the height of plants and amount of branching among populations of the 40-chromosome amphidiploid dwarf species *I. benacensis*, *chamaeiris*, and *italica*. This year when we returned to the type locality for *I. italica*, at Caprazoppa, on the sea coast near the French border, we again found plants ranging in height to 18 inches or more, and the taller ones were not infrequently branched. With the assistance of members of the Italian Iris Society, a sizable population of *I. chamaeiris* was located a few kilometers south of Ardenza, the type locality for this species. There we found no bloomstalks taller than 8-10 inches among large numbers of plants in full bloom.

Such height differences among 40-chromosome dwarf species are significant not only as evidence of the validity of these species but also as support for the interpretation based on studies of the form and number of their chromosomes that they originated as doubled hybrids of diploid tall and dwarf parentage, followed by segregation and recombination of parental characteristics to establish differences among present-day populations. The exclusively dwarf parentage proposed for these species by Dr. Marc Simonet would not account for such prevalent and pronounced height differences.

Tall bearded irises of the *I. pallida*, *cengialtii*, and *illyrica* group were collected in northern Italy and in Yugoslavia from Slovenia southward along the Dalmatian Coast. At Senj, attractive blooms of *I. illyrica* with slender stems

especially well suited to the development of garden varieties of miniature tall, or table iris, were collected for herbarium specimens, and rhizomes were airmailed to Ithaca for further study and for breeding purposes. Having seen typical specimens of *I. pallida* only in the general neighborhood of Dubrovnik and southward, the question remains as to whether this species is indigenous to this region of Yugoslavia or escaped from cultivation in localized areas along the Dalmatian Coast.

On the mountains of southwestern Yugoslavia and northwestern Greece near the Albanian border, there is an indubitably native tall bearded iris that seems from preliminary indications to be a tetraploid. One of the highlights of our trip thus far was to see these irises growing at high altitudes, by no means easily accessible, in the rugged Pindus Mountains, and we are inclined to believe that further study may indicate that here is a plant of importance in studies of evolutionary relationships among European tall bearded irises.

At the base of the mountain slopes along the east shore of Lake Okrid, near the Yugoslav-Albanian border, we found an interesting form of *I. attica* blooming on April 15, chiefly in light yellow and pale variegata colors. This northward extension of the range of *I. attica* from southern and central Greece into Yugoslavia brings it in relatively close proximity to *I. pseudopumila* persisting at Zadar and to the Serbian localities for *I. pumila*, and thus adds credibility to the assumed allopolyploid origin of the latter from doubled hybrids of the former two diploid species.

There are two groups of dwarf bearded species in the Balkan countries and neighboring areas about which much more information is needed, and a major objective of our trip was to become better acquainted with them. One of these groups consists of *I. mellita* and the allied species, *I. rubromarginata* and *suaveolens*. They are found in northeastern Greece, western Turkey, northward in Bulgaria and Rumania near the Black Sea and westward possibly to Serbia in eastern Yugoslavia. The second group comprises the *I. reichembachii* complex with names assigned to them (*I. balkana*, *bosniaca*, *macedonica*, *transylvania*, *serbica*) indicative of their widespread distribution in the Balkan peninsula.

Similarity in the number and form of their chromosomes ($2n = 24$) is characteristic of both groups of these dwarf species and there is considerable evidence from herbarium specimens particularly that natural hybridization has confused attempts to evaluate these species taxonomically. Though most are diploids, tetraploidy is known to occur among them but little is known of its prevalence, or of the exact localities from which they came. From collections made in 1954 and 1959 and again this year with the able assistance of Professor William Sanford of Anatolia College, Salonica, members of the Bulgarian Academy of Science at Sofia and others, we hope to become better acquainted with these plants.

The variability of *I. pumila* was recognized by Professor Prodan, now deceased, of Babes University at Cluj, Rumania, who described a number of botanical varieties of this species more than twenty years ago. During our recent visit to Cluj we were especially fortunate to have the opportunity of securing specimens of the original types of these varieties directly from the Botanical Garden where they have been maintained by clonal propagation. From his private garden we also obtained type specimens of other species described by Professor Prodan.

We saw *I. aphylla* blooming in the wild for the first time among sand hills a few kilometers west of Turda, a thriving industrial city of western Rumania, about 30 kilometers from Cluj. Professor Emilian Topa, recently retired as director of the Botanical Garden at Cluj, accompanied us on this very interesting collecting trip.

As we continue our iris travels through Czechoslovakia and Poland we hope to collect additional specimens of *I. aphylla*, *arenaria*, and *variegata* from these more northern latitudes.

This is a report on the third species-collecting trip made by Dr. and Mrs. Randolph. The others were in 1954 and 1959. Dr. Randolph is president of the American Iris Society, and a professor of the Department of Botany, State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

GUEST IRISES FOR 1963 MEETING IN DENVER

Region 20 outlines below the policy that will be followed in handling guest irises for the 1963 National Meeting in Denver. We hope the following regulations will be satisfactory to you.

- A. Guest irises will be received during the planting season and up to September 1, 1961.
- B. Contributors will be limited to six (6) different varieties or seedlings.
- C. The following data must accompany each rhizome:
 1. The originator's name and address.
 2. Name or seedling number of each rhizome.
 3. A brief description of each iris.
- D. All guest irises and their increase shall remain the property of the contributor. In July after the meeting, all stock will be returned, express collect.
- E. All guests will be displayed under the name of the originator.
- F. Region 20 will not be responsible for loss of any plant due to causes beyond our control.
- G. These guest irises will be planted and grown in the Denver Botanic Gardens, location of the Official Guest Garden. This will insure equal treatment to all guests. Weather conditions vary, sometimes widely, and if you would like to send duplicates, we will be glad to place them in supplemental guest gardens in Boulder and Colorado Springs.
- H. Only rhizomes sent in 1961 will be planted in the Denver Botanic Gardens.
- I. All rhizomes should be sent to: J. O. RILEY, *Chairman, Guest Iris Committee*, 4284 Hooker St., Denver 11, Colo.

"Cheerful in Adversity, Effervescent in Sunshine!"

Thus Mr. Harry Randall, of England, described the temperament of conventioners in cold, rain, sunshine, and heat, and in the disappointment of missing peak bloom. Thank you, Mr. Randall.

Your AIS National Robin Program Gives You . . .

. . . The opportunity to join correspondence groups with irisarians everywhere

- in general interest robins within your own Region, across the country, or around the world
- in specialized robins for classes besides tall bearded, and on topics related to your iris interest
- in groups tailored to suit your interest and experience, whether an iris beginner or advanced irisarian.

Through robin participation, whether in one or several, you may find congenial friends, encouragement in iris projects, and an interesting, educational activity.

Like other AIS activities, the Robin Program is conducted by large groups of members giving their time to make your Society membership a more enjoyable and profitable one.

See report by the Program Director, at page 64, and “How to Join an AIS Robin,” page 73.

Philadelphia... Portland... Frankfurt... Florence

A. EDWARD MURRAY, JR.

PHILADELPHIA was having balmy iris weather last May as we arrived in Portland via the Columbia River Highway. The magnificent iris gardens of the Schreiners, the late Fred DeForest, and Chet Tompkins were a rainbow of color which burst forth beneath the misty clouds enshrouding Mount Hood and metropolitan Portland. The vivid memories of these iris and the famous iris hybridizers were to be quickened many thousands of miles away in a distant land of similar clime and lush green flora—Germany.

The return to Philadelphia last year was planned with several pleasant stop-overs along U.S. Route 30, the Lincoln Highway, which runs east-west from Philadelphia to Portland. Mrs. Melba Hamblen, in Roy, Utah, had on display in her charming, semidesert oasis her famous VALIMAR, GLITTERING AMBER, ENCHANTED VIOLET, MISSION STARLITE, PRETTY CAROL, and the new ORANGE PARADE. These were soon to be observed again in another land of summer aridity where irises are famous in its history—Italy.

In Bluffton, Indiana, the famous "Progenitor" of WHOLE CLOTH, Paul Cook had shown me two years ago his fabulous new strain of blue amoenas which include PRETTYFIELD, EMMA COOK, TOLL GATE, and WONDERMENT. These Hoosier iris growing just a short side trip from U.S. 30 had already been sent to Tuscany in order to become acclimated to the new soil.

After reaching Philadelphia just in time to join the Delaware Valley Iris Society and Region 3 in touring the Philadelphia and Wilmington private and commercial gardens, it was but a short journey to the neighboring gardens of Region 19. Here the Staten Island garden of Kenneth Smith is famous for blues such as SOUTH PACIFIC, BOUNDING MAIN, and IMPERIAL WOMAN. These blues seem to reflect the blue of the harbor which the garden overlooks and the Atlantic o'er which the military ship sailed to far-off, fogbound Bremerhaven.

The fog that day and night presented no difficulty to the Pullmans as they sped for Frankfurt am Main, Germany. But that same misty, rainy weather continued for many weeks through the winter and resulted in serious losses to Dr. Peter Werckmeister's oncocyclis and species crosses in Geisenheim am Rhein. This lovely little town is nestled just forty miles west of Frankfurt between vast stretches of grape arbor and the busy Rhine River. The famous Asbach-Uralt Winery is located just a few kilometers downstream in Ruedesheim.

Dr. Werckmeister and his charming wife speak English fluently which allowed me to learn about their irises quite readily. The arils appeared to grow rather well for them in spite of the rainy winter we experienced. This makes me feel certain that those of us who grow iris in the more humid portions of the United States could raise these aril hybrids successfully if we were simply to provide the proper drainage they require by growing them in raised beds like they do here. The aril hybrids grow much more vigorously than the species themselves, and certainly the larger flowers are also far more beautiful.

The airy foliage of the delphinium lends itself well as a fine companion plant to the iris. But did you know that there is a new coral-pink delphinium now? Dr. Werckmeister has succeeded in crossing a rare scarlet species with a rare

black species from Russia and has obtained in the second generation (out of 5,000 seedlings) just *six* new coral-pink delphinium plants! It may be a few years before these will become available commercially, but just the thought of the vast potentials of plant breeding still untouched gives hope to all iris hybridizers for new color breaks such as Paul Cook's lovely blue amoenas. Personal joy may even be followed by international honors.

The International Competition in Florence

Paul Cook, as you have probably heard, has won the coveted Premio Firenze for 1961 with *WHOLE CLOTH*. Its perfection of form, substance, stalk, branching, and new coloring endeared itself to all the judges. Speaking as one of the five judges for this year, there was no doubt that *WHOLE CLOTH* richly deserved this high honor. The handsome gold florin struck by the City of Florence for this award is, indeed, a most appropriate medal for such an occasion for the fleur-de-lis has been emblematic of Florence for nearly six hundred years. It is borne on the flag of the city as a red iris on a white field.

There is particular Florentine interest in the development of a red iris which is seen in the awarding of a handsome silver dish to the best red in the International Competition. This year it went to a good German red, *FUCHSJAGD*, bred by Viktor von Martin of Homburg am Main. Several of these German and Italian reds would be very useful to the American hybridizer. *FESTGESANG* by von Martin has rich, smooth color and low, wide branching. *BOLOGNA* by Countess Mary Senni of Italy has a dusky, wine color with good branching. The most finished red as far as form and good branching go was that of *CHIANTI* by Mrs. Flaminia Specht, the former Countess Flaminia Goretti. *CHIANTI* is a clear Chianti-wine self with domed standards and flaring falls on strong stalks widely branched. It is named for the world-famous Tuscan wine of the nearby Florentine hills. All three reds are very floriferous and would present good stock to outcross for hybrid vigor.

The brilliant sunshine of sunny Italy reminded me of the intense sun of Utah and Indiana. Perhaps this is why the iris of Melba Hamblen and Paul Cook did so well. However, the Schreiners of the West Coast and Kenneth Smith of the East Coast, where humidity is rather high, displayed vigorous iris in Florence. Harold Fletcher of London has a foggy climate in winter and received the first Honorable Mention with his handsome new color-break, *GILSTON GUNMETAL*. A copper-toned iris from Canada named *HELEN* which was accustomed to a blanket of winter snow bloomed beautifully after a very mild and open winter in Italy. *FUCHSJAGD*, aforementioned, and *MARGARETE GRAEFIN VON KIRCHBACH* (which received tenth place) came from the cold Main River valley of Germany which has alternate freezing and thawing like we do in Pennsylvania. In Florence they performed remarkably well after two and a half months of drought this winter. Doesn't this point out the excellent adaptability of our modern iris?

The International Iris Competition in Florence is still the only international competition for irises. All plants received are given equal treatment and are known only by number until after the judging is completed. Then the sealed envelopes are opened and the names of the winners revealed. There were thirteen awards offered this year. The Premio Firenze for the finest iris: *WHOLE CLOTH*; a gold medallion for the second iris: *OLYMPIC TORCH*; a large silver cup for the third variety: *FLUTED HAVEN*; five Honora-



IN A CONVENTION GARDEN

From the left: John E. Goett, Monroe, Conn.; Clarke Cosgrove, San Gabriel, Calif.; Mrs. Edwin Rundlett, Staten Island, N. Y.; Carleton J. Ulm, Taunton, Mass., RVP, Region 1; Clifford W. Benson, St. Louis, Mo., Executive Secretary of AIS.

ble Mentions: GILSTON GUNMETAL, HENRY SHAW, IMPERIAL WOMAN, PRETTY-FIELD, AMETHYST FLAME; a silver dish to the best red: FUCHSJAGD; a silver cup to the newest color: WONDERMENT; a silver cup for the best branching: TOLL GATE; a silver cup for the most commercial: BOUNDING MAIN; a silver cup to the best Italian: CHIANTI.

The garden in which the iris for the Competition are placed is owned and maintained by the City of Florence under the supervision of the Italian Iris Society. It was formerly an olive orchard, and it is this aspect of the garden which makes it quite unique. The ethereal quality of the delicate, filtered shade of the small gray leaves and wispy branches is a touch of the sublime. These olive trees, though massive in trunk, have exceedingly deep rooting systems which have no fibrous roots in the surface soil. CATHEDRAL BELLS won second place in 1957 in a bed which happened to be only a few feet from such a tree. However, the iris are now grown well away from the trees.

Former winners of the Premio Firenze have been: REHOBETH, by Fred DeForest, in 1957; SWAN BALLET, by Tell Muhlestein, in 1958; LA NEGRA FLOR, by Luzon Crosby, in 1959, and ALLAGLOW, by Chet Tompkins, in 1950.

The runners-up in 1957 were CATHEDRAL BELLS, by M. D. Wallace, and TARN HOWS, by Harry Randall. The Honorable Mentions went to DERWENT-WATER, a delightful and floriferous light blue by Harry Randall; HERMIT THRUSH, a vigorous true brown by Grant Mitsch; HERMANN HESSE, a huge, tall creamy-yellow by Dr. Peter Werckmeister; PINK CAVALIER, an older peach variety by M. D. Wallace, and TROUTBECK, a copper-tone by Harry Randall.

In 1958 the runners-up were PICTURE BOUQUET, a pink by M. D. Wallace, and ALTAR LIGHT, by Opal Brown. HMs were awarded to SWEET WHISPER, a vivid rose iris by M. J. Brownell; BINGHAM, by Tell Muhlestein; GOLDEN SPLENDOR, by George Dubes; GAY PRINCESS, by Opal Brown, and COMMODORE by George Dubes.

The 1959 runners-up were MELISSA, and REGINA MARIA, both by Mrs. Hinkle. The HMs were given to: GILSTON GUITAR, a vivid blue-violet which I saw in Oklahoma City in the presence of Harold Castle Fletcher, its breeder; BIANCA NEVE, a floriferous snow-white by Mr. Fletcher; DELICATESSE, an unusual, starchy, white and lemon by Jean Cayeux of France; GILSTON GRAIL, a yellow by Mr. Fletcher, and SUN SONG, a gay, bright yellow by Mrs. Streibich.

Last year's runners-up were CREAM CREST, by Tell Muhlestein, and MISSION STARLITE, a unique French-blue with light-brown shoulders, by Melba Hamblen. Honorable Mentions went to: A pink seedling by L. W. Brummitt of England; FRAU ELSE THIEL, a lemon-yellow by Victor von Martin; PRETTY CAROL, a large orchid by Melba Hamblen; GLITTERING AMBER, a ruffled apricot-amber also by Melba Hamblen, and BENTON EVORA, a sooty, velvety violet-black, by C. Morris of England.

Much of the success and international prestige of the Premio Firenze is due to the unbounded efforts of Mrs. Flamina Specht, and her American husband, George Specht. Dr. Laura Wildt has also been very helpful to Mrs. Specht the past five years and is about to take over as the new chairman of the committee for the International Competition. Dr. Luigi Sani has been very good in the capacity of Permanent Judge and was very helpful this year to all of the judges. Dr. Federico Strada also showed his interest by appearing the last day of judging. May Dr. Laura Wildt continue the fine international fellowship fostered by Mrs. Specht the past five years.

The journey from Frankfurt to Florence seemed similar to the earlier trip from Philadelphia to Portland. Iris were observed in two district climatic zones of lush rain-forest (Oregon and Germany) and semi-aridity (Utah and Tuscany, Italy). The breathtaking Alps bring about the dramatic change between northern and southern Europe. In the United States it is the Rockies which create the difference between Portland and Roy, Utah. The conclusion which we may draw with great satisfaction is that our modern iris bloom equally well in either extreme of climate as well as in the moderately humid areas of Indiana and Pennsylvania.

Pfc. A. Edward Murray, Jr., is an AIS accredited judge, now serving as a chaplain's aide with the U.S. Army in Germany. His home is in Levittown, Pennsylvania.

Prompt payment of membership dues will be appreciated. Upon receipt of your dues notice, please send your check to St. Louis office.

Collecting Native Irises in Louisiana

MARVIN GRANGER

I don't think I actually realized how fortunate we are here in Louisiana with our abundance of native irises until I read an article in an AIS *Bulletin* not long ago about an inquiry on the culture of the bearded iris in the Deep South. The writer was very wise in asking why should we try to grow bearded irises here where they do not seem to do too well and where we have such a wealth of natural fields of Louisiana natives.

Of course, I realize that those who do not live in the coastal areas are not always able to make trips to the iris fields; but those who do live close to the Gulf Coast and are interested in irises should make a trip during the blooming season to known iris fields, and I will guarantee that it won't be their last trip to hunt for irises; and when "iris bursitis" sets in they can settle down to hybridizing, as I have done, and they are immediately in another field of exciting wonders and miracles of Mother Nature.

Most of the iris collectors in Southwest Louisiana collect in the fields of Cameron Parish, about thirty miles south of Lake Charles. To give an idea how much fun the field trips can be if a little planning is done ahead of time, here is our format. Sometimes we go alone after working hours and hunt for irises in the remaining hours before dark. Most of the time though our collector friends are called to try to make up a party of two or more for a day off or a Saturday trip. A lunch is prepared for a day trip and sometimes is not eaten until the hunger pains get so severe you finally realize that you've been walking through a blue-and-lavender cloud with an occasional white dot (*Iris giganticaerulea alba*) for probably three-fourths of the day. This may sound like strong talk, but if you could see the expression of disbelief on the face of an iris enthusiast the first time he sees a field of Louisiana native irises in bloom and you try to stop the car before he jumps out and wades in after the plants, forgetting to put on boots which are necessary in most cases,—then you would believe.

Of the many trips we have made each season, to hunt for new plicatas, or new shades or forms, to add to our garden collections, none is ever forgotten; but the most exciting event, besides finding your first white, is when you find your first rare iris.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Holleyman found their triploid, RUTH HOLLEYMAN, as well as other beautiful natural hybrids. Bill Levingston found his show-winning white "GC," HER HIGHNESS, on one of his numerous field trips, as well as a very unusual white splattered with blue, which he appropriately calls EXCITEMENT. Mrs. W. E. Duplechain, one of the earliest collectors in this area, collected many varied and unusually hued native irises throughout South Louisiana. John Neugebauer and Sam Redburn, across the lake in West Lake, Louisiana, have been ardent and successful collectors and hybridizers. John and Sam are among those who still get the fever every spring and head for the Cameron marshes during the iris season. A few years back Sam found an almost red GC which was truly a rare find.

On one of our trips to the Cameron marshes, Chubby Vincent and I came upon the only true double that has been found in the Louisiana native irises so far. You can imagine our excitement when, after several hours of going

from colony to colony of irises, closely noting the variations and looking for something different to take home, I noticed something growing along the edge of a colony that looked like irises that orioles had played hob with and had literally torn apart, as they often do. Excitement mounted as we noticed that this was a double iris and wasn't just a freak blossom because it was blooming in numbers all along and through one side of this particular colony. It evidently had been growing there for an untold number of years, multiplying vegetatively along with the rest of the colony. We dug a number of the plants and marked the spot where they were located. At the time and for several years afterwards we were not fully aware of the rareness of this mutation. As an unregistered iris I named it *Ballerina*, and its first appearance in the Society for Louisiana Irises spring show in 1956 was under that name. Later I decided to register the iris and was very much disappointed to find out that the name *Ballerina* had already been used for a registered iris, so I named it *CREOLE CAN-CAN*. We call it "Can-Can" for short now, but it is still "*Ballerina*" to me. Since we are so far from the bearded-iris regions there is no confusion in the use of the name.

So you see what could happen to you on your first trek to a field of native Louisiana irises in bloom. To quote, if I may, Miss Aline Arceneaux, secretary of the Society for Louisiana Irises, "This disease, though not fatal, is practically incurable."

Hybridizing has rapidly come to the front as a major factor in the creation of the new Louisiana irises you see today. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Holleyman's iris garden is a shining example of what can be done with planned hybridizing of good iris stock. Mr. Holleyman's *ROYAL LADY* was a show-stopper at the iris show in Lafayette last year. It is a pale purple and one of the new, very large, flat-form hybrids. A beautiful yellow seedling of his took first place in the unregistered-iris category at the spring show last year. The Holleyman yard in Lake Charles is a show in itself during the spring months and has become a gathering place for iris enthusiasts and flower lovers in this section of the State. Through the years many beautiful new hybrids have come from the Holleyman garden and they have been constant show winners.

Others in this area who are contributing a great deal toward the improvement of Louisiana irises through hybridizing are Bill Levingston, John Neugebauer, and Sam Redburn. Eye-catching blooms from their cultivars have been showing up in increasing numbers each year at the Society for Louisiana Irises show in Lafayette.

So far we have not had to rely entirely on our hybridizing for new irises because of the nearness of the natural fields of native irises, but as industries close in on some of our iris hunting grounds, we may some day have to rely on hybridizing altogether. If so, creating new irises through hybridizing is a fascinating and rewarding hobby, one which is steadily gaining in interest and recognition in Southwest Louisiana.

Mr. Granger lives in Lake Charles, Louisiana.

Changing address? Then be sure to send a card to the St. Louis office giving your new address (including zone number, if any). Please give three or four weeks' notice, if possible.

Red Irises

CLAUDE J. DAVIS

THE BREEDING of red irises is one of the great, if not the greatest, challenges there is to the iris hybridizer today. Great blues, whites, yellows, pinks we have, and greater ones we will have in the future. To get these is largely a matter of building upon present stock. But can this be said with the same degree of certitude about reds? Perhaps, and perhaps not. In fact, there are those who say that there has been no real improvement in red irises over the years by breeding the best available reds. To make such a statement is to encompass the hybridizing efforts of scores, spanning more than a half century. It has been said that A. J. Bliss was breeding for reds when he produced the first "landmark" in iris breeding, DOMINION, in 1910. While DOMINION, itself, is purple, not red, it produced CARDINAL for Bliss when he crossed its pollen on to TROSUPERBA. CARDINAL was definitely redder than anything else at that time, but it still only remotely resembled the color from which it took its name. The next generation brought definite improvement when CARDINAL X ROSE MADDER produced the Dykes Medal winner, DAUNTLESS, a variety which is behind almost every important modern red variety.

Excepting those who devote their time and energy to the hybridization of red irises, there are few who number the reds now in commerce among their favorite irises. Compared to other colors, the reds have won few awards. In 1929, the Dykes Medal winner was DAUNTLESS, and in 1941, THE RED DOUGLAS was awarded that honor. These two reds were distinct advances in red hybridizing, and quite deserving of the honor bestowed upon them. Twenty-one reds have received an Award of Merit. These are: SEMINOLE, 1920; JOYCETTE and ETHEL PECKHAM, 1936; JUNALUSKA, 1937; CHEERIO and CRISTABEL, 1938; E. B. WILLIAMSON and THE RED DOUGLAS, 1939; LIGHTHOUSE, 1940; RED GLEAM, 1941; CAPTAIN WELLS, COPPER ROSE, RED VALOR, and GARDEN FLAME, 1943; CASA MORENA and RANGER, 1946; GARDEN GLORY and SOLID MAHOGANY, 1947; THREE OAKS, 1949; CORDOVAN, 1951; EBONY ECHO, 1953; and BANG, 1960. Seventy-eight red irises have received an award of Honorable Mention. This recital of awards may sound impressive, at first, but when it is remembered that the American Iris Society has awarded the Dykes Medal to 28 tall bearded irises, the Award of Merit to 310 tall bearded irises, and that 1211 tall bearded irises have received Honorable Mention, red irises do not fare so well.

In the twenty-one popularity polls or symposiums of the American Iris Society, red irises come off little better. During the first ten years, an average of twelve red irises appeared on the symposium. During the last eleven years, this average fell to five red irises per year—less than half as many. For the first time since the poll was instituted in 1940, not a single red iris appeared on the 1959 symposium. This is the low point from the 1944 high when 15 red irises appeared.

The red iris with the longest standing on the symposium is THE RED DOUGLAS. This iris remained on the symposium from 1940 to 1955, except for 1950, when it was in the abortive Hall of Fame, and thus ineligible for a standing. THE RED DOUGLAS gained another distinction in 1942 when it ranked number two on the symposium, the highest rank ever attained by a red iris. Other

popular red irises have been SOLID MAHOGANY and CASA MORENA, both of which were on the symposium from 1945 to 1958, and RANGER, which was on the symposium from 1945 to 1957.

This may appear to be a dismal commentary on red irises, but it is neither dismal nor disheartening to those who apply themselves to the problem of creating a truly red iris. Instead, it offers a challenge; indeed, it is one of the most challenging problems in iris hybridizing today. Fortunately, the list of those meeting this challenge is growing long. The keen interest of these hybridizers was shown by the fact that the American Iris Society established two hybridizing robins devoted to the breeding of red irises before a special robin was created for any other color class.

Recently, I spent considerable time searching out the family trees of all the red irises currently being sold in iris catalogs. This research led me to the conclusion that there have been established four important lines which go to make up modern red irises. These four lines are based upon four different irises which were introduced during the short period, 1937 to 1942. These are: AZTEC COPPER (Kleinsorge 1939), RED GLEAM (Lapham 1939), THE RED DOUGLAS (J. Sass 1937), and REDWARD (Cook 1942). Actually, in my notes I record "MSC" rather than REDWARD as the progenitor of the fourth bloodline. Paul Cook's red irises are derived from an inbred line of MORNING SPLENDOR, SEMINOLE, and CINNABAR—"MSC" for short. REDWARD is probably the best known product of this inbred line.

There are also four other bloodlines which are important in red breeding, but not as important, so far, as the first four. These lines are based upon these irises: CHINA MAID (Milliken 1936), MATULA (H. P. Sass 1939), COLOR SERGEANT (H. F. Hall 1949), and CASA MORENA (DeForest 1943).

Speaking in general terms, the first four bloodlines can be identified with our foremost red hybridizers of today. AZTEC COPPER has figured importantly in the reds produced by Chet Tompkins and Tom Craig. RED GLEAM is behind the Greig Lapham and William McKee reds. THE RED DOUGLAS has been used in the creation of the Agnes Whiting and Chet Tompkins reds, and "MSC" forms the basis for the Cook reds and is now playing an important role in the creation of the Lapham reds.

Greig Lapham bloomed his first seedlings in 1925. In that year he got BELLE PORTER from a cross of SEMINOLE X TROOST. BELLE PORTER is behind both EDWARD LAPHAM and RED WAVES, two Lapham reds which were crossed together to produce PACEMAKER. RED GLEAM appears three times behind RED WAVES. PACEMAKER is apparently the apex of this line of breeding, for Lapham then began an outbreeding program. PACEMAKER was crossed to Cook's REDWARD to produce DRESS REHEARSAL. TOWN TALK, a Lapham red produced by crossing Douglas' DRUM MAJOR X COOK 745 (out of "MSC"), was crossed to DRESS REHEARSAL to produce HAPPY WANDERER, a 1957 introduction. DRESS REHEARSAL X DEFIANCE, a Tompkins red, gave FORWARD MARCH, which bloomed for the first time in 1956 and was introduced in 1960. FORWARD MARCH, a fine red in itself, is more important as a parent. I have seen three of the seedlings which Lapham has produced from FORWARD MARCH and know them to be fine reds. One in particular is the finest red I have ever seen. This is Lapham 13-58, which is out of (Cook 6954: Cook 4450 x PACEMAKER) X FORWARD MARCH. This dark red seedling is not only beautifully ruffled, but it is also completely devoid of haft markings even down in

the throat of the flower. These three seedlings from FORWARD MARCH break the pattern of being the product of outcrosses to unrelated reds, for the other parent in each case is either a Cook or a Lapham red. Thus, the pattern of breeding until the production of FORWARD MARCH had been, first, to cross two Lapham reds which were mostly out of Sass irises, and then to cross out in successive generations until all four of the bloodlines mentioned above were incorporated. In 1960, Lapham numbered only 15 red irises. Three of these fifteen had BANG as one parent. Two of these three had FORWARD MARCH as the other parent, and the third was out of DEFIANCE X BANG. His best red seedling for 1960 was Lapham 19-60, out of CHEERLEADER X FORWARD MARCH. CHEERLEADER, a 1958 Lapham introduction, is out of Cook 7850 X DEFIANCE, so Lapham 19-60 has Chet Tompkins' great breeder as a grandparent on both sides.

Paul Cook has been linebreeding red irises since about 1927. His linebreeding program is based upon three irises: MORNING SPLENDOR, SEMINOLE, and CINNABAR. In the case of RELENTLESS (a 1942 seedling), the iris ETHEL PECKHAM was introduced into its breeding in 1935, and is the maternal grandmother of that iris. The very few red irises which Mr. Cook has introduced are in no way indicative of the progress which he has made with red breeding. The last red which he introduced was RELENTLESS, in 1948. This he crossed to REDWARD, a 1939 seedling also of "MSC" breeding, and obtained seedling 12848. A sibling of RELENTLESS, Cook 7942, was crossed to 745, another "MSC" product, and 9449 resulted. Cook 12848 X Cook 9449 gave Cook 9551, an iris which most anyone except Mr. Cook would have introduced, and one which, along with Cook 4450 (breeding similar to Cook 9551), has been used extensively by Mr. Cook in his red breeding during the past decade.

The object of Mr. Cook's long line of close breeding was to assemble all the favorable genes for red and to eliminate the deleterious ones. At about the time Mr. Cook produced his 9551, he decided that he had gone just about as far as he could go using his "MSC" line alone. So he began crossing out, following this by a couple of generations of backcrossing and sib crossing, and in 1959, he began to bring the separately derived lines together. Mr. Cook expects 1962 to be a crucial year in his red breeding program. Definite progress is being made, as evidenced by taller, better-branched stalks with larger and redder flowers.

Entering the red parade later than Mr. Lapham or Mr. Cook, but by now a recognized leader in the field is Chet Tompkins, creator of such well-known reds as EBONY ECHO, DEFIANCE, and HIGH BARBAREE. The marvelous reds which Mr. Tompkins has produced began in 1946 when there bloomed in his garden two seedlings, Tompkins 46-13 and Tompkins 46-40. The first of these was from CAPE BON X CASA MORENA and was named EBONY ECHO, 1953 Award of Merit winner. The second, the reciprocal cross of the first, when crossed to ARIA (another 1946 seedling), produced MANANA. EBONY ECHO and MANANA, and especially the latter, have figured heavily in Mr. Tompkins' breeding program. EBONY ECHO X MANANA gave GREAT DAY, a 1953 introduction. EBONY ECHO X TECHNICOLOR produced PRIVATEER, a brown-red self which was introduced in 1954. MANANA, when crossed to TECHNICOLOR, gave DEFIANCE. How DEFIANCE, a poor grower wherever I have seen it, can produce such wonderful seedlings is a thing for one to marvel about. And yet, some of our best reds today have DEFIANCE in their parentage.

However, Mr. Tompkins reports that his first hybridizing efforts using DEFIANCE were, with few exceptions, quite disappointing. These first efforts involved breeding DEFIANCE out to unrelated reds. When most of these DEFIANCE seedlings did not come up to his expectations, Mr. Tompkins decided that he should change his approach. So he began inbreeding his lines, and the first two from this inbreeding, RAMPAGE and STAMPEDE, were introduced in 1959.

Others are also getting fine reds from the Tompkins irises. Paul Cook has used EBONY ECHO in the outcrossing phase of his breeding program. Greig Lapham has obtained AMICUS, CHEERLEADER, and FORWARD MARCH from DEFIANCE. Mrs. Miriam Corey crossed EBONY ECHO X GARDEN GLORY to get GARNET ROYAL which, it is reported, will produce clean seedlings when crossed to badly hafted reds. Gordon Plough's EDENITE, which received 33 Honorable Mention votes in 1959, is from GREAT DAY X SABLE NIGHT. Mrs. Hazel Schmelzer's widely acclaimed CAPTAIN GALLANT is from a Tompkins seedling X PRIVATEER. Schreiner's new JUNGLE FIRES is out of ((ARGUS PHEASANT X PACEMAKER) X BRITTANIA) X DEFIANCE.

Another breeder of fine reds is Tom Craig. Mr. Craig's reds stem largely from a cross of TIFFANY X CHINA MAID, although he began hybridizing for reds about 1938 with a cross of THE RED DOUGLAS X E. B. WILLIAMSON. This 1938 cross produced ROSIRED, which he has used to some extent in later breeding. Craig soon discovered, in his breeding for "hot plicatas," that he could use his plans for plicatas to produce better reds. A cross of TIFFANY X CHINA MAID produced REDBOY, an iris which was introduced by Germaines of California, but which was not registered with the American Iris Society until 1958. REDBOY is a tall red, reported to have up to 25 flowers to a stalk. REDBOY X SULTAN'S ROBE gave SAVAGE and BALLGOWN. SAVAGE X (CORDOVAN X MOLTEN) gave BANG, 1960 Award of Merit winner and the only red to receive this award since EBONY ECHO won it in 1953. BANG is proving to be an excellent parent despite its haft markings. Mr. Lapham reports that BANG really surprised him as a breeder. Not only was the color in his 1960 seedlings out of BANG much improved, but the roughness of BANG was much lessened, and even deleted in some of the seedlings.

A new starmaker in the red-iris heavens is a hybridizer who has made a name for himself in other iris colors. Robert Schreiner's red introductions have been few and of recent years. Yet these few have been of very high quality. In 1957, Mr. Schreiner introduced FIRE BRIGADE, a rich and glowing red, which has in its parentage all four of the important red lines mentioned previously. In 1960, he introduced two reds, VELVET ROBE and JUNGLE FIRES, which came in for a great deal of attention at the 1960 Portland Meeting and which received the Honorable Mention award that year. A dark velvety red, out of TRIM X CALDRON, VELVET ROBE is currently being acclaimed by some as the best red ever to be introduced into commerce. Mr. Schreiner reports that he has been doing a considerable volume of red-iris breeding and has been expanding his efforts in this field because he believes he is making visible progress. In his expanded endeavors, use is being made of the Tompkins lines and the red x blend approach to better color.

It is not my intention to make this article an encyclopedia of hybridizers of red irises, but I should not close without briefly mentioning a few other persons who have made significant contributions to the parade of the reds. Men-

tion should be made of Jacob Sass, who produced THE RED DOUGLAS, Dykes Medal winner of 1941. THE RED DOUGLAS is behind Henry Sass's great reds, RED CHIEFTAIN and HUNTSMAN, and is also the pod parent of Mrs. Agnes Whiting's GARDEN GLORY, one of the best red parents of all times. GARDEN GLORY is behind almost every contender for the crown of today's best reds. A noteworthy exception is Richard Goodman's ROYAL RUBY. ROYAL RUBY is out of Goodman's RED HUSSAR X SAVAGE. RED HUSSAR, a bright red, has the unusual parentage of (Goodman dark olive-green seedling x GOLDEN SHELL) X (Goodman light olive-green seedling x GOLDEN SHELL). William J. McKee, originator of the much ballyhooed TRIM, was a devotee of linebreeding as he explained it in the *Half Century of Iris*. TRIM, the result of linebreeding seedlings from LIGHTS ON and RED GLEAM, is the pod parent of Schreiner's new VELVET ROBE. I should not fail to mention H. F. Hall, who created a line of reds quite different from the others. The culmination of Mr. Hall's work in this line was COLOR SERGEANT, behind which CARDINAL appears ten times.

Fred DeForest contributed two notable irises to irisdom. CASA MORENA, introduced in 1943, is a rich coppery brown which I consider to be one of the eight important irises in red breeding. It is behind most Tompkins reds and is also the pod parent of ARGUS PHEASANT, a brown much used in red breeding. The second notable DeForest red is TALL CHIEF, out of blend x red breeding. A deep, rich, glowing red self of superior form, TALL CHIEF is tall, well branched, and on a par with our best red introductions of today.

Where do we go from here? Fortunately, in every direction. Almost every conceivable approach is being pursued by those seeking what has proved to be until now the elusive red. Some are breeding the best reds available together. Others are breeding for color alone. Some are trying to put some of the qualities such as those found in the whites and blues into the reds. Some are trying linebreeding, while others are exploring the possibilities of even closer inbreeding by selfing the reds. There are also reports of hybridizers irradiating iris seeds, hoping to get a mutation to true red. Enough progress has been made to keep the hopes of those who hybridize for reds flourishing. Keep your eye on these people. Their hopes will be realized.

Dr. Davis is Director of the Bureau of Government Research, West Virginia University. He has been breeding for red irises since 1954. His last previous contribution was "Height, Branching, and Buds," in the October 1960 issue. Address: 364 Spencer Avenue, Morgantown, W. Va.

Newest and Youngest Life Members

The newest—the 79th—is Mr. Richard C. Butler, of Little Rock, Arkansas, and the Regional Vice President for Region 22.

Probably the youngest is Susan Pope, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Foy Pope, of Memphis, Tennessee. Susan is 11, a sixth-grader (last school year), studies piano, and is a majorette. She joined the AIS in 1959. After a day of touring iris gardens, she said: "My feet are tired but my eyes aren't."

Spurias for Friends and Fun

WALKER FERGUSON

AS THIS TITLE may indicate, I consider the friends I have made to be a very important and satisfying result of growing spurias. They last through the years and their letters and occasional visits are a great pleasure to me. I only wish there were a lot more.

The fun part comes with the blooming of the seedlings and is of comparatively short duration. It is usually tempered with considerable frustration. I make a lot of crosses but am hardly a true hybridizer who knows pretty definitely what he may expect; I only hope. I may have a fairly clear idea of what I would like but often have to be content with something entirely different from what the plans call for. But it may be a very pleasant surprise.

I guess I find this very unpredictability the greatest charm and source of interest in breeding spurias. Eric Nies mentioned their great variation in *Bulletin* 91 of October, 1943. His browns came as the result of what he thought were crosses for blues. More on this later.

Perhaps we may digress a little and go back a good many years to the days of my boyhood. I was born and raised on a farm in what was then the woodland country of southern Minnesota. I spent a lot of time roaming the woods and must have had some eye for flowers even then for I found a hillside where the hepaticas were double. When I showed some to my fifth grade teacher, she at first thought I had stuck in extra petals. There were enough wild flowers and birds to satisfy any boy.

As a young farmer, I was especially interested in new varieties of fruits and became a life member of the Minnesota Horticultural Society some 50 years ago.

We came to California in 1930, and were too occupied living through the depression to think of flowers, but about 1940 I had a few tall bearded iris just to look at. Around 1950 I made some crosses with the hope of an orange yellow, but the nearer I approached the color the less substance the flowers had. By this time I decided that there were far too many tall bearded for me to keep track of either financially or mentally, and I chanced to read in one of Tell's catalogs that the spuria field was wide open. The lists of spurias were also pretty short, so a person could remember them all. Aside from one or two pictures, I knew absolutely nothing about spurias. I heard of a man some 25 miles away who, perhaps, had a few spurias, so in the fall, which I had noted was planting time, I hunted him up. When I said spurias he got a shovel and went to a dry weed patch where there was no sign of anything green or alive. He dug up something that looked a great deal like an old shoe that had been out in the weather for several years. Being a cautious Scot, I thought four would be enough for a trial. The total price was one dollar. Right there, before I had even planted one, I learned that spurias can and probably should be left dry through the summer. Also I was told that they were gross feeders. Three of these bloomed the next spring and I found they were AZURE DAWN, SAUGATUCK and ALICE EASTWOOD. The other was BRONZSPUR. Soon after that, COLOR GUARD was introduced as the perfect blue, so I got that and soon most of the Nies things and WHITE HERON and WADI from Milliken. When COLOR GUARD bloomed, I was terribly disap-



RUTGERS UNIVERSITY IRIS PLANTING

Wide paths separate the rows in this extensive collection of modern and historical irises. Photograph by Betty Wood.

pointed for the overly large signal patch left so little of a blue flower. However, it has done quite a lot for me. The first good seedlings bloomed in the spring of 1955, and of course, they all seemed wonderful to me. I selected and numbered several.

About that time the Spuria Society was started with a test garden in Houston, Texas. I ventured to send a few plants and was so encouraged by their reports that I started to name and register some of them. In selecting names, I returned to the days of my childhood. Part of the way to school, the earliest wild flower to bloom was a small trillium that we called wakerobin, and I was fortunate enough to be able to use that name for an early white. I hardly expected to find the name THRUSH SONG still unused, but I had that for a blue purple that shows best by evening light.

Right here I would like to tell you how very nearly THRUSH SONG never was. Some seed of the cross, LARK SONG by COLOR GUARD, failed to come up the first year but came the next, so a few little plants appeared among the large clumps. I took five and set them between some tall bearded and after two more years, this purple bloomed. It is probably my best to date of named things.

You may have guessed that I carried on a search for an orange, but in spurias the deeper the color, the narrower the flower. Still in the process, I have produced a great many nice yellows of all shapes, sizes and shades. Yellow is probably the most dominant color.

The only real blue we had was CAMBRIDGE, a flower originated fifty years ago. The great trouble with most blues for me is that they have too much

signal and fade to a near white so very soon, and crossing blues nearly always produces whites. CAMBRIDGE is very narrow, and will not set seed. Crosses with its pollen produced anything but blues. I like Ruth Nies's CABEEN the best of present listed blues.

In the spring of 1958, I was digging out cull seedlings when I happened to see one that, in the light at that time, seemed to have a maroon wash. Of course, we all want a red spuria and you have to start somewhere. I had thought I saw a glint of red in some small blues so I made crosses with them, and was pleasantly surprised this year to have some very fine blues. The only indications of red were from crosses on brown and that was hardly noticeable except at evening. But perhaps the best result is a deep, dark purple from a cross with THRUSH SONG. This is rather a small flower and there are only two or three to a stem, but to see it opening by evening light really gave me a thrill.

Another I have liked was a cross of PREMIER and TWO OPALS. The standards are bright violet and the falls light yellow with violet lines. The contrast is quite striking. As I write this a bud is opening that indicates purple standards and brown falls. I am working for a white with less signal patch. I would like to see one with real ruffling.

Along the line have appeared a lot of freaks that belong in the side show. They come in many colors and have scalloped, shortened falls and standards that may be a great wide V. There must have been some such ancestors way back. The giant of all spurias is a yellow that I call INFLATION. It is from WHITE HERON and COLOR GUARD. It is really immense, but a poor flower in many ways.

There is one I call HELICOPTER with very long, narrow standards. Also a pale cream with the falls curling up at the ends to make a spoon. Some have the standards tightly curled.

Due to arthritis and poor eyesight, I don't get around to see much of the other breeders' work, but Tell sent me some of his new things, and I liked his FLUTED BUTTERCUP.

I plant my seed green in gallon cans and try to get early germination and bloom as soon as possible as I haven't time for many more generations. I fertilize the seedlings lightly, but often.

There is so much more that I would like to say if I could visit with people personally, but as it is, I will close before I drag it out too long. In a barber shop in Minnesota there was a placard with these words:

As a rule, man's a fool.
When it's hot, he wants it cool
When it's cool, he wants it hot.
Men are sure a foolish lot,—

and so are we breeders of iris, always trying for something different.

Mr. Ferguson is 80 and is said to be gardening "in a way to put a 30-year-old to shame." He lives in Escondido, California.

Members not accustomed to mailing plant material would do well, before sending a rhizome to a friend, even within the same State, to inquire at the post office whether pre-mailing inspection may be necessary.

Conventional Iris Seed Germination

A. A. SAMUELSON

THOSE who wrote about Iris in the beginning of their garden culture, left few records or details of methods of the germination of the seed that initiated these early varieties. There is little known of the percentages of germination in the Lémon or Salter iris seed rows and beds. The father of the modern cult, Sir Michael Foster, left many records of seeds obtained and germinated, but there is no general résumé of his data. That some seeds were difficult to germinate is related frequently in his writings.

A. J. Bliss, the originator of the "Dominion" line, raised "10,000 seedlings in 20 years." E. B. Williamson at the height of his activity had 45,000 seeds to go into the ground. Bliss was amazed at such numbers and the extent and prospects of iris seed culture. Dykes neatly surveys iris seed germination by stating: "Fresh seed of the species should germinate readily the first spring after they are sown, at approximately the time when plants of the several species begin to grow again." "Hybrid seed are more irregular and particularly the oncocyclus species."

In the writings of prominent American horticulturists, we find more detail and information about iris seed culture. David Griffiths, who experimented in oncocyclus seed culture, mentions the variability of seed production, low percentage of germination, and heavy loss of seedlings. An early commercial hybridist, Hans Sass, reports four germinations the first year from 800 seeds of an oncocyclus-crossed series. In 1924, J. C. Wister planted 15,000 seeds in a study of germination and seedling performance. Iris seed germination was a concern among the charter members of the AIS. In *Bulletin* 23, one asked if research in the "physiological and ecological problems of Iris culture was not necessary," thought that the study of the germination of seed would be a fruitful field of endeavor, and added that "environment probably controls the germination processes by furnishing the necessary conditions or unfavorable ones during storage and dormancy."

Since then, a scattering of reports of the germination of various iris seeds by conventional methods have appeared in the *Bulletin*, particularly in the form of extracts from robin letters. A general survey of some 100 issues and other pertinent writings has revealed not only that there is an increasing number of iris seed culturists but that carefully detailed systems of culture are practiced by some of our iris breeders. Statistics are sadly lacking, however, in many of these cultural reports.

One of the most significant reports of seedling production on a large scale came from Dr. E. O. Essig, a scientific breeder of iris. During 12 years he obtained 14,400 seedlings from about 37,000 seeds; considerably less than 50% germination in both first and second years after planting. In *Bulletin* 110, Geddes Douglas reported 1,500 seedlings from "3 or 4,000 seed." Dr. L. F. Randolph stated in *Bulletin* 97 that during five-year period he obtained 35% germination the first year from 12,459 seeds, produced by 125 iris parents.

A breakdown of these records of germination and seedlings in each lot would have been of great interest. That there is considerable natural variation in germination percentages, under similar cultural practices, among species and varieties is obvious to many planters, and such phenomena should be carefully tabulated.

Altogether too many of our best seed culturists conclude that their germinations were "good" or "excellent." These terms are meaningless as far as numerical value is concerned; "failure" has a definite meaning, but may be only temporary. Seed viability cannot be readily stated, but derivation of seed is generally known, and this information would be helpful to determine quality.

There are some justifications for the amateur's glowing reports of his first seed-culturing experiments. A crowded row of seedlings cannot be anything short of "excellent," regardless of the actual statistics of the yield of the planting. There are many conditions and reasons for describing germinations in general and satisfying terms. One writer thought that 20% *failure* of germination was a serious matter!

Methods of Germinating Seed

From various reports it is clear that a wide variety of methods and facilities for seed germination is presently employed. Seed-plantings may range from the open garden spot to cold or heated frames, and the soil medium may vary from acid to non-acid and be of the best synthetic to the most unpromising natural soils. Other receptacles for smaller lots of seed are equally variable, and are placed in various situations. Some folks harvest seed before natural maturity, others await dehiscence; some plant in springtime, but most plant in fall or winter; some enthusiastically scarify the seed, hoping to improve germination. Some iris fans germinate seed successfully in their refrigerators; strangely, some plant seed in the heat of a glowing sun. Some attempt to initiate germination and stimulate growth with various chemical solutions; some appreciate the autumn germinations due to early plantings. All of these folks believe in the need for abundant moisture for their seed plantings. Methods of handling seedlings for the earliest possible bloom are of prime importance to many.

Again it might be well to turn to Dr. Essig, who in conventional planting found no advantage in chipping, prechilling, or the use of fresh seed in promoting germination. However, Walter Welch, writing in *Bulletins* 128 and 132, reported his experiments with seed of *I. arenaria*, without giving numbers of seed or germinations. Prompt planting of these after harvest under garden conditions gave him spring germinations. He also obtained growth in 29 days with *I. arenaria* seed after a heat-and-cold treatment, on layers of blotting paper in covered dishes. A writer in an early *Bulletin* complained of the difficulty of germinating seed from the high Sierras. In Canada, Mr. Moffat's garden was overrun by volunteer Siberian iris seedlings. In my experience, dry seeds of *I. missouriensis*, *halophila*, and *humilis* have germinated "quite well" after three months in flats kept in an unheated glass house. It is reported from Switzerland that *I. pseudacorus* germinates best at 68 to 86 degrees after pretreatment of 41 degrees F., under greenhouse culture. Ira S. Nelson, writing in *Bulletin* 99, states that germination of Louisiana iris may be expected in several weeks or a year or more. Early harvested seed of these southern iris gave a "high percentage" of germination in a few months, according to another writer. There are some prominent iris seed growers who stress the natural superior germination abilities of certain strains and varieties of bearded iris. In *Bulletin* 112, Tell Muhlestein stated that seed of the Hall strains and varieties EASTER MORN and CAROLINE BURR, and *I. mesopotamica*, are early germinators. Edward Watkins reports in *Bulletin* 96 of 75% first-year

germinations of iris seed derived from those varieties that tend to be good seed producers, but have dormant or no pollen; or, being more or less non-seeders, have abundant fertile pollen. Seeds of amoena breeding are said to be especially difficult of germination, but after chilling the seeds Earl Roberts reports 67% germination. The seed from broken-down stalks seem to give good performance; according to some reports, even better than average. Some breeders have a secret formula for obtaining very high percentages of germination, but hesitate to divulge their methods before they are further tested!

B. Y. Morrison, writing in Farmers Bulletin 1406, suggests that seed be planted promptly after ripening; thus both beardless and bearded iris seed will germinate during the following spring. To an extent, the regelias, the onco-cyclus and derivatives and Californicae germinate irregularly. He further states that delayed planting of seed delays germination and that there is no advantage in pot-culture except for convenience. Freezing and thawing of seed is said to be promotive of germination.

This review seems to point out that conventional planting of iris seed of the various types results in variable germination. Since the work of Dykes no comprehensive study of germination of known iris species has been reported; his observations still stand as basic information. Interest in the successful germination of iris seed is mostly centered in the various bearded species and hybrids and it is in this field that the amateur is striving to simplify and perfect a method of getting blooming plants from the numerous viable seed that he harvests.

Environmental Conditions in Germination

Most of the seed culturists know the ordinary environmental conditions affecting germination. They know that an adequate supply of oxygen and moisture together with a favorable temperature are necessary for the germination of all seeds, and that in addition some seeds require some light. Supplementing these conditions it has been learned in seed-testing laboratories that nitrate solutions, scarification of the seed coat, and the arbitrary use of light may hasten the germination of some seed. Outstandingly important is the supply of moisture provided for the seed; without moisture, growth cannot proceed. Temperature affects the rate of chemical reaction, the absorption of water, and the intake of oxygen by the seeds. Many kinds of seeds germinate well at constant temperatures of 68° F.; others respond to lower, and some require alternating, temperatures. Oxygen for the respiration of seed is necessary; too much water around the seed prevents respiration. Alternate drying and moistening is sometimes necessary before seed will initiate growth. Nitrate solutions may in some cases take the place of light. Potassium nitrate is the more effective of the common nitrogenous solutions and should be dilute; 0.1 to 0.2 percent is recommended. These and other factors and combinations of them and methods of usage in a proper way, promote germination.

The dormancy of iris seed is closely tied to the foregoing conditions of environment that promotes growth. Dormancy of seed is due to impermeable seed coats, unripeness of seed, dormant or immature embryos, and inhibiting substances, and no doubt other causes.

Temperature requirements may be critical for unripe seed. Freshly harvested seed of some cereals, for instance, germinate better when prechilled; but old seed may germinate better without such treatment. Where the latter may germinate under varying conditions, the fresh seed may be more exacting. Only certain portions of the embryo may be dormant, and its subsequent development may be influenced by various temperatures. There are iris seeds that appear normal but actually are mere shells. Seeds may have apparently normal endosperm development but vary in normality in the embryos. Shriveled seed are often nevertheless viable. Defective seed may be a condition that is inherited in iris as well as in other sorts of seed. According to Agricultural Handbook No. 30, of the United States Department of Agriculture, some kinds of seeds are prevented from germination by inhibiting substances in their coating or juices. Some of these substances are of nitrogenous nature. Seed of the bearded iris in some cases are known to contain unidentified inhibiting substances which may cause slow or no germination in conventional planting. Leaching of such seed prior to planting may remove these substances.

The existence of these inhibitors of germination has led to various experiments in germination of iris seed intermediate between the laboratory and garden culture. One of these is the Cluff system, based upon the experiments of W. B. Cluff. Sidney Mitchell was probably the first to publish this method, and a number of experimenters have had a hand in its further development. C. G. White describes his experiences with a version of the system, in one of the Bulletins. He stated that he recovered seed of his exotic hybrids which had been planted in the customary way, and replanted them in moist peat moss. Some of these seed responded well to the replanting. Since then Dr. B. W. Doak has reported some interesting successes with his version of the method. Perhaps Bruce Farrington has given us the most detailed account of the treatment of the seed, nutrient preparation, receptacles used, and subsequent care of seeds and developing embryos. Geo. Beach Jr., on a different tack, sought to hasten bloom from seed by planting immature seeds as early as possible, in order to get earlier germination and plant maturity. Another Bulletin reports the work of an experimenter with various solutions of carbohydrates; the use of certain solutions resulted in superior germinations. Dr. L. F. Randolph and Dr. L. W. Lenz have both done much to simplify and demonstrate successful laboratory embryo-culture methods. Variations of these methods are now being widely practiced, bringing into plant being and flower many of the embryos of difficult and valuable seed.

However, the bulk of iris seed is still being harvested, planted and seedling-grown in the customary way, varying only with the facilities of the individual planter. Most of the seeds so planted are not of the more difficult sorts, and most are germinable in a proper media in a certain length of time.

The common denominator of environmental factors governing the germination of iris seed is, undoubtedly, moisture. There may be a critical degree of necessary moisture. No iris is known to germinate entirely without it. Temperature, specific or varying, is probably the next most important factor needed for iris seed germination. In the little book, *Twenty Years of Seed Research*, Barton and Crocker survey the temperature requirements of many sorts of seed, and it is notable the stress they place on this factor. Specific temperature was not only required for best germination but also in many cases



IN THE KNOCKE GARDEN

Getting down to the pleasant task of taking a picture of a dark bloom behind the white one. Photograph by Betty Wood.

for after-harvest ripening, to promote later germination at a different temperature. Various seed sorts required various temperature applications for the varying habits of germination. *I. versicolor* was found to respond to a pretreatment of 41° F., prior to greenhouse culture. Generally, the bearded iris seed-culturist in the north had thought that prefreezing of his plantings was beneficial. In embryo culture, Dr. Lenz obtained growth from regelia seed, which is of slow germination in conventional planting, by subjecting the embryos, which had been placed in test tubes on nutrient agar, to a temperature of 38° F. for periods of about three to four months. Other experimenters found bottom-heated plantings of various iris seed to be of negative value. The Van Tubergen Company plantmen have obtained favorable germinations of oncocyclus and regelia seed by planting freshly harvested mature seed in cold, wet sand, with a covering of sphagnum moss. July plantings gave germinations in February and March.

From my experience and observations of plantings of others, it seems that uniformity of temperature in the 45° range may be a factor in obtaining satisfactory first-year germination in conventional cultures of bearded irises. In *Bulletin* 151 a robin member reports 75 to 100 percent germination of seed (presumably of various bearded iris) planted in a bed of peat moss which was covered with hay. Another planter laid bricks over his rows of planted seed and obtained good results. After comparatively moderate winters in the north, germinations in outside plantings may be noticeably superior. These results may be attributable to uniform moderate temperatures, for periods of time suitable to various kinds of bearded iris seed.

It is not certain to what extent light may be necessary for the germination of bearded iris seed. After the seedling has emerged, it quickly responds to fluorescent light and 68° of temperature. This combination of conditions seems to promote chlorophyll formation and rapid seedling growth. Lloyd Paul has found that 18 hours of artificial light was very stimulating for

embryo-cultured seedlings. It is reported by Barton and Crocker that in the case of lettuce seed, for instance, the critical germination temperature could be supplied by light. Iris seed germinates and makes some growth in complete darkness if other conditions are suitable for seed activity. The seed germinates as well or perhaps better when planted on the surface of the substratum or soil, or with minimum cover, than it does if covered to customary depths, provided moisture and temperatures are maintained.

I have grown varying quantities of different iris seedlings for the past 35 springs in perhaps as many different ways if all details of seed culture are considered. While many environmental data have been kept on these plantings, these different factors were too numerous from which to draw other than general conclusions as to the causes of success or failure of seed germination. It could be said, however, that during many of these seasons germinations were "satisfactory." It seems evident that experiments to determine the requirements of iris seed of all sorts should be made on a controlled combination basis of both laboratory and garden culture.

Screen-Bottomed Flats

During the last three seasons I have observed what is generally termed as excellent germination and growth of various bearded iris seed by using screen-bottomed flats filled with a mixture recommended by the University of California. This was composed of 50% peat moss (as a sterile humus substance) and 50% sand or vermiculite, to which was added a fertilizer containing a moderate amount of available nitrogen and other nutrients in balanced proportion. The seeds were placed on this in November and lightly covered with coarse vermiculite. The flats were well moistened and the surface drenched with Arasan solution and then placed on the floor of a cellar where temperatures remained quite uniformly at near 45°, with probably a rather high air humidity. The flats were stacked one on the other and the topmost one covered to conserve moisture for the germination period. Separate flats were wrapped in sheet plastic, also to conserve moisture. Check flats were also stacked and plastic wrapped and placed outside in the shade of an evergreen tree. Comparative germination times and numbers favored the cellar-stored flats. Under these conditions in 1959, 110 seeds of a blue line of breeding—"bluebreds," as it were—germinated 75%. Twenty-four germinations were obtained from 38 seeds of a line of tall bearded whites; and from a pink-flowered series germination averaged 76% from 269 seeds from a single pod parent but five different pollen parents.

In 1960, similar flats were again placed in this uniform 45° temperature on November 23, after seed planting, drenching with fungicide, and slightly covering with vermiculite. The seed was generally small and unusually shriveled, due to broken-down seed stalks and their premature harvest. By mid-February the seeds were germinating and the flats were placed in a covered frame under four tubes of 40-watt fluorescent lights with temperatures about 50 degrees. The cotyledons quickly "greened-up" and grew rapidly. In one pink series of 43 small and shriveled seeds, 51% germinated; in another, 84%. From 40 shrunken seeds of bluebreds 22 seeds grew. BUTTERSCOTCH Kiss pollen on a yellow seedling gave 30 seedlings from 45 seeds. Other germinations varied downward in percentage to complete failure. Seed of the latter were in one instance examined and found to be without endosperm or growing parts.

Perhaps nothing is too empirical to try in order to learn some of the idiosyncrasies of the various sorts of iris seed. During a couple of recent seasons trials of burying flats of regelia seed a foot or more down, in shaded locations, have shown to a degree that uniformity of temperatures and other unknown factors have some influence on these seeds in stimulating germination. This experiment might be termed a form of "vernalization," and results justify further trials.

Mr. Samuelson, now retired, was a member of the faculty of the Department of Civil Engineering, University of Washington. In addition to general plant subjects, his interest in horticulture embraces lilies, delphiniums, and irises, and he acknowledges: "I have added to the plethora of iris registrations and introductions." Address: Route 2, Box 94, Pullman, Washington.

A Triploid Louisiana Iris

G. W. HOLLEYMAN

THE Louisiana iris, RUTH HOLLEYMAN, is a big blue that was one of the first native irises my wife and I collected in Cameron Parish. It was found along the edge of a ridge in a marsh that was fenced. It had evidently grown there for many years for there was a large clone of it. Later, grass fires destroyed the irises in this field, along with the possibility of any offspring from it.

We were attracted by this clone because of the beautiful large blue flowers that stood above the others and because of its extra large rhizomes and bloomstalks. The flower is a flaring *giganticaerulea* type of good substance and form, and blooms a little later than most of the irises.

I tried for several years to find pollen that would cross with it. Large pods would form but the seeds were few and they seldom germinated. When I did get a seedling, the flower was always a poor quality blue. Later the plant was tested by Professor Ira Nelson and found to be a triploid. Then my efforts to get more seedlings from it increased. Not long ago I felt very pleased when I got a seedling that was a break in color. After growing it for three or four years, it has proved to be a very vigorous plant. It makes more bloomstalks and more blooms than any other iris I know of, but the flower is a stringy rose-pink. It is the result of Mr. McMillan's MISTLETOE GARNET and the triploid as the pod parent. Another interesting feature is that the pollen from it crosses readily with other irises, but does not cross with the triploid. It has not been tested yet, but we hope it is a tetraploid. We call it the "Baby Ruth."

Of the crosses I have made using the Baby Ruth, one has bloomed and deserves recognition. The other parent was a seedling from a cross between BRANDYWINE and Miss Caroline Dorman's WHEELHORSE. This, too, is a rose-pink. It is a large, flaring type of good texture and substance, and has prominent white rays in sunburst effect. Last year it bloomed and was exhibited at the annual show in Lafayette. It has been registered under the name NANCY RUTH, after our new little granddaughter. I have many more seedlings from both the Baby Ruth and NANCY RUTH which should bloom in the next couple of years. These were crossed with many of the top irises of today. If the Baby Ruth is a tetraploid, there should be some spectacular results.

Breeding Louisiana Irises is still in its infancy. There is so much that could be accomplished that there is no end to the possible results. I find hybridizing to be a great challenge to create not only more beautiful flowers, but to develop new and interesting improvements in the plants themselves.

Mr. Holleyman's address is, P.O. Box 879, Lake Charles, Louisiana.

LAPHAM'S METHOD IN RED BREEDING

Greig Lapham began to breed iris in the 1920's and has followed a program of his own ever since. His goal was to try to get, or see how close he could come to getting, a true red iris—one that would have not only color but show and garden value. Beginning with some brown breeders of that day such as TROOST, SEMINOLE, BRUNO and SHERBERT, he raised the first crop of seedlings, getting but one worth keeping out of the hundreds that bloomed. This he introduced into the Sass red strain through the use of RAMESES and KING TUT and got several improved seedlings. These were intercrossed and outcrossed for several generations and his special strain established. He was on his way. Additional matings resulted in seedlings having greater variability, better size, more substance and the color improvement was noted.

After many generations of sibbing, outcrossing, etc., with his strain, he was struck with the value of the "method" he has followed from the first: always to have something of his own strain on one side of each cross and to follow the rule of putting the stronger variety onto the weaker wherever possible.

In the first years of his program, the cats and dogs appearing in the seedling rows made one wonder just what was his color objective. But, through rigid selection, careful observation, and a great deal of study, he found he was getting almost all red seedlings from each red cross made. No longer were they blue or purple or variegatas or even something with no color name. They were red to a degree. This is not to say they were then, nor are they even yet, a true red, but each generation brings him closer to his color objective.

When it seemed wise to go outside of his own strain to get something with more size or substance or branching, he did not hesitate to do so. But he has always kept his own strain on one side of each cross and will continue to do so.

Beginning in 1923 or 1924 with this objective, and continuing with his selected methods, he has developed a strain of reds that is not only fruitful but is sound as a dollar. (Reds breed reds, so cross reds with reds to get better red.) This strain shows advancement in every direction: size, height, form, substance, garden value, *and* color. Today his reds are something worth seeing and they can be seen in Oregon, Washington, New England, and the Presby Gardens in New Jersey. Here we see true red color—light, medium and dark. They are not ready for introduction, so he says; but rather, these are for more intensive breeding. When you hear there are no true reds yet, remember these notes and be on the watch for the Lapham irises. (Robin excerpt.)

—HAROLD HARNED, Oakland, Md.

The RVP for Region 24

Mrs. Paul Frank Boon, of Birmingham, Alabama, became Regional Vice President for Region 24 (Alabama and Mississippi) last fall. When asked for an account of her iris activities, past and present, she replied as follows:



Mrs. Boon

"I began to grow iris eight years ago and joined the AIS in 1954. My first attempts in breeding tall iris started in 1956 with 3,000 seedlings. By 1958, through the Median Pollen Exchange, I was sending pollen throughout the nation and made reciprocal crosses for the Median Test Garden in Indianapolis, Indiana. I test-grow from seven States; included are Louisianas placed here a couple of years ago.

"In 1958 I became an accredited garden judge and organized the Birmingham Area Iris Society. In 1959, a garden for observation and disease control was started at Mississippi State University and a token planting placed at Auburn Polytechnic University in Alabama. To my knowledge, these are the only State schools in the nation which have become interested in iris to this extent.

I grow one of the four seedlings irradiated with cobalt-60 at Oak Ridge Atomic Research, Inc.

"My prime interest is in helping establish iris that perform well in the north and south of a most difficult Region."

Additional Garden Judges Named

Mr. Robert S. Carney, chairman of the Awards Committee, has approved the appointments of the following garden judges for 1961. These are in addition to the judges listed for the same Regions in the April issue, starting on page 91.

Region 6: Mrs. C. G. Maynard, Royal Oak, Mich.

Region 7: Mr. Franklin P. Brewer, Lexington, Ky.

Mrs. J. H. Brink, Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. A. J. Vogt, Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Nathan Bauman, Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. Joe Brinkerhoff, Jr., Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. J. R. Coulson, Whitehaven, Tenn.

Mr. C. W. Flowers, Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs. Reuben Sawyer, Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs. J. B. Stovall, Memphis, Tenn.

Region 9: Mrs. George Paul Watts, Lombard, Ill.

Region 13: Mr. Larry Ernst, Silverton, Oregon

Region 20: Dr. R. W. Adams, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Dr. James H. Brown, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Mr. Ralph B. Hargreaves, Littleton, Colo.

Mr. Wm. H. Slensker, Denver, Colo.

Mr. Don Weber, Denver, Colo.

The National Robin Program

JOHN A. BARTHOLOMEW, *Director*

Participation in the National Robin Program is still increasing at a satisfactory rate, although new enrollments during the past six months were less than the preceding period. The following table shows how the 182 enrollments in the six-month period ended April 15, 1961, were distributed among the twenty-two divisions of the Program.

<i>Divisions</i>	<i>Total enrollment Oct. 1960</i>	<i>Enrollments Oct. 1960- Apr. 1961</i>	<i>Total enrollment Apr. 1961</i>
Irises in General	69	12	81
Tall Bearded	1,049	51	1,100
Reblooming Iris	148	7	155
Miniature Dwarf	121	3	124
Arils	182	5	187
Siberian Iris	61	2	63
Japanese Iris	155	3	158
General Median	146	5	151
Standard Dwarf	61	3	64
Intermediates	60	2	62
Miniature Tall	119	1	120
Border Iris	84	—	84
Spurias	117	5	122
Louisiana Iris	101	3	104
Species and Natives	172	8	180
General Hybridizing	200	23	223
Advanced Hybridizing	537	8	545
Iris Photography	127	13	140
Regional Robins	346	13	359
International Robins	99	13	112
Historical Robins	27	2	29
Advanced Iris Breeders	18	—	18
Miscellaneous	77	—	77
	<hr/> 4,076	<hr/> 182	<hr/> 4,258

It should not be assumed from the foregoing figures that 4,258 members of the American Iris Society are participating in the Robin Program. This figure represents the total enrollment in all of the Divisions since the Program's inception. As some of the AIS members have joined two or more robins, the number of individuals actually participating would be somewhat less. In consideration of the number of people that are participating, it seems certain that our Program is presenting a medium through which the AIS members can become much better acquainted. And the educational value of the correspondence robins in furthering interest in the genus *Iris* is something that can hardly be determined.

Taking a leaf out of the astronaut's book, it should be made clear that all of the benefits derived from the Robin Program, and any success that it has enjoyed, are solely and directly due to the dedicated teamwork of a great many loyal members of the robin organization. These people certainly should re-

ceive more than a passing work of praise, and it gives me a great deal of pleasure to list a few people who during the past five years have given us their time and loyal support.

Mrs. Peggy Burke Grey, assistant to the National Director, and National Robin Editor.

Mrs. Barbara Serdynski, assistant to the National Director and chairman of Irises in General and Regional Divisions.

Fremont Radcliffe, assistant to the National Director.

Joseph Hoage, Frank Brewer, Mrs. Guy Kirby, Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe, Collie Terrell, Mrs. Ralph Uhrig, Mrs. William Messick, Mrs. Sue Roennfeldt, Clifford Benson, and Mrs. Dorothy Palmer, in Tall Bearded Iris.

Wilma Vallette and Lura Roach, in Hybridizing Divisions.

Edwin Rundlett, in Reblooming Iris.

Walter Welch, in Miniature Dwarf Bearded Iris.

Bee Warburton, Jean Witt, Alice White, Wilma Greenlee, and Dorothy Dennis, in the Median groups.

Marguerite Evans and Val Slamova, in the Arils.

Sidney DuBose and Sarah Tiffney, in the Siberians.

Bob Swearingen and Eleanor Westmeyer, in Japanese Iris.

Mrs. Stayton Nunn and Clarke Cosgrove, in Spuria Iris.

Charles Army, Jr., in Louisiana Iris.

Roy Davidson, in Species and Natives.

Marjorie Lane, Nevah Simmons, and Ed Murray, in Iris Photography.

Iris Smith, in Teens and Twenties and Regional Robins.

Ginnie Melnick and Molly Price, in the International Robins.

Gerta Beach, in Historical Iris Robins.

Bob Milner, in Advanced Iris Breeders Robins.

JoAnne Tufts, in Embryo Culture Groups.

And about three hundred of our robin directors, who are on the firing line, representing the Robin Program in the most important capacity. To all of these people, and some I may have unintentionally neglected to mention, I extend my vote of thanks for their dedication to a worthy cause.

Conducting a Program of from two to three thousand participants is a very rewarding experience, yet it is not without its trials and tribulations. It is estimated that perhaps ninety per cent of the people who enroll are serious in their desire to become part of a worthwhile project, and govern themselves in an irreproachable manner. The remaining ten per cent who are not willing to follow through or gracefully withdraw, are the source of our greatest difficulties. Out of fairness to the rest of the robin members, and for the good of the Society, we can only hope that many of these fine people who constitute this minority group will eventually see the light and conduct themselves in a manner typical of their unquestioned integrity.

During the last month we have brought into the Robin Program a new Division called Teens and Twenties. It makes provision for accepting the younger irisarians into the robin system, where they may cultivate association with those of similar age and experience. It is hoped that this may become a popular and attractive addition to what our Program has to offer to the Society members.

Once again I would like to thank the officers and directors of the American Iris Society for their continued enthusiasm, interest, and support. Without these our robin endeavor would hardly be possible.

Irises at Hamburg Exhibition

Members of the AIS who are willing to make entries for the International Horticultural Exhibition of 1963 in Hamburg will be interested to hear that their irises will be planted in the central part of the exhibition; viz., in the "Valley of the Iris" of the Hamburg Park, "Planten un Blomen." The Valley of the Iris is absolutely unique in Germany, and this not merely because of its size and the thousands of plants in many hundreds of iris varieties.

In other gardens, the irises are planted in dull rows, or in borders with unsuitable accompanying plants which crowd them and deprive them of sun and air. In the Valley of the Iris, on the other hand, two ways of planting are shown. In the upper part, the older varieties are planted in large areas, up to 30 square yards per variety, so that they offer in the flowering season a most attractive picture of vivid and waving iris-fields in the most varying colors. In the lower part, on both sides of the way, by a streamlet, the latest varieties are spaciouly planted in single clumps irregularly arranged and interspersed with soil-covering plants like *Lysimachia nummularia* or *Ajuga reptans*, allowing every clump to show off its full worth.

The whole arrangement of its large, slightly sloping side is one of the planting masterpieces of Herr Plomin, the famous German landscape-gardener who will also be responsible for the planning of the 1963 exhibition and has promised to personally supervise the planting of the irises, which he favors very much.

It is expected that a very large number of visitors will come to Hamburg to see the exhibition so that all exhibits will find every possible publicity.

—GEORG HACKLAENDER

Hamburg, Germany

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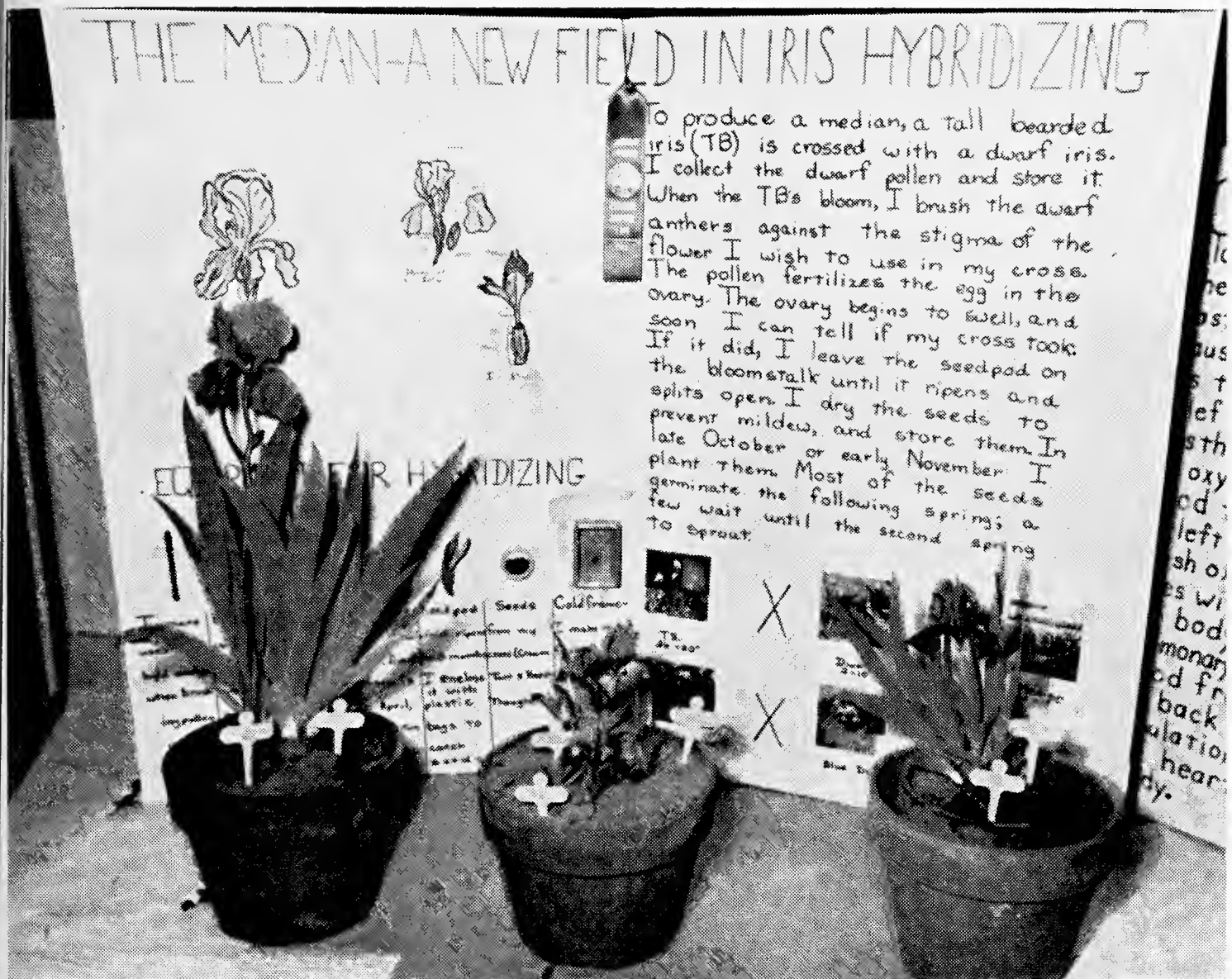
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We will have oncocyclus, *I. susiana*, available for September, October, November, delivery at \$3.75 per rhizome, in addition to all other items in our catalog, but cannot supply English Bulbous Iris for 1961 season.

"IRIS CULTURE AND HYBRIDIZING FOR EVERYONE"

The first book ever written entirely for hybridizers! It is the cream skimmed from notes taken from literally thousands of letters, written in Hybridizing Robins directed by the compiler during the past 15 years, and answers almost any question the average or beginning hybridizer might want to ask. Only \$5.75 in cloth. Write for descriptive folder to:

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PRIZE-WINNING ENTRY BY JUNIOR HYBRIDIZER

This exhibit by Janie Dotson, 1324 Washington, Emporia, Kansas, at Regional Science Fair, explains breeding for median irises. Miss Dotson attends Roosevelt Junior High in Emporia.

The Spuria Iris Society

New officers of the Spuria Iris Society are: President, Mrs. C. M. Redford, Route 1, Box 650-E, Yuma, Arizona; vice president, Mr. Marion R. Walker, 5210 East Telephone Road, Ventura, California; secretary, Miss Eleanor Hill, 1633 East 22d Street, Tulsa 5, Oklahoma; treasurer, Mrs. Marilyn Holloway, 673 Acacia Avenue, North Sacramento, California; editor, Mr. Clark Cosgrove, 8260 Longden, San Gabriel, California.

The Spuria Iris Society is a Section of the American Iris Society.

Ben Hager, outgoing president of the Spuria Iris Society, left a goodly heritage of display gardens across the country, exchange memberships with foreign societies, many enthusiastic new members, a spuria research program well under way, a drive toward widening spuria horizons, and many new friendships and enduring loyalties.

The incoming Executive Board, at a pre-installation meeting held at the Region 15 Iris Show in Arcadia, California, in late April, saw there a superlative display of spurias. It was possible for example, to compare BIG CLOUD,



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Coolley's GARDENS
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WAKEROBIN, and WHITE HERON, side by side on the judging bench. The show-stopper was an extensive noncompetitive display of 1961 spuria seedlings by Marion Walker. Even growers of good spuria collections found it hard to believe the rapid advance these showed in size (some almost as big as tall bearded), color, substance, branching, and variations in form. The 1961 Walker seedlings seemed to have hurdled several years into the future.

The Spuria Iris Society may take pride that it was a spuria, WHITE HERON, exhibited by Eleanor McCown, of Holtville, California, which won Queen of the Show.

Reading Walker Ferguson's recital* of the modest old spuria cultivars which were the beginnings of his spuria hybridizing, and remembering the look of spurias in 1961, I am reminded of Dave Hall's advice to plant breeders: "Start with the best. Stand on the shoulders of those who went before you." The lucky potential pollen-spreaders of today have had their way smoothed for them, and the spuria field is still almost as uncrowded as it was in the days of Washington, Nies, Milliken, and Sass. We regard it as a hopeful sign that one of the topnotch breeders of tall, Tell Muhlestein, this year introduced two of his spuria hybrids.

—MRS. C. M. REDFORD, *President*

Minutes of Meeting of Board of Directors

Hotel Robert Treat, Newark, New Jersey

9:30 P.M., May 25, 1961

The meeting was called to order by Acting President Carney, with directors Ackerman, Durrance, Fischer, O'Brien, Rogers, Walker, and ex officio members Benson and Jacoby, in attendance.

It was voted that a committee be appointed, with Mr. Harold W. Knowlton, as chairman, to consider suggestions made by Mrs. Colquitt regarding the performance of some of the functions of her office as Registrar. Mr. Knowlton will select his own committee.

It was voted to appoint a committee consisting of all past presidents of the AIS, with the first president, Dr. John C. Wister, as chairman, to review the provisions in the Bylaws for the selection of nominees for the Board of Directors and, if the committee so decides, to submit recommendations in respect thereto at the fall Board meeting.

It was voted that Mrs. Melba Hamblen, Roy, Utah, be nominated as a member of the Board of Directors in the place of Mr. Marion R. Walker. As the immediate past president, Mr. Walker continues as a member of the Board.

It was voted that Messrs. Ackerman, Nelson, and Carney be nominated for another term of office as members of the Board of Directors.

Adjournment 1:00 a.m.

CLIFFORD W. BENSON, *Executive Secretary*

*See page 52.

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Minutes of Joint RVPs-Directors Meeting

Hotel Robert Treat, Newark, New Jersey

8 A.M., May 25, 1961

The joint meeting of the RVPs and the Board of Directors was called to order by Acting President Robert S. Carney. The following Board members were present: Messrs. Ackerman, Durrance, Fischer, O'Brien, Rogers, and Walker, and ex officio members Benson and Jacoby. Messrs. Randolph, Gaulter, Nelson, Schreiner, and Waters were absent. Dr. Randolph was on an iris-collecting trip in Europe.

Mr. Carney welcomed and introduced the officers, directors, and Regional Vice Presidents or their alternates present at this breakfast meeting, as guests of the local committee. Regions 1, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, and 20 were represented by alternates. Regions 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 21, 22, 23, and 24 were without representation. All other Regions were represented by their RVPs.

Representing the AIS Sections were: Mrs. F. W. Warburton, president of the Median Iris Society; Mrs. H. L. Edwards, president of the Society for Siberian Irises, and Mr. Clark Cosgrove, representing the Spuria Iris Society and acting as alternate for the RVP of Region 15.

Guests were Mr. Joseph J. Lane, advertising director, *House & Garden*, New York City, and Mr. Wolfgang Jacobi, Cologne, Germany, an officer of the German Iris and Lilium Society.

The minutes of the fall Board meeting in Omaha, Nebraska, were approved.

The Executive Secretary, Mr. Clifford W. Benson, reported on the present membership of the Society by Regions and by States, the total being approximately 6,100, as compared with 5,800 one year ago. The chairman of the Membership Committee, Mr. Claude O'Brien, reported membership increases in some Regions and nonrenewals exceeding new members in others. Mr. O'Brien stated that it should be possible with the cooperation of all Regions to achieve the 1961 campaign goal of a net increase of 1,000 new members.

Received and approved were reports by Mr. Carney, chairman, Awards Committee; Dr. John R. Durrance, chairman, Test Gardens Committee; Miss Ruth Rees, chairman, Public Relations Committee; Mr. Hubert A. Fischer, Sections and Affiliates, and Mr. Thomas E. Jacoby, Editor.

Mr. Carney read reports from Mr. J. Arthur Nelson, chairman, Exhibitions Committee; Mr. Larry Gaulter, chairman, Judges Training Committee, and Mrs. Walter Colquitt, Registrar.

Reports from the following committees were not available: Publications, *Robins, Scientific, and Slides.

Adjournment 12:00 noon.

CLIFFORD W. BENSON, *Executive Secretary*

* See page 64 for a report by the Director of the National Robin Program.

INTRODUCING

TRI-COLOR—Douglas 1961

(Extravaganza x Wabash) X Olympian

This iris is well named, for if the weather is right it will be red, white, and blue—with a touch of yellow for good measure. Bright and cheerful, this iris is a conversation piece; a well established clump in full bloom reminds you of a bush full of butterflies. Standards are pale blue to white; falls, are red, widely bordered with blue and white. Four branches plus terminal, 12 plus flowers. A large stock permits the low introductory price of

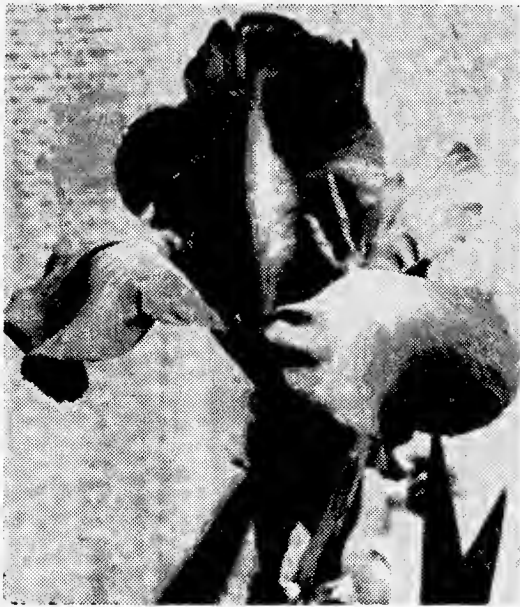
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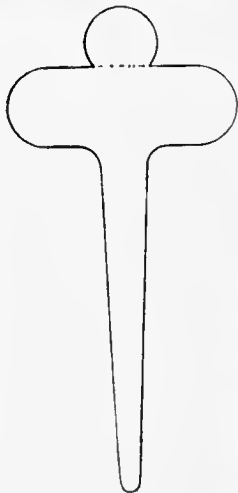
COFFEE ROYAL GIVES AN OVERALL APPEARANCE OF RICHNESS—QUALITY—ROYAL COLORS. It is a blend of reddish brown and reddish purple. The standards are garnet brown Wilson 00918 and the falls Doge purple, Wilson 732. The haft and a very narrow edge of the falls are the same color as the standards. The beard is brownish with a blue purple tip.

Standards are closed and ruffled. Falls flair, then turn abruptly downward giving a jaunty look. Substance good, form wide well into the hafts. Branching good, leaves large, plant vigorous, fertile both ways.

COFFEE ROYAL IS 54-62A: Three Oaks x ((Bryce Canyon x Prairie Sunset) x Miogem)\$25.00

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Made in attractive Spring Green plastic. Just the thing for labeling African Violets and potted plants. Greenhouse owners and plant growers are buying them by the thousands. Will not curl, rot, rust or mildew. Ordinary soft pencil markings remain clearly legible despite weather, water, fertilizer and soil-chemical action. Easily cleaned for re-use with household cleanser and a damp cloth.

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4 in. Tee Stake	\$1.50	\$6.00	\$9.00	\$40.00
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5/8 in. X 4 in.	.75	2.50	3.90	18.00
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5/8 in. X 8 in.	1.45	5.40	7.20	34.00

NOTE: 4" Tee Stake made in white and spring green. Specify color wanted.

Gable Iris Gardens

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Minneapolis 6, Minn.

Attention: Show Chairmen

Be sure that the show report and the application for awards (there is one official blank which covers both purposes) have been mailed to Mr. J. Arthur Nelson, 3131 North 58th Street, Omaha 4, Nebraska. There is no way of knowing that you had a show and that your winners are entitled to the American Iris Society awards unless Mr. Nelson receives this report and application. Awards are processed and back in your hands in two weeks in the case of the silver and the bronze medal certificates; the medals take a little longer. Exhibition certificates are sent when a total of five judges vote for a seedling.

The Exhibition Committee is sending out the awards promptly in order that show committees may make the presentations of awards at local club meetings, in case the local club wishes to have this done.

How to Join an AIS Robin

Applications for membership in Robins in any Division may be made directly to National Robin Director, *John A. Bartholomew, 35 Pine Grove Street, Milton 86, Massachusetts*. Please indicate the Division in which you wish to enroll. The IRISES IN GENERAL DIVISION is recommended for fairly new irisarians wishing to gain broad background in both tall bearded and other types of irises. This Division also has special groups for those interested in growing irises for exhibition. The GENERAL HYBRIDIZING DIVISION is recommended for beginning breeders. Those interested in joining a robin within their Regions may contact either the National Robin Director or their own Regional Robin Representative. The AIS offers robin groups within the following Divisions of interest:

IRISES IN GENERAL	LOUISIANA IRISES
TALL BEARDED	SIBERIANS
ARILS AND ARILBREDS	JAPANESE
MEDIANS IN GENERAL	SPURIAS
BORDER BEARDED	SPECIES AND NATIVES
MINIATURE TALL BEARDED	REBLOOMING IRISES
INTERMEDIATE BEARDED	IRIS PHOTOGRAPHY
STANDARD DWARF BEARDED	HISTORICAL IRISES
MINIATURE DWARF BEARDED	INTERNATIONAL (GENERAL)
GENERAL HYBRIDIZING	TEENS AND TWENTIES
ADVANCED HYBRIDIZING	

Request for Specimens of Leaf Spot

Mr. John A. Butcher, a research student at the University of Exeter, is working on the common iris leaf spot disease (caused by the fungus *Heterosporium gracille*) and wishes to obtain infected leaf material from the United States.

He suggests that the material be dried between newspaper before mailing to prevent any saprophytic fungi from attacking the leaves.

Mr. Butcher's address: The Hatherly Biological Laboratories, University of Exeter, Prince of Wales Road, Exeter, England.

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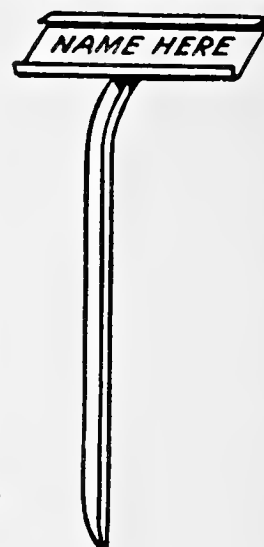
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*O,O-dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate

HOW TO REGISTER AN IRIS

1. Write to our Registrar-Recorder, Mrs. Walter Colquitt, 487 Albany Avenue, Shreveport, Louisiana, for a registration blank, enclosing check for the registration fee payable to the American Iris Society.

2. The registration fee is \$3.00 for each of the first ten irises to be registered in any one year. For additional registrations the fee is \$5.00. For each transfer of a name from one iris to another the fee is \$4.00.

3. Select a name which has not been previously registered, which can be submitted for approval when you write for the blank. If you will first look in the 1939 and 1949 Check Lists and the annual reports of the Registrar since 1949 to see if the name has been previously registered, you will save time for yourself and for the Registrar. Please also suggest an alternate name. Mrs. Colquitt will hold an approved name for a short time to enable you to complete the blank and send it back, but *a name is not registered until the registration blank is filed and approved by her*. A registration certificate will then be sent to you.

4. Names should consist of not over three short words, and should follow the International Horticultural Code. The following names are not admissible:

- a. Names of living persons without the written permission of that person, or of parents if a minor.
- b. Numerals or symbols, such as seedling numbers, etc.
- c. Names beginning with articles, such as "The" and "A."
- d. Scientific or common name of a species, or words formed by combining parts of Latin names of the parent species.
- e. Abbreviations such as initials of a proper name, "Mt." instead of "Mount," etc.
- f. Use of trademark or copyrighted names unless previously in common use.
- g. A slight variation of a name already registered.

5. Make parentage records explicit, and include seedling numbers when possible. Color descriptions should be concise, and the designation, conforming to the latest Iris Color Classification of the Committee on Exhibitions, should be included.

6. Classifications will conform to the rules for bearded irises, as outlined in the January 1958 Bulletin, pages 9-17. Height and season of bloom are most important.

These classifications may be summarized as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1) Miniature Dwarf Bearded (MDB) | Less than 10"—early blooms. |
| 2) Standard Dwarf Bearded (SDB) | 10" to 15". |
| 3) Intermediates (IB) | 15" to 28"—hybrids of dwarf x TB—bloom between dwarfs and TBs. |
| 4) Miniature Tall Bearded (MTB) | (Table irises.) 15" to 28"—slender, flexuous stalks, with small flowers. |
| 5) Border (BB) | 15" to 28"—shorter irises of TB parentage. |
| 6) Tall Bearded (TB) | 28" or more. |

7. *Introduction.* An introduction is an offering for sale to the public. Catalogs, printed lists, and advertisements in the American Iris Society *Bulletin*, are acceptable mediums of introduction. It is a requisite for the awards of the Society above that of High Commendation. *A variety is not eligible for these awards until recorded with Mrs. Colquitt.* Send her a copy of the catalog, list, or advertisement and she will acknowledge the fact that it has been recorded.

—HAROLD W. KNOWLTON, *Chairman,*
Registrations Committee.

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National Robin Program Section

PEGGY BURKE GREY, *Editor*

Garden Pictures

I simply had too many varieties for my allotted iris space, and was having to transplant annually. In the future, for each variety I add, I shall discard an old one. I realized I was just making a slave of myself. Now I have them all spaced far enough apart so they can remain for two or three years without crowding.

If you first plan your garden as you want it—seeing it as a mature garden—you will save much time and work. I have a clear picture of what my finished garden is going to be. I have left space for certain plants that I either haven't been able to find, or didn't feel it wise to buy just now.—*Delia Munn, Bay-side, Va.*

I just wish I had room enough to grow and display my iris with other planting material suitable to show off each type to advantage. As it is, they are all muddled together and of course the TBs are overwhelming so that many visitors miss the real garden value and beauty of some of the smaller iris. I am all for the shorter TBs and borders, for invariably we get heavy rains and hard winds in the TB bloom season and it is heartbreaking to see a stalk with three to five huge blooms go down in the mud. And if the stalk is heavy and sturdy enough to withstand the wind and the weight of the water then it is too "broomsticky" to make an effective plant.—*Leo Waits, Ind.*

My favorite companion for iris is *Aquilegia* (columbine). The colors seem to harmonize well.—*Mrs. H. L. Snedeker, Boone, Iowa.*

To bloom along with the iris I use pansies, roses, peonies and alyssum. Poppies and larkspur also fit well into the picture.—*Jake Scharff, Memphis, Tenn.*

Every year, after eliminating some varieties, dividing and adding new iris, I make a chart of the garden, row by row, in a notebook, in case some name tags are misplaced during the winter. Companion flowers to bloom with iris in my garden are peonies, Gold Dust daylily, spring Shastas, grape hyacinths, early veronicas, basket of gold, euphorbia and borders of creeping phlox. Along with the lilacs, one of the prettiest background shrubs is beauty bush or *Kolkwitzia*.—*Mrs. O. C. Moon, Kansas City, Mo.*

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One of my projects is a row of Dykes Medal winners near the front of the garden. I have all of the American Dykes winners and three each of the English and French.—*Mrs. J. B. McClintock, North Olmstead, Ohio.*

Iris Performance—The Old and the New

There seems to be the idea that the newer introductions are not as easily grown because they rot quicker, or get leaf spot of some kind or other, etc., but I do not agree with this attitude. All the serious hybridizers, or at least the greater number of them, are working toward the same end: to give better iris in performance, color, quality in general. So this should lead to better iris in all ways. For my part, I would rather grow the new and far more outstanding things than to hold onto the outmoded varieties.—*David Lyon, Van Nuys, Calif.*

I have some mental reservations when "busy hafts" are discussed with scorn. Sometimes they are coarse and scream too loudly for attention, but when I see the lovely golden epaulets on the shoulders of WINTER CARNIVAL, I can dream of finely etched lines in blue or red or violet on white, of blue on pink, of green on gold or white, of brown on yellow and see some lovely things in my mind's eye. Without them many a flower would be insipid and the garden dull. We need a few of them to point up the smoothness of the pure selfs just as twiggy branches enhance the fresh daintiness of a Japanese flower arrangement. And think what an impact a signal patch carries with it! If we could only work those off on our TBs.—*Virginia Conklin, Stroudsburg, Pa.*

It is my experience that VIOLET HARMONY is outstandingly disease resistant, a good increaser, and has splendid display and lasting qualities. To my notion, it is the most dependable of all the Dykes winners. It would be very valuable information to have unbiased, experienced accounts of disease resistant varieties. The newer iris are really more beautiful as to color and form, but many of them are very temperamental.—*Mrs. O. C. Moon, Kansas City, Mo.*

PRETTY CAROL bloomed on a lovely stalk, a lovely shade of orchid with tangerine beard, good-sized flower and broad, well-formed petals. REJOICE is really different, even for a white. This iris will go far on the popularity poll. The edges are quite frilly and it has flat, flared form, with good substance and texture.—*David Lyon, Van Nuys, Calif.*

I have found that many with Mohr blood and CAPITOLA blood can take hot, dry summers and open winters very well. We seldom have below zero weather and when we do it comes at the worst possible time, usually in October or November, and causes heavy losses because plants have not become dormant.—*Helen Fitzgerald, Magna, Utah.*

I think SWAN BALLET the most beautiful iris I've ever seen. I'm partial to whites, with WHITE RUFFLES, DIXIE BELLE, the old SNOW CARNIVAL and the newer SNOW GODDESS my loves, I don't have CHINESE WHITE, but I have seen it and think it's beautiful. UINTAH is another magnificent white. I've never seen MARY RANDALL look like anything. All I've seen here were small and short. She must not like our climate.—*Kay Campbell, San Gabriel, Calif.*

BLACK MAGIC blooms several times each year here if it gets the proper amount of moisture.—*Audie Douglas, Gore, Okla.*

My pink iris seem to take the freeze better than any other color. *CHERIE*, *PARTY DRESS*, *PINK FORMAL* had their best year; also *HIT PARADE*, *HAPPY BIRTHDAY* and *PINK SENSATION*.—*Mrs. T. B. Grimes, Menard, Texas.*

Here are some of the best performers for me: Pinks—these are the old faithfuls, always good—*HAPPY BIRTHDAY*, *BALLERINA* (such nice foliage), *PINK FORMAL*, *JUNE BRIDE*, *PARTY DRESS*, *CHERRY FLIP* (best seller in the patch); *PINK CONFECTION* should get more attention but it blooms a little later so many miss it; *NATIVE DANCER* and *HERITAGE*, not quite pink but in that class. The best of the later ones are *SPRING FESTIVAL*, a near perfect one, with good branching and a pretty pink beard, *JUNE MEREDITH*, *LYNN HALL*. Then there is *ENCHANTED PINK* by Brother Charles, a very clean pink, well branched and does not fade, and *FLAMINGO BAY* and *CHERIE*, but there are so many of them. I love *TRULY YOURS* and *MARY RANDALL*. *TRULY YOURS* grows well for me. *PALOMINO* is a beauty; it's flowers can't be beaten, though the foliage could be improved. There are *SOLID GOLD* and *GOLD TORCH* in the orange-gold class, and among the blacks, *SABLE NIGHT*, *RAVEN'S WING* and *TOP HAT*. But the one I thought a honey was *DARK STRANGER*. *BLACK TAFFETA* and *DARK BOATMAN* are out of this world. Some lovely blues are: *KIKI*, *BLUE SAPPHIRE*, *HARBOR BLUE*, *LADY ILSE*, *SIERRA SKIES* and *SKY ABOVE*. If you want lots of blue, fast, get *JANE PHILLIPS*. *BLUE THROAT* is lovely, and I think *CONSOLATION* is out of this blue world. Can't keep enough of them to make a good show.

Some others that catch the eyes and do well for me are *CARIBOU TRAIL*, *FULL REWARD*, *COPPER HALO*, *FLUTED COPPER*, *GRAND COULEE*, *SPRING MELODY*, *RUFFLED TAFFETA*, *REHOBETH*, *VIOLET HARMONY*, *FIRST VIOLET*, *BY LINE* and *MAJORETTE*. *PORT WINE*, although a beauty, increases slowly for me. Whites doing well here include *DREAMY*, *CASCADIAN*, *SWAN BALLET*, *TRANQUILITY*, *CLIFFS OF DOVER*, *CHINESE WHITE* and *SEA GULL*. I love *QUEEN'S LACE*, too, and *NEW SNOW* is always good here.—*May Wilde, Catoosa, Oklahoma.*

I am disappointed in *TRULY YOURS*. I have had it three summers now and it increases so slowly and has never bloomed. *MONTECITO* beats it by a mile for me, as it always blooms and grows so well.—*Allene Timmons, San Antonio, Texas.*

I've had *TRULY YOURS* for six years and it's never bloomed; when it doesn't all but die of rot, it snakes; when it does not snake, it pineapples. I have had five different clumps grown under various cultural conditions. I don't care any more because I now have *GOLDEN GARLAND*.—*Vivian Beeman, Akron, N. Y.*

COLONIAL BOUQUET, introduced by Jonas, is a good deep orchid pink with very heavy substance and it stands the weather well. *ANTHEA* is a good pink but not widely grown. It has a tangerine beard and beautiful form. *GRAY MOHR* is one I enjoy more each year because it is so different. It has thin substance, poor form but grows well when protected. What color! Makes everyone stop and look. It has dusky old rose standards, ruffled, and smoky lavender falls, tucked under like an onco, and of opulent proportions. *REAL*
(Continued on page 87)

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(Continued from page 80)

GOLD is one of the better onco hybrids. Grows well if protected. I really like it. CONQUEST, another onco hybrid, is another good one and took first prize at Flint, Michigan, a few years ago.—*Wilma Vallette, Declo, Idaho.*

During the 1960 convention, in Schreiners' garden, GRAND TETON was very impressive and seemed to be the one iris to stand up in all the rain, sleet and wind.—*Dorothy Dinsmore, San Jose, Calif.*

BLOOMIN' LOVE stood up beautifully in the rain and did not fade in the sun. Strong, tall and straight stalks with two or three blooms open at one time.—*Ruby Lawrence, Dallas, Texas.*

I feel that entirely too many clichés are being used to describe irises today. Clichés which say "a must have," "it makes me drool," etc., do not tell very much except personal preferences. I would like to have better performance in adverse weather conditions, notes as to whether fading occurs, quality of substance, and so forth.

VIOLET HARMONY was about the nicest iris in my garden last season; the form and substance made it outstanding. REHOBETH and SAPPHIRE SEAS, though good in substance and form, lacked color, DREAMY is the outstanding white iris, just about perfect in every detail.—*Mary Downing, Petersburg, Va.*

We place substance above size or color in the irises we choose for our garden. One which meets the requirements is BLACK CHERRY by Rudolph.—*George and Bessie Crossman, Wheaton, Ill.*

A Letter From a Western Member

DEAR MR. BENSON:

I believe my annual membership dues should be paid in the very near future and as I should like a copy of *Garden Irises*, I enclose my check for \$12.95 for both.

I am very new at this iris business. I live in a trailer and have all my irises in redwood containers at the back in the sun. This spring I pollenized and pollenized, and now have pods all over the place. I don't know what to do with all the seeds.

I have read my four copies of the *Bulletin* over and over again, trying to absorb as much information as I possibly can. Some day I hope to attend the convention, perhaps in Denver. I hope to give up my job permanently this fall and move where I can find some *land*. And then on to the Dykes! You are laughing?

[No, ma'am. Good luck! EDITOR.]

Iris Slides for Rental

The American Iris Society maintains several excellent sets of color slides for rental. One set is made up of a variety of iris such as Dutch, Siberian, Louisiana, Japanese, Douglasiana, and Spuria. Other sets are of tall bearded iris, showing many of the recent award winners and top favorites, as well as selected garden scenes.

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AIS slides are a great help in making selections of new iris for your garden, keeping you informed of the better newer varieties, and creating additional interest in your iris society or garden club. They are just the thing for a fine program.

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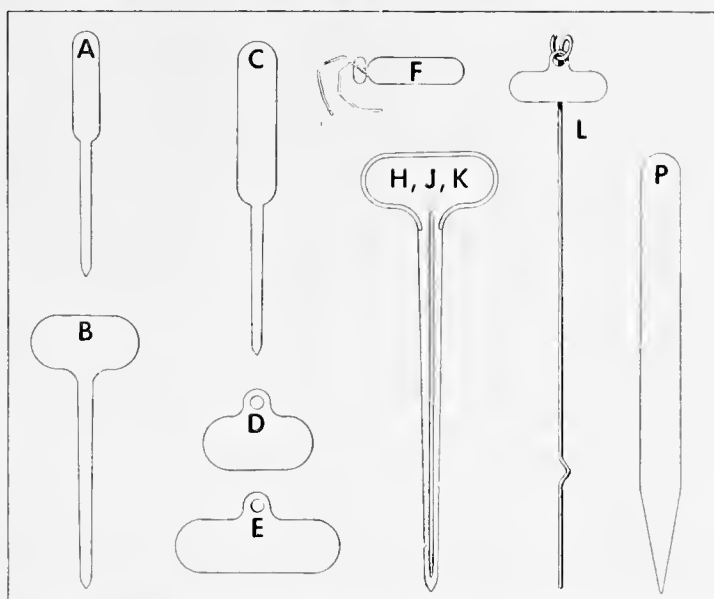
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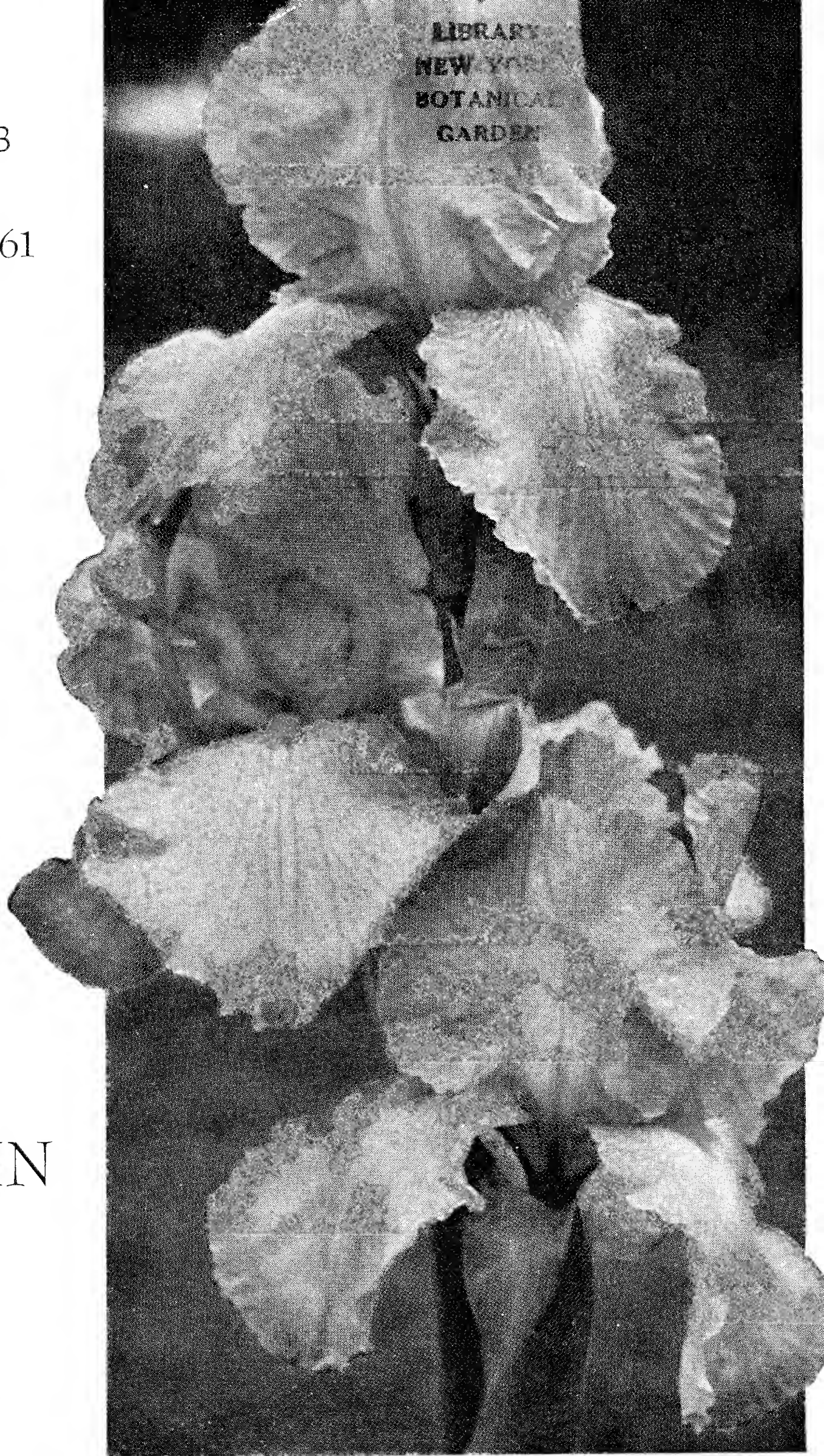
NUMBER 163

OCTOBER, 1961

BULLETIN

of the

AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY



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Published by

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NO. 163

OCTOBER 1961

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Please submit copy for Bulletin 60 days prior to month of issue.

Cover Photograph.—Tall bearded iris PRETTY CAROL (Mrs. J. R. Hamblen, Roy, Utah), in this year's list of Award of Merit winners. From color plates made available by Schreiner's Gardens.

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From the President's Desk

IT was very gratifying to return to my desk, after an absence of four months abroad collecting iris species, to find Society activities well organized under the effective leadership of Vice-President Carney. Much credit is due him and the other officers of the Society through whose continuing effort the affairs of our Society are administered.

For the benefit especially of the approximately 1,000 new members who have joined the AIS this year I would like to call attention to certain programs being developed to better serve the many interests of members and promote the welfare of the Society.

Special attention is being given the need for improving the organization of Regions which do not yet have officers and committees sufficient to handle programs of activities at both the local and Regional level throughout the year. The first draft of a handbook to assist Regional Vice-Presidents in the performance of their duties has been distributed to all RVPs with a request for suggestions to improve its usefulness.

An increase in membership of at least 1,000 was the goal established for this year's Membership Campaign and recent progress reports indicate that we will have 1,000 or more new members by the close of the 1961 campaign.

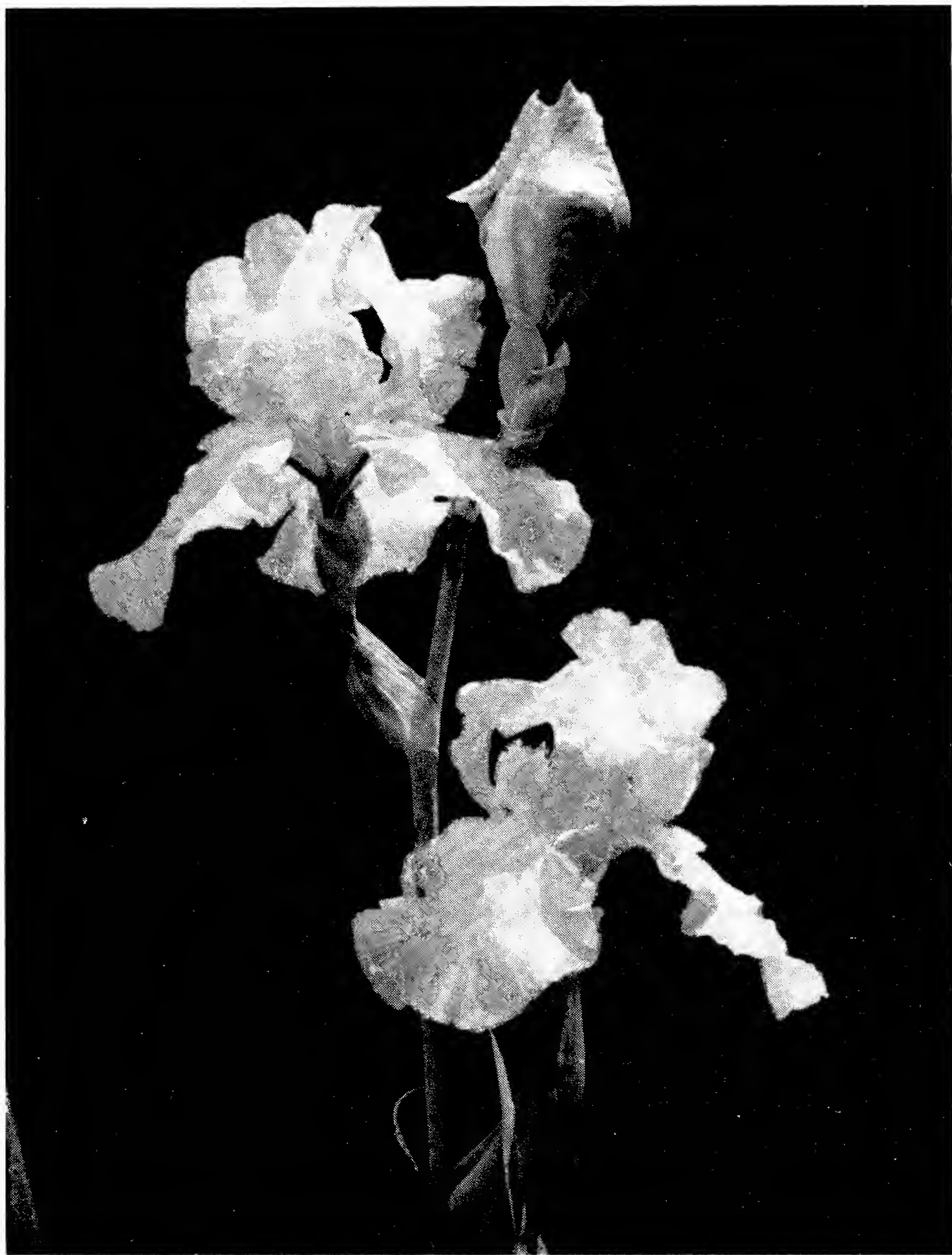
Our Awards system is very important not only to hybridizers deserving of special recognition for their achievements, but also to members using these awards as a guide in the selection of new varieties for their gardens. The worthiness and reliability of these awards is dependent on the skill of the more than 500 accredited garden and exhibition judges whose duty it is carefully to evaluate the many new varieties appearing each year.

The National Test Gardens established last year in five geographically district areas of the United States should make possible more accurate comparisons of the quality and regional adaptation of new originations.

The Judges Training Program inaugurated at the same time as the test garden program has as its primary objective the upgrading of garden and exhibition judging. Regional test gardens are important adjuncts of these programs, as are the more than 100 iris shows and exhibitions sponsored yearly by our Exhibitions Committee.

The National Robin Program, the research projects of the Scientific Committee, our Public Relations Program and revision of *Bulletin* policy to provide broader coverage of subjects relating to irises—these and all other Society activities are for the purpose of serving most effectively the interests of the entire membership. Your suggestions and active cooperation in making this possible are very much desired.

—L. F. RANDOLPH



ELEANOR'S PRIDE

Originated by Edward Watkins, Concord, New Hampshire. This beautiful powder-blue iris received this year the highest award an iris can receive, the Dykes Medal. A variety of wide popularity, it was tied for the award last year.

Sections of the American Iris Society

MEDIAN IRIS SOCIETY

President, Mrs. F. W. Warburton, R. 1, Box 541, Westboro, Mass.

THE SOCIETY FOR SIBERIAN IRISES

President, Mrs. H. L. Edwards, 235 Koehl St., Massapequa Park, N.Y.

SPURIA IRIS SOCIETY

President, Mrs. C. M. Redford, R. 1, Box 650-E, Yuma, Ariz.

The conditions under which a special-interest group may become a Section for AIS are—

1. The American members of the society must be members of AIS.
2. Its bylaws must be approved by the AIS.
3. Participation in the AIS registration and award systems is required.
4. Provision for publication of articles of general interest, exclusive of newsletters, may be arranged.

The president of a Section is a member of the AIS Board of Counselors, and societies having Sectional status will be listed in the AIS *Bulletin*.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY:

Please advise *not later than December 1* whether you wish your advertisement continued in 1962. Desired changes in advertisements should be requested by the same date.

In the absence of instructions to discontinue, advertisements will be repeated in the January issue and billed in the normal manner.

—CLIFFORD W. BENSON,
Executive Secretary

Iris Show Dates

Dates of iris shows may again be reported for listing in the *Bulletin*. Because the April issue cannot reach members before the earliest shows are held, shows to be held during the month of April may be reported for listing in the January issue. Reports should reach the Editor not later than December 31.

Shows to be held in May and June will be listed in the April issue. These should be reported not later than March 31.

Listings will again be limited to city, date, and location; see April 1961 issue, page 85.

Affiliates of the American Iris Society

BIRMINGHAM AREA IRIS SOCIETY

President, Alfred H. Brush, 2117 Lester Lane, Birmingham, Ala.

KERN COUNTY IRIS SOCIETY

President, Mrs. Wilma Simpson, 2412 Ashby Drive, Bakersfield, Calif.

SACRAMENTO IRIS SOCIETY

President, Mrs. Sam Burnett, 1040 Arcade Blvd., North Sacramento, Calif.

CONNECTICUT IRIS SOCIETY

President, John E. Goett, R.D. 1, Monroe, Conn.

POLLEN DAUBERS IRIS SOCIETY

President, Robert L. Forster, 6824 Ashland Drive, Boise, Idaho.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS IRIS SOCIETY

President, Lerton Hooker, 117 Greenfield, Lombard, Ill.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS IRIS SOCIETY

President, John C. Brown, 327 East Park Avenue, Collinsville, Ill.

JACKSON IRIS SOCIETY

President, Mrs. Tom B. Scott, Sr., 1235 Belvoir Place, Jackson, Miss.

MERIDIAN IRIS SOCIETY

President, Mr. K. W. Wall, 2016 35th Ave., Meridian, Miss.

GREATER KANSAS CITY IRIS SOCIETY

President, C. R. Minnick, 324 North Park Circle, Kansas City 16, Mo.

MINERAL AREA IRIS SOCIETY

President, Mrs. Victor A. Quesnel, 714 W. Columbia, Farmington, Mo.

EMPIRE STATE IRIS SOCIETY

President, Dr. Irwin A. Conroe, Star Route, Altamont, N.Y.

CENTRAL OHIO IRIS SOCIETY

President, Harry M. Hanna, Box 126, Burbank, Ohio.

DELAWARE VALLEY IRIS SOCIETY

President, W. T. Hirsch, Golf Road and Leedom Ave., Havertown, Pa.

MEMPHIS AREA IRIS SOCIETY

President, C. W. Flowers, 1091 Twinkletown Road, Memphis, Tenn.

BIG D IRIS SOCIETY

President, R. E. Vache, 503 N. Tennant, Dallas 8, Texas.

BONNEVILLE IRIS SOCIETY

President, Mrs. D. C. Archibald, 1238 Elgin Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah.

RAINBOW IRIS SOCIETY

President, Mrs. Buellah Brian, 3895 Raymond Ave., Ogden, Utah.

The conditions under which a state or local iris society may become an Affiliate of AIS are—

1. Its officers and directors must be members of AIS.
2. Participation in the AIS registration and award systems is required.
3. Societies having less than 50 percent of their members belonging to AIS, and meeting the other conditions, will be required to pay a fee of \$25.00.

The names of societies given Affiliate status will be published in the AIS *Bulletin*.

Inquiries and applications for affiliation should be addressed to Mr. Hubert A. Fischer, Meadow Gardens, 63rd St., Hinsdale, Ill.

Awards and Honors, 1961

ROBERT S. CARNEY
Chairman, Awards Committee

The Society has 584 accredited garden judges in the 24 Regions, 4 accredited garden judges in foreign countries, and 50 honorary garden judges, or a total of 638 garden judges. Five hundred and three accredited judges, including 1 foreign judge, cast on-time awards ballots this year. In addition, 15 honorary judges voted, bringing the total ballots tabulated to 519. A grace period of three days in the mailing date was allowed, but 10 additional ballots were too late to be counted.

Subject to approval by the Board of Directors at their regular fall meeting, the 1961 awards winners are:

THE DYKES MEDAL

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Originator</i>	<i>Votes</i>
Eleanor's Pride	Edward Watkins	92
<i>Runners-up</i>		
Melodrama	Paul H. Cook	66
Techny Chimes	Bro. Charles Rechamp	43
Celestial Snow	Bro. Charles Rechamp	41

THE MARY SWORDS DEBAILLON AWARD

Louisianas

Louise Army	Charles Army	11
<i>Runners-up</i>		
Bayou Glory	Sidney Conger	7
Lockett's Luck	Elaine Thibaut	7
Ruth Dormon	Lillian H. Trichel	7

THE CAPARNE AWARD

Miniature Dwarf Bearded

Angel Eyes	Bennett Jones	76
<i>Runners-up</i>		
Red Gem	Walter Welch	19
Ablaze	Walter Welch	18
Promise	Paul H. Cook	18
Black Baby	Henry Sass	17

THE ERIC NIES AWARD

Spurias

Dutch Defiance	Eric Nies	36
<i>Runners-up</i>		
Golden Lady	Mrs. P. Stuart Combs	18
Cherokee Chief	Eric Nies	14
Two Opals	Eric Nies	13

THE CLARENCE G. WHITE MEMORIAL AWARD

Arils and Arilbreds

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Originator</i>	<i>Votes</i>
Trophy	Jack G. Linse	83
<i>Runners-up</i>		
Striped Butterfly	Mrs. Walter Noyd	59
Engraved	Tom Craig	44
Nomohr	J. M. Gibson	29
Mohr Haven	Mrs. Leo F. Reynolds	27

THE COOK-DOUGLAS AWARD

Standard Dwarf Bearded

Fairy Flax	Paul H. Cook	42
<i>Runners-up</i>		
Brassie	Mrs. F. W. Warburton	40
Lemon Flare	Tell Muhlestein	37

THE KNOWLTON AWARD

Border Bearded

Frenchi	Bennett Jones	57
<i>Runners-up</i>		
Little Gem	Fisher Harris	26
Pearl Cup	Harold W. Knowlton	21

THE HANS AND JACOB SASS AWARD

Intermediate Bearded

Moonchild	Tom Craig	80
<i>Runners-up</i>		
Blue Asterisk	Mrs. Wilma Greenlee	48
Cloud Fluff	Mrs. Wilma Greenlee	40

THE AWARD OF MERIT

Emma Cook	Paul H. Cook	180
Indiglow	Wm. B. Schortman	141
Pretty Carol	Mrs. J. R. Hamblen	137
Edenite	Gordon W. Plough	112
Brass Accents	Robert Schreiner	103
Curl'd Cloud	Mrs. Georgia Hinkle	102
Utah Valley	Tell Muhlestein	86
Captain Gallant	Mrs. Hazel Schmelzer	84
Cream Crest	Tell Muhlestein	80
Wayward Wind	O. T. Baker	78
Henry Shaw	Clifford W. Benson	76
Polka Time	Wm. B. Schortman	71
<i>Runners-up</i>		
Spring Festival	David F. Hall	70

THE AWARD OF MERIT (*Continued*)

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Originator</i>	<i>Votes</i>
Cashmere	Orville Fay	63
Bravado	David F. Hall	61
Grand Teton	Fred DeForest	60
Melissa	Mrs. Georgia Hinkle	58
Jean Sibelius	Clifford W. Benson	57
May Magic	Robert Schreiner	57
Memphis Lass	Wm. B. Schortman	57
Golden Masterpiece	Mrs. Eva T. Smith	51
Toll Gate	Paul H. Cook	51
Exotic Blue	Dr. L. F. Randolph	49

HONORABLE MENTION

Tall Bearded Varieties

Pacific Panorama	Mrs. Neva Sexton	60
Azurite	Henry Sass	56
Country Cuzzin	Opal Brown	49
Dr. Bob	C. and K. Smith	44
Marriott	Mrs. Parry Marriott	43
Sparkling Waters	Robert Schreiner	43
Doctor K	Tell Muhlestein	42
Friendship	Joseph Gatty	42
Monee	John E. Goett	39
Jade Queen	Mrs. Maynard Knopf	36
Main Event	Les Peterson	36
Point Lace	J. M. Gibson	36
Arctic Skies	Orville Fay	34
Chief Chickasaw	Jake Scharff	33
Orchid Jewel	Bro. Charles Rechamp	33
Chances Are	Harold F. Schaan	32
Chi-Chi	David F. Hall	31
Terry Ann	Mrs. R. L. Campbell	30
White Palomino	David F. Hall	30
Lovely Letty	David F. Hall	29
Cotlet	Mrs. Luella Noyd	28
Finest Hour	Mrs. Jean Stevens	28
Foxgrapes	E. R. Fox	28
Golden Spice	Tell Muhlestein	28
Ice 'n' Lime	Chet Tompkins	28
Alpenrose	Robert Schreiner	27
Blush Pink	David F. Hall	27
Court Ballet	Steve C. Moldovan	27
Earth Angel	Mrs. Neva Sexton	27
Illini Gold	Steve Varner	27
Jersey Beauty	Wm. B. Schortman	27
New Arrival	Orville Fay	27
Astronaut	Miss Clara B. Rees	26

HONORABLE MENTION (*Continued*)

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Originator</i>	<i>Votes</i>
Full Voltage	Chet Tompkins	26
Magnet	Mrs. Ralph S. Nelson	26
Step Forward	David F. Hall	26
Christmas Angel	Fred DeForest	25
Fusilier	Chet Tompkins	25
Helen Hayes	Fred W. Cassebeer	25
Nona	B. Leroy Davidson	25
Royal Canadian	Rev. A. K. Edmison	25
Giant Rose	Robert Schreiner	24
Krakatoa	Mrs. Maynard Knopf	24
Hope Divine	Mrs. Hazel Schmelzer	23
La Paloma	Gordon W. Plough	23
Lute Song	Chet Tompkins	23
Carved Jade	David Lyon	22
Tillamook	Schreiner's Gardens	22
Gold Cargo	David Lyon	21
Mountain Music	Chet Tompkins	21
Bounding Main	C. and K. Smith	20
Chipeta	Z. G. Benson	20
Copperopolis	Sanford Babson	19
Flyaway	Mrs. Ralph S. Nelson	19
Garden Party	Mrs. J. R. Hamblen	19
Grand Ruler	Dubes-Young	19
Mansion House	Hugo Wall	19
Sarah Fowler	E. and A. Watkins	19
Wonderful White	Tell Muhlestein	19
Anembo	Gordon Bootes	18
Curls of Gold	Wm. B. Schortman	18
Dave's Orchid	David F. Hall	18
Nike	Mrs. Ralph S. Nelson	18
Ruffled Pinafore	Mrs. J. R. Hamblen	18
Sun Haven	Mrs. Leo F. Reynolds	18
Sunnydale	Robert Schreiner	18
Balladeer	Mrs. Ray C. Palmer	17
Brave Banner	Bert Porreca	17
Honey Hue	Mrs. Hazel Schmelzer	17
Islander	Clifford W. Benson	17
Jungle Bird	George Mayberry	17
Mexican Hat	Roy Rogers	17
Perique	Ronald J. Beattie	17
Bob's Blue	Tom Craig	16
Flirt	Joseph Gatty	16
La Rosita	David F. Hall	16
Ruby Lips	Gordon W. Plough	16
Terry Lee	Mrs. Hazel Schmelzer	16
Whir of Lace	Robert Schreiner	16
Wonderful Sky	Tell Muhlestein	16

HONORABLE MENTION (*Continued*)

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Originator</i>	<i>Votes</i>
Appian Way	Gordon W. Plough	15
Carla	Fred DeForest	15
Celestial Sunlight	Bro. Charles Rechamp	15
Cool Comfort	Chet Tompkins	15
Enchanter's Violet	Eva L. Soper	15
Golden Wings	Henry Sass	15
High Society	Henry Sass	15
Imperial Amethyst	Mrs. Ralph S. Nelson	15
Incandescent	Gordon W. Plough	15
Kiss of Fire	Gordon W. Plough	15
La Parisienne	George Shoop	15
Midnight Waltz	Mrs. Laura M. Burbridge	15
Nude With Orange	John H. Ohl	15
Romanesque	David F. Hall	15
Satan's Choice	Gordon W. Plough	15
War Paint	Mrs. Ray C. Palmer	15
Flag Ship	Chet Tompkins	14
June's Sister	Tell Muhlestein	14
Blue Mirage	Eldorado Gardens	13
Cream Ballet	Wm. B. Schortman	13
Holy Smoke	Mrs. Eva T. Smith	13
Imperial Woman	C. and K. Smith	13
Lucy Lee	J. M. Gibson	13
Miss Alameda	Mrs. Midge Awalt	13
New Penny	Dubes-Young	13
Pink Fashion	Marvin Olson	13
Royalty Velvet	Mrs. Luella Noyd	13
Snow Tracery	Jesse Wills	13
Sudbury River	Stedman Buttrick	13
Alaloa	J. M. Gibson	12
Belle Prairie	Mrs. Hazel Schmelzer	12
Berna Derby	E. and A. Watkins	12
Blue Sails	Opal Brown	12
Dawn Flight	Opal Brown	12
Delightful	F. Harold Alexander	12
Drifting Cloud	Geo. W. Coppedge	12
Flaring Ivory	Gordon W. Plough	12
Frieda's Favorite	Tom Craig	12
Idaho Gold	Mrs. Eva T. Smith	12
Innuendo	Sanford Babson	12
Kimberley	Schreiner's Gardens	12
Mariner	Clifford W. Benson	12
Sweetheart	David F. Hall	12
Tenderness	Mrs. Maynard Knopf	12
Wenatchee Kid	Mrs. Luella Noyd	12

HONORABLE MENTION

Varieties Other Than Tall Bearded

Louisiana Varieties

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Originator</i>	<i>Votes</i>
Dixie Dusk	Mrs. W. R. Matthews	8
Captain Bill	Sidney Conger	7
Kisatchie	Claude Davis	6
Morning Treat	Charles Arny	5
Porcelain Pink	Dr. Philip G. Corliss	5

Spuria Varieties

Gold Beacon	Dr. Philip G. Corliss	5
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Siberian Varieties

Violet Flare	Fred W. Cassebeer	11
Blue Brilliant	Fred W. Cassebeer	5
Blue Moon	Mrs. Elizabeth Scheffy	5
Silver Tip	Mrs. Frances Cleveland	5

Aril-Onco Varieties

Mohr Lemonade	Tell Muhlestein	24
Chartreuse Butterfly	Mrs. Luella Noyd	14
Blue Motife	Jack G. Linse	13
Lady of Nepal	Tell Muhlestein	13
Golden Joppa	Jack G. Linse	12
Mohr Magic	Gordon W. Plough	12
Careless Love	Jack G. Linse	11
Silken Dalliance	H. Senior Fothergill	11
Sina Marie	C. J. Paul	11
Blue Gate	Gordon W. Plough	10
Front Row	Jack G. Linse	10
Jazz Baby	Mrs. Luella Noyd	10
Spring Nocturne	Donald J. Boen	9
Kalifa Kabul	C. G. White	8
Karen Mohr	Mrs. Maynard Knopf	8
Kalifa Fatima	C. G. White	6
Tatai Pasha	C. G. White	6

Intermediate Bearded Varieties

Little Angel	Gordon W. Plough	34
Lime Ripples	Alta Brown	10

Miniature Tall Bearded (Table) Varieties

Quien Sabe	Alice White	8
Baby Doll	Mrs. Luzon Crosby	7

HONORABLE MENTION (*Continued*)

Miniature Dwarf Bearded Varieties

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Originator</i>	<i>Votes</i>
Curtsy	Ruth A. Stephenson	25
Claire	Alta Brown	14
Chicken Little	Bennett Jones	12
Black Top	Walter Welch	10
Blue Whiskers	Walter Welch	10
Heart's Content	Walter Welch	10
Perky	Walter Welch	9
Bee Wings	Alta Brown	8
Enamel Blue	Walter Welch	8

Border Bearded Varieties

Jungle Shadows	Henry Sass	20
Summer Sunset	Fred W. Cassebeer	14
Bitagold	Wm. B. Schortman	13
Sunday's Child	Mrs. Ralph S. Nelson	12
Sputnik	Fred W. Cassebeer	11
Penny Arcade	Dr. R. E. Kleinsorge	10
Saucy Peach	Tell Muhlestein	10
Spring Prelude	Clarence D. Jonas	10
Clarendon Springs	Stedman Buttrick	8
Robert Melrose	James L. Melrose	8
Lugo	Mrs. Zeh Dennis	6
Christmas Cove	Stedman Buttrick	5
Donna D.	Joseph Gatty	5
Make Believe	Lloyd Paul	5

Standard Dwarf Bearded Varieties

Little Rosy Wings	Geddes Douglas	22
Snow Elf	Alta Brown	18
Golden Fair	Mrs. F. W. Warburton	15
Paper and Ink	Tell Muhlestein	15
Spring Mist	Ruth A. Stephenson	14
Lilli-Var	Walter Welch	13
Wee Scot	Stanley George Street	13
Derring-Do	Mrs. F. W. Warburton	12
How Now	Ruth A. Stephenson	10
Jersey Lilli	Mrs. Zeh Dennis	10
Lilli-Bitone	Walter Welch	9
Lilli-Richtone	Walter Welch	9
Thormilla	Mrs. John Guenther	8
Lilli-Blue	Walter Welch	7
Lilli-Flora	Walter Welch	7
Lilli-Bright	Walter Welch	6
Red Lilli	Walter Welch	6
Truce	Mrs. F. W. Warburton	5

HIGH COMMENDATION

<i>Originator</i>	<i>Seedling or Variety</i>
Abell, Thornton M.	Soft Skies (57-37-1), 8 votes
Army, Charles W.	4-61, 5 votes; 50-VO-61, 6 votes
Austin, Lloyd	W 157, 8 votes; W 201, 5 votes; 830, 6 votes
Babson, Sanford	J 69-1, 7 votes; Goodness, 7 votes
Baker, O. T.	Cooing Dove, 12 votes
Barkdull, Evelyn	B 59-03, 7 votes
Batson, Mrs. E. E.	Angelique (0-59-4), 7 votes
Beattie, Ronald J.	B 57-25, 5 votes
Beeman, L. W.	BH 75-6, 6 votes
Benson, Clifford W.	61-1, 14 votes
Benson, Z. G.	1-13-2, 9 votes; 1-19-3, 11 votes
Blocker, C. J.	59-10, 5 votes
Branch, Dr. C. E.	Royal Fanfare (57-40), 9 votes
Brizendine, Mildred	29-61, 5 votes; Zing (5-59), 5 votes
Brizendine, Roy	3-57, 15 votes; 6-59, 16 votes; 32-59, 9 votes; 104-60, 8 votes
Brown, Opal	9-5A7, 14 votes; 9-7A8, 6 votes; 8-31B2, 7 votes; 9-14A25, 5 votes
Buttrick, Stedman	57-51, 12 votes; 5743A, 7 votes
Cassebeer, Fred W.	Patrician's Sweetheart, 5 votes
Christensen, E. N.	8 G 41, 5 votes
Cook, Paul	10655, 7 votes; 11657, 8 votes; 16452, 17 votes
Corey, Miriam	V-27, 12 votes
Crandall, Fred R.	Lovilia, 6 votes
Crosby, Luzon	56-38B, 5 votes
Deru, Mrs. Louis	A-24, 10 votes
Dubes-Young	Blue Rejoice (55-51-2), 7 votes
Durrance, Dr. J. R.	59-74, 22 votes; 55-11, 5 votes; 60-32, 5 votes
Edwards, P.	Velvet Night, 7 votes
Eldorado Iris Garden	Blue Design, 13 votes; 154-59A, 13 votes; L-1-60, 9 votes; L-2-60, 8 votes
Fail, Hilda	Little Major, 6 votes; High Hopes, 13 votes
Fay, Orville	60-24, 7 votes
Fox, E. R.	56-2, 10 votes; 56-3, 7 votes; 54-64, 10 votes
Fraser, Dr. L. E.	57-1A, 5 votes
Freudenburg, Mrs. L.	59-24, 13 votes
Furgeson, Walker	Windfall, 9 votes
Gadd, F.	80-55, 6 votes
Gaulter, Larry	59-21, 7 votes

HIGH COMMENDATION (*Continued*)

<i>Originator</i>	<i>Seedling or Variety</i>
Ghio, J.	Frosted Starlight, 9 votes
Gibson, J. M.	Wild Ginger (1187 PTA), 16 votes
Gordon, Chas.	59-8, 6 votes
Guenther, Grace	58-5-12, 7 votes
Hamblen, Mrs. J. R.	7-117-61, 11 votes; 7-160A, 11 votes; 6-3B, 5 votes; 8-72A, 12 votes; 7-105A, 8 votes
Hansen, C.	CH 55, 6 votes
Harder, Lowell G.	301-1, 8 votes
Harris, Fisher	57-09, 7 votes; 57-10, 6 votes
Hinkle, Georgia	N-17-3, 12 votes; Brave Viking (N-23-1), 15 votes; Helen Kellar (N-43-2), 10 votes; R-33-1, 5 votes
Hockett, E.	Nut Spice, 7 votes; 56-12-4, 5 votes
Hooker, J. W.	Yellow Ripples, 5 votes
Johnson, D. F.	Big Waterfall, 9 votes
Jones, B.	98-1, 7 votes; 90-7, 8 votes
Julander, Dr. Odell	61-14A, 10 votes
Knocke, Dr. F. J.	K-3, 10 votes
Knopf, M. C.	13-A-53, 11 votes; 13-A-74, 12 votes; 13-A-78, 5 votes; 13-A-101, 10 votes
Lapham, E. G.	12-58, 9 votes; 13-58, 5 votes
Lowry, Edith	58-19B, 10 votes
Luihn, Walter	59C, 8 votes; 61-15, 5 votes
Lyon, David	58-7-5, 9 votes
McCaughey, C. E.	431, 5 votes
McConnell, Allen	54-1A, 8 votes
McMillan, W. B.	Yellow 61, 5 votes
Martin, Luther	56-2, 6 votes; 59-2-3, 7 votes
Millice, Dr. G. S.	57-12-5, 7 votes
Moldovan, Steve	Sterling Silver (60-36), 5 votes
Muhlestein, Tell	T 26, 10 votes; T 114, 9 votes; T 33, 5 votes
Nebeker, Don P.	527, 9 votes
Nelson, Mrs. Ralph S.	Gem State, 7 votes; Homecoming, 7 votes
Norton, M. W.	SREM-60, 14 votes; 60-7A, 6 votes
Noyd, Luella	59-17-14, 6 votes
Olson, Marvin	60-19, 7 votes; 61-16B, 8 votes; 61-34A, 9 votes
Palmer, Mrs. Ray	32-58C, 6 votes; 73-60A, 10 votes; 4455B, 11 votes; 9660B, 6 votes; 13760C, 6 votes; 5760A, 6 votes

HIGH COMMENDATION (*Continued*)

<i>Originator</i>	<i>Seedling or Variety</i>
Pickard, C. M.	55-25, 8 votes
Pierce, John	Swan Song (C-2), 6 votes
Plough, Gordon W.	Spice Island, 7 votes
Quadros, C.	Angel's Pride (58-93A), 5 votes; 56-48, 5 votes; Blue Shawl (59-90), 5 votes
Randolph, Dr. L. F.	Pink Cheeks, 6 votes; H 5788, 5 votes
Redburn, Sam	Pink 61, 5 votes
Rees, Clara	61-60, 7 votes
Reynolds, Cliff	Little Sambo (52-25), 11 votes
Reynolds, Mrs. Leo F.	29N, 10 votes; 4W, 10 votes
Ricker, Ethel	50-1-59, 6 votes
Riddle, Matthew	Amber Waves, 6 votes
Rix, Sam	Billie Louise, 7 votes
Rudolph, N.	5956, 7 votes; 5936, 17 votes; Dancing Bride, 6 votes
Scharff, Jake	54-13-31, 8 votes; 55-18-3, 5 votes; 57-22-1, 12 votes
Schleifert, A.	61-49-1, 5 votes
Schortman, Wm. B.	0215, 5 votes
Schreiners	O-147-1, 7 votes; Ruby Mine (R417A), 10 votes; Fire Magic (410-2), 7 votes; Pinwheel, 7 votes
Schwinn, Thelma	3-S-61, 7 votes
Sexton, Neva	58-64, 9 votes
Shivel, L. H.	1-G-61, 5 votes
Smith, C. and K.	Sarah Averill, 5 votes; Loyalty, 6 votes; 58-4, 5 votes
Snyder, W. S.	560, 7 votes
Stephenson, Ruth A.	Royal Thumbprint, 5 votes
Sundt, Gene	5827, 7 votes
Tallant, Molly	Sunlit Lace (57-01), 13 votes
Tams, Mrs. Merlin	8-59, 5 votes
Terrell, C.	56-23, 7 votes
Tompkins, Chet	58-168B, 8 votes; 602, 7 votes
Vallette, Wilma	Cascade Ripples, 8 votes; Glacial Ice, 5 votes
Varner, Steve	59-87, 7 votes
Wadland, Burt	55-3, 5 votes
Wall, Hugo	59-1A, 6 votes; 59-11A, 6 votes
Warburton, Bee	Red Dandy, 6 votes; Lilli-Hoog, 8 votes; 37DE300, 9 votes

HIGH COMMENDATION (Continued)

Originator	Seedling or Variety
Watkins, E. and A.	58-1, 9 votes; 58-64, 9 votes
White, Roy E.	White's White, 14 votes
Whiting, Agnes	6011, 8 votes
Winkler, Frances H.	57-B1, 5 votes
Wise, C.	5-59, 6 votes

Popularity Poll, 1961

Members of the American Iris Society participated in the twenty-second official symposium to determine the 100 favorite iris varieties of the year from the 411 varieties listed in the ballot. Due to a four-way tie for the ninety-ninth place, there are 102 varieties listed instead of the usual 100.

Twelve varieties have come to the list for the first time. They are Rococo (29), Bang (43), Indiglow (56), Dot and Dash (62), Black Swan (67), Brass Accents (68), Edenite (79), Rainbow Gold (84), Poet's Dream (88), Lula Marguerite (90), Curl'd Cloud (98), and Arctic Flame (99). One other, Patrician (82), returned to the list after an absence of two years.

Those they replace and their positions in the second hundred are: Zantha (103), Cahokia (104), Belle Meade (106), South Pacific (107), Ballerina (112), Sable (116), Chantilly (117), Melody Lane (120), Temple Bells (129), Cascade Splendor (136), and White Peacock (144).

The favorite 100 varieties this year, the votes cast for each, and the positions of these varieties last year, are as follows:

Position		Variety	Votes 1961	Position		Variety	Votes 1961
1961	1960			1961	1960		
1	1	BLUE SAPPHIRE	920	18	18	INCA CHIEF	422
2	2	VIOLET HARMONY	851	19	20	REHOBETH	400
3	6	SABLE NIGHT	729	20	21	CHIVALRY	383
4	10	FROST AND FLAME	657	21	31	ALLEGIANCE	379
5	4	MARY RANDALL	656	22	17	CLIFFS OF DOVER	369
6	3	HAPPY BIRTHDAY	648	23	19	GALILEE	347
7	14	WHOLE CLOTH	630	24	38	ELEANOR'S PRIDE	342
8	9	FIRST VIOLET	603	25	50	OLYMPIC TORCH	341
9	5	PALOMINO	593	26	22	PINNACLE	339
10	16	AMETHYST FLAME	556	27	32	ARGUS PHEASANT	333
11	8	JUNE MEREDITH	543	28	44	CELESTIAL SNOW	307
12	13	SWAN BALLET	531	29		ROCOCO	301
13	7	TRULY YOURS	507	30	41	LADY MOHR	290
14	23	TECHNY CHIMES	472	31	34	CATHEDRAL BELLS	270
15	12	BLACK TAFFETA	468	32	52	SNOW GODDESS	268
16	30	MELODRAMA	463	33	48	THOTMES III	266
17	15	PIERRE MENARD	446	34	34	FRANCES CRAIG	264

POPULARITY POLL (Continued)

Position		Variety	Votes 1961	Position		Variety	Votes 1961
1961	1960			1961	1960		
35	40	TOP FLIGHT	263	70	80	FOX FIRE	183
36	28	BLACK HILLS	256	71	50	CHAR-MAIZE	181
37	49	CARIBOU TRAIL	254		31	MAY HALL	181
	27	TAHOLAH	254		89	PARTY DRESS	181
39	52	DOTTED SWISS	249	74	66	BLUE SHIMMER	180
	57	DREAMY	249	75	63	MINNIE COLQUITT ..	179
	37	SNOW FLURRY	249	76	72	CLOUDCAP	176
42	55	LADY ILSE	247		60	JANE PHILLIPS	176
43		BANG	246	78	84	MARY McCLELLAN ..	173
	68	GLITTERING AMBER	246	79		EDENITE	171
	70	LYNN HALL	246	80	95	LAVANESQUE	169
46	24	NEW SNOW	244	81	63	CRISPETTE	168
47	36	OLA KALA	243	82	78	MAJORETTE	166
48	71	PRETTY CAROL	238			PATRICIAN	166
49	62	GOLDEN GARLAND ..	234	84	58	QUEEN'S LACE	164
50	29	CASCADIAN	232			RAINBOW GOLD	164
51	73	BRONZE BELL	226		84	SOLID GOLD	164
52	39	BEECHLEAF	225	87	11	LIMELIGHT	163
	42	VIOLET HILLS	225	88		POET'S DREAM	162
54	47	REGINA MARIA	223	89	78	WEDDING BOUQUET	161
55	76	EMMA COOK	219	90		LULA MARGUERITE ..	155
56		INDIGLOW	217		75	STORM WARNING ...	155
57	43	CARMELA	215	92	100	FLEETA	154
58	69	HARBOR BLUE	210	93	80	HELEN	
59	56	BLUE RHYTHM	208			COLLINGWOOD	153
	25	BUTTERSCOTCH KISS	208	94	91	BIG GAME	152
61	59	TRANQUILITY	202		74	NATIVE DANCER	152
62		DOT AND DASH	199	96	77	HELEN MCGREGOR ..	150
63	44	SIERRA SKIES	195		26	ELMOHR	150
64	54	DESERT SONG	194	98		CURL'D CLOUD	148
65	83	VALIMAR	193	99		ARCTIC FLAME	147
66	46	CAROLINE JANE	192		67	DEEP BLACK	147
67		BLACK SWAN	187		82	MULBERRY ROSE	147
68		BRASS ACCENTS	186		87	SPANISH PEAKS	147
	65	WABASH	186				

The 1959 Check List

The manuscript of the new Check List, which describes all varieties registered during the period 1950 through 1959, is being prepared for the printer. The January *Bulletin* will contain an announcement of the publication date and the price per copy.

Judges' Choice, 1961

Following are the results of the ninth annual Judges' Choice balloting. The voting this year was upon the winners of the Honorable Mention Award in 1960 and 1961 and the ballot listed 271 varieties of which 174 were tall bearded. All of the tall bearded varieties listed on the ballot received three votes or more, and all but one of the other varieties listed received one or more votes.

This year, 383 ballots were tabulated, which is a decrease from last year, but on the whole the votes were more evenly distributed than they have been in the past.

The top 25 and the votes each received are:

Place	Variety	Originator	Votes
1	ROCOCO	Robert Schreiner	219
2	BLACK SWAN	Orville W. Fay	165
3	DOT AND DASH	David F. Hall	116
4	ARCTIC FLAME	Orville W. Fay	112
5	DAWN CREST	Fred DeForest	111
6	RAINBOW GOLD	Gordon W. Plough	105
7	CHINQUAPIN	J. M. Gibson	76
8	MY HONEYCOMB	J. M. Gibson	57
9	AZURITE	Henry E. Sass	52
10	DAWN STAR	Fred DeForest	51
	ONE DESIRE	George A. Shoop	51
	REAL DELIGHT	Donald G. Waters	51
13	ALICE LEMEN	Gordon W. Plough	50
	PIETY	Dr. C. E. Branch	50
15	FULL CIRCLE	Chet W. Tompkins	49
16	GOLD FORMAL	Wm. B. Schortman	48
17	SPARKLING WATERS	Robert Schreiner	46
18	COUNTRY CUZZIN	Opal Brown	45
19	FAIR LUZON	Mrs. J. R. Hamblen	44
	MAIN EVENT	Les Peterson	44
21	FRIENDSHIP	Joseph Gatty	43
	PACIFIC PANORAMA	Mrs. Neva Sexton	43
23	APPLE VALLEY	Fred DeForest	42
	BON VOYAGE	Gordon W. Plough	42
	WHIR OF LACE	Robert Schreiner	42

Runners-up receiving 30 or more votes: MARRIOTT (Marriott), 41; MONEE (Goett), 41; DR. BOB (C. and K. Smith), 40; ANTHEM (Schreiner), 39; DOCTOR K (Muhlestein), 39; VELVET ROBE (Schreiner), 39; FOAMING SEAS (Stevens), 38; POINT LACE (Gibson), 38; WHITE PALOMINO (D. Hall), 38; ENCHANTER'S VIOLET (Soper), 36; JUNGLE FIRES (Schreiner), 36; FULL DRESS (Opal Brown), 35; BLUE MESA (Z. Benson), 34; MAGNET (Jeannette Nelson), 32; ORCHID JEWEL (Reckamp), 32; BLACK ONYX (Schreiner), 31; BRIGHT FORECAST (Hamblen), 31; COURT BALLET (Moldovan), 31; JADE QUEEN (Knopf), 31; NEW ARRIVAL (Fay), 31; TANTALLON (Opal Brown), 30.

(Continued on next page)

Varieties other than tall bearded which received 20 or more votes: REAL GOLD (Austin), 32; LILLIPINKPUT (Douglas), 29; BEISAN AGA (C. White), 25; KALIFA BALTIS (C. White), 23; MOHR LEMONDE (Muhlestein), 22; MOHR MAGIC (Plough), 21; IMAM SALAH (C. White), 20.

Favorite Irises at Kingwood Center*

This spring a polling stand was set up in the Kingwood iris garden [Mansfield, Ohio] to find out which iris varieties visitors liked best. The voting was limited to varieties of the tall bearded type, and visitors were asked to vote for one only. Many thousands of people came to the garden and 801 of them voted. One hundred eighty-eight varieties received one or more of the votes cast. The thirty-five varieties receiving the highest number of votes are listed below in the order of their popularity.

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Originator</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Originator</i>
1	STARBEAU	McKee	19	HAPPY BIRTHDAY	D. Hall
2	SIERRA SKIES	Schortman	20	ORCHID JEWEL	Rechamp
3	TRANQUILITY	Fay	21	AMIGO	Williamson
4	DEEP BLACK	P. Cook	22	DARK BOATMAN	P. Cook
5	ELEANOR'S PRIDE	Watkins	23	INCA CHIEF	Mitsch
6	SWEET TOMORROW	Lyon	24	KEZAR LAKE	Knowlton
7	SOUTH PACIFIC	K. Smith	25	LACY PINAFORE	R. Brown
8	HEARTBEAT	Lapham	26	QUEEN'S CHOICE	R. Brown
9	PICTURE BOUQUET	Opal Brown	27	SPUN GOLD	Glutzbeck
10	LADY ELSIE	Lyon	28	WILLIAM MOHR	Mohr-Mitchell
11	PINK SERENITY	Mission G.	29	ALADDIN'S WISH	Murawska
12	WAXING MOON	Fay	30	JUNE SUNLIGHT	McCormick
13	BLUE SHIMMER	J. Sass	31	PEQUOT	McKee
14	VALLEY DAWN	Lyon	32	SKY RANGER	D. Hall
15	COMMODORE	Dubes	33	BLUE SAPPHIRE	Schreiner
16	SABLE	P. Cook	34	DOWN BEAT	Tompkins
17	PLUM LOVELY	Knopf	35	EXTRAVAGANZA	Douglas
18	ALI BABA	Lyon			

EDITOR'S NOTE. At the invitation of Dr. R. C. Allen, director of the Kingwood Center, the Central Ohio Iris Society, through its Garden Committee, M. F. Dow, chairman, cooperates in the maintenance of the iris collection at the Center. This year the planting contained 867 varieties and during the bloom season attracted about 20,000 visitors. Judges comprising the Society's evaluation committee evaluate the varieties sent to these gardens for two successive years and report to the contributors of the plants. The Center is also the location of one of the AIS Test Gardens and of a seedling test garden for Ohio hybridizers, and provides facilities for the annual show of the Central Ohio Iris Society as well as for the Society's meetings.

* Reprinted from *Kingwood Center Notes*, Vol. VIII, No. 8 (August, 1961).

Foster Plaque Awarded J. E. Wills



JESSE E. WILLS

Photo by Walden S. Fabry

The British Iris Society annually gives two types of major awards. One is the Dykes Medal which may be awarded to an iris in each of the three countries, England, the United States, and France.

The second of these major awards is the Foster Memorial Plaque honoring that great botanist and irisarian, Sir Michael Foster, the father of the British Iris Society. It is awarded to a person of any nationality who has made a major contribution towards the advancement of the genus, either with respect to hybridizing, or to the furtherance of the society dedicated to its progress. This year the award was made to Jesse Ely Wills of Nashville, Tennessee.

It seems probable that his long service to the AIS must have been foremost in the minds of the men who made the award. Jess Wills has served for more than twenty years on the Board of Directors. He was president of the Society during the difficult war years, and has headed numerous committees vital to the well-being of the Society.

As to his hybridizing efforts, few breeders have been as constant in the pursuit of their original goals. When I first saw Jesse's seedlings in 1935 it was clearly apparent that he was interested in amoenas, reds, and yellow and white bicolors. No one but Jess Wills would have thought that yellow amoenas (as they are called now) would come from SHANNOPIN and FAIR ELAINE, but he did and they did, though not before many a truckload of seedlings went to the compost heap! His amoenas began with WABASH and his reds date to such irises as HERNANI, JUNALUSKA, GARDEN FLAME and DAUNTLESS, varieties that are not even memories to the average member of the AIS today.

Sometime ago I asked Jess what he hoped for from the several thousands of seedlings that fill the landscaped acres behind his beautiful home in Belle Meade and what progress he was making. Let him tell it to you in his own words.

For a good many years now my main objectives have been the following:

1. An effort to get good blue bitones which would be somewhat different from the old neglectas. This line goes way back to the beginning of my breeding which was in part an effort to breed good amoenas. I stopped this last after the introduction of BRIGHT HOUR and GAYLORD. While I got a few fairly nice white and purple amoenas, none were introduced. This line of breeding, however,

did produce SHILOH, which I still think is a very good dark blue-and-purple bitone. SHILOH has not been typical, however, of what I have been working for more recently. I have been trying to get good bitones giving a distinct contrast that would have pale blue or light blue standards and medium blue falls. It has not been easy. The bitone effect came originally from the amoenas, and this meant there was a tendency for the resulting flowers to be strappy, carry too much purple, and also have rough hafts. I have worked in two ways: by continually outcrossing the best of my bitones with good blue selfs, and I have also intercrossed the resulting seedlings. I have gotten irises I liked, but I have wanted them to be as good as the best blue selfs, so have kept on working and waiting. I have named two seedlings from this line—CUMBERLAND and WAVE CREST—but neither has been introduced.

I think I am getting close to the results I want. I have had some rather nice seedlings from 1957 on and last year and this year I blossomed several that I really liked. Incidentally, from this line I have gotten a few pale blue amoenas, several of them fairly nice, though none as outstanding as Paul Cook's WHOLE CLOTH.

YELLOW AMOENAS

2. For years I have been working with yellow amoenas. Here again I have grown hundreds of seedlings with white standards and yellow falls, but I have had a difficult time finding one that entirely satisfied me with its form and intensity of color. Years ago I introduced two: SOFT ANSWER and SILVER FLAME. The last I introduced only as a breeder's iris, and it was a mistake since SOFT ANSWER was the better parent. Its standards, however, were cream and not white. Since then I have named three: (a) SHINING MARK. This has white standards tinged yellow at the base and brassy-yellow falls overlaid brown at times like old NARANJA. Its form, however, was not too good. (b) ANTIPODES. This came from PINNACLE and SOFT ANSWER. It has proved a variable performer. In some years the standards are white and in other years they are cream or pale yellow. While it has nice form, it is not very large. (c) SILVERGILT. This was a decided improvement on the preceding as it was another generation down. It has SOFT ANSWER in it twice, PINNACLE in it once, and MYSTIC MELODY in it once. The standards are white every year and the falls have a medium depth of color that gives good contrast. It is a bigger, taller flower than ANTIPODES.

ROSE REDS AND ROSE PINKS

3. From the beginning I have been trying for better rose-reds and rose-toned pinks. In this third line of breeding I have had much greater success. The line really divides into two parts, which blend into each other since they largely come from similar ancestries.

(a) The rose and pink blends. In these I have introduced DEVOIR, ROSE GARLAND, and ROSE TRIBUTE. This last is one of my favorite irises, though it hasn't done particularly well anywhere else.

(b) The rose-reds. These come from way back from reds com-

bined with pink blends and orange and copper blends. LANCASTER X PRAIRIE SUNSET was a key cross in this. The strain also includes some very early reds of my own as well as outside reds, mainly Greig Lapham's. In this breeding I have tried to get more height, size, and better branching into the reds. Too often reds tend to be short and crowded in the clump. I have noticed that for some reason a red which is tall in its first blooming tends to get shorter and shorter. Incidentally, in working for height I have used your DRUM MAJOR through its child, Greig's TOWN TALK. In this red line my introductions have been: (a) HEART'S DESIRE, which is still nice with me and which is tall and widely branched, (b) CARNTON, and (c) RIGHT ROYAL. RIGHT ROYAL is a rose-red, and CARNTON is a brownish copper-red. All of these, particularly the last two, have proved to be good parents and I now have their blood combined in newer seedlings.

I have named several later ones; BATTLE MORN is a very nice flower, but unfortunately it is a poor grower, so I will probably shift the name. The same thing was true of one of the best rose-pinks, FEALTY. ORENDA is a tall, smooth rose-red which grows and increases. It is an unusual shade of red with a brown infusion. It may be introduced next year, though I am not entirely happy with its form. ROYANAH is, I think, an improved RIGHT ROYAL, with more ruffling in a wide flower. KING'S MOUNTAIN is a seedling of CARNTON and is the most vigorous grower, with one possible exception, that I have had among the reds. It is very tall with a stalk like a broomstick. It has a ruffled, very flaring flower which, like its parent CARNTON, is not entirely smooth. It may be introduced next year.

I have a great many reds under number, some of which look pretty nice. Most of them are rose-reds, but not all. There are also dark reds and copper reds.

OCCASIONALLY MAKES AN OUTCROSS

In the above breeding now I am mainly staying within my own lines, although occasionally I make an outcross. In the beginning I resolved to use my own things as soon as I had enough. When I started I never would cross two of the same breeder's irises, say two of Dave's, although I would cross Dave's things with Kleinsorge's. Once I established my own strains I have always only crossed things of other people's with one of my own seedlings.

While the above have been major interests, there of course have been minor ones. Since I have used brown and copper blends in breeding for reds and pink blends, it is natural that I should get some of them and sometimes I have followed these up. Also, years ago I got SNOW CRYSTAL, a blue plicata, quite by accident. I was intrigued with it and have followed it up ever since. In the process I got first, BELLE MEADE and then SNOW TRACERY, and I have some seedlings carrying the line on still further. In this breeding I have been trying to get what would practically be a white with

blue styles and a little other blue in the heart of the flower. My variegatas, NASHBOROUGH and BRAVE SHOW, were a sort of byproduct of my red breeding which I have not followed up.

Hybridizing irises is a fascinating game. Just to cross two flowers will fill one with anticipation from the cross to the blooming. How much greater will be the reward to a person who has set a goal and followed it from generation to generation. It is a privilege to honor such a man and to wish for him the satisfaction of achievement.

—GEDDES DOUGLAS

Mr. Douglas, early last year, relinquished the editorship of the Bulletin after 14 years of service. He himself is an outstanding hybridizer of irises.

Occupational Hazard

My corneal epithelium
(The skin of my eye, to speak plain)
Has a bit of a rip
Which was caused by a slip
And occasions a good deal of pain.

The slip I've referred to went this way:
While weeding the iris bed, I
Farsighted indeed,
Was intent on a weed
When a leaf stabbed me right in the eye.

The moral is plain to decipher.
You gardening ladies and lasses
Had better be heeding,
When avidly weeding,
Wear goggles . . . unless you wear glasses.

Envoi

Friends, don't ship me a seeing-eye dog.
I soon will recover my sight,
But I'd surely have lived in perpetual fog
Had I stooped a half inch to the right.

—BETTY WOOD.

(Betty Wood is Mrs. Ira E. Wood, New Providence, New Jersey. The poem was submitted in July 1961.—EDITOR.)

SECTIONS AND AFFILIATES: Please report changes in your presidency as they occur. It is important that the listings in the *Bulletin* be up to date.
—EDITOR.

Montclair Officials Honored Dr. Wister

BARBARA F. WALTHER

DURING luncheon at Montclair State College, in Montclair, New Jersey, on May 27, the third day of the Newark convention garden tours, town officials graciously welcomed the members of the American Iris Society and honored Dr. Wister, the first president of the Society, with a citation in token of their gratitude for his many years of help to the Citizens' Committee of the Presby Memorial Gardens.

Dr. Wister was instrumental in the original layout of the Gardens and has visited the Gardens every year since and given the committee advice and help. The town officials felt this would be a fitting time to honor Dr. Wister and help the convention in its celebration of the founding of the Society and its forty-one years of progress.

Each luncheon table had a posy placed there by Garden Club members, and there were four large flower arrangements which added a cheerful note to a long, raised table at which were seated the American Iris Society officers, the five living past presidents, the Town officials, and special guests.

Mr. George Nye, Mayor of Montclair, welcomed the visitors and then Mr. Harold Brundage, the Town Commissioner of Parks, and the one directly responsible for the Presby Memorial Gardens, took over. He paid tribute to the Society for its wonderful work since its founding and to the iris hybridizers who he said were the ones who had made the Society's success possible and who were directly responsible for the beauty of the Presby Gardens.

Mr. Brundage then introduced the officers of the Society with a word for each and included the past presidents, the guests, Dr. Wister, and Dr. H. A. Gleason, two of the three founders of the Society. He also introduced Mrs. Frances Giommattei, the daughter of Frank Presby, who was the third founder of the Society. To everyone's delight, Mrs. Giommattei had with her her six-year-old grandson, named Frank Presby, after his illustrious great-grandfather.

Dr. Gleason spoke briefly of the Society, and Dr. John W. Scott, who once in the early days entertained the convention at his home in Lexington, Kentucky, was presented. Mr. Wolfgang Jacobi, representing the German Iris and Lilium Society, spoke of his pleasure at being at the convention and gave greetings from his Society. Mr. Harry Randall, of England, was asked to say a few words and after teasing the audience about their now being in no position (it was the coldest May 27 in forty-six years) to say anything against the English weather, went on to say that he had traveled extensively and had probably seen all the iris gardens of note in the world and he had nowhere seen anything to compare with the Presby Gardens. He spoke of their beauty, of the fine iris sent by iris breeders, and of the diversified iris interests the Gardens represented.

Mr. Brundage then said that they were assembled there to honor Dr. John C. Wister, the Society's first president, but that he had something for the other founder, Dr. Gleason, and for Mrs. Giommattei—that they would be the recipients of certain iris which would be delivered from the nurseries in due course. Each would receive a **BLACK SWAN**, by Orville Fay; **LYNN HALL**, by David Hall; **OLYMPIC TORCH**, by Robert Schreiner; one of Paul

Cook's blue-and-white amoenas; ELEANOR'S PRIDE, by Edward Watkins, and BEECHLEAF, by Dr. Kleinsorge. Turning to Dr. Wister, Mr. Brundage laughingly said that perhaps he would rather have the iris but that the Town had for him a citation because they wished to express their gratitude for all he had done for the Gardens. He stressed Dr. Wister's laying out of the Presby Gardens, his teaching the care of the Gardens, his many gifts to the Gardens, and his year after year coming to the Gardens to inspect them and help the Citizens' Committee. The citation was beautifully illumined and framed. Mr. Brundage brought a merry smile to little Frank Presby Giommattei's face when he presented him with what he said was a two weeks' supply of lollipops.

Little Frank throughout the luncheon sat quietly like the little gentleman he is. Even when a waitress spilled hot coffee on him, after the first yelp of surprise and pain, he calmed down quickly and remained quiet. It reminded one of the episode told of the great historian Thomas Macaulay, famous for his use of words, who at the age of seven at a dinner party had hot soup spilled on him. Later his hostess asked him how he was and he replied: "Madame, the agony has somewhat abated."

Mr. Brundage closed the meeting expressing the hope that the convention guests would see the Gardens under better weather conditions. This came about two days later when the convention members voted to return to the Presby Gardens. They found quite a few additional iris in bloom and expressed themselves well repaid for their return visit.

A week later the Presby Gardens were in good bloom and how the Citizens' Committee longed to have the convention visitors with them again at that time.

Perhaps nowhere has there ever been written a finer tribute, or a more inspiring picture been painted, of the iris flower than in Dr. Conroe's story in the July *Bulletin*. He expressed, as seldom is expressed, the appeal the iris flower with its range of color and form has for those who love beauty. Dr. Conroe also expressed the feeling and the meaning back of the Presby Garden collection. So that after reading the story those connected with the Presby Gardens felt their years of work well repaid.

The extensive collection of English iris, all of which bloomed well, included several of Mr. Randall's irises: SARAH ELIZABETH, a very blue iris, good form, large flower and tall; MELBREAK, a rose-colored iris, and TARN Hows, which is a wonderful brown iris, with large flower of rich, smooth brown and many blooms—a striking iris and one could see why it got the English Dykes Medal three years ago. PATTERDALE, another of Mr. Randall's irises, was a great favorite, it is a fine blue iris, very sturdy and with many blooms, and it won the English Dykes Medal this year.

Mr. H. Castle Fletcher's iris included GILSTON GULF, a fine deep violet, and planted next to his BIANCA NEVE, a big white, was very effective. GILSTON GOBLIN is an iris of an unusual color, a grey-violet.

HEADLINES, a fine amoena by Mr. Leonard Brummitt, was lovely, and KANGCHENJUNGA, by Mr. H. F. R. Miller, a large white which was the recipient of the English Dykes Medal last year. BENTON JUDITH, by Sir Credic Morris, was well liked, and IMMORTAL HOUR, by Mr. H. Senior Fothergill, was another interesting English iris.

From France, DELICATESSE, by Jean Cayeux, is a lovely iris with green-

tinted yellow standards and yellow falls accented with white. His MME. ROBERTE HUET was a fine deep yellow, and LUGANO, a large white, bloomed early and stayed in bloom a long time.

From far New Zealand were Mrs. Jean Steven's irises. Among them were FINEST HOUR, an iris with white standards flushed light greenish yellow at the base and with red falls, and FOAMING SEAS, a very light blue-white iris of rounded form and many buds. There were also seedlings sent by Mrs. Christie which added their interest to the picture.

From Germany six hybridizers were represented, among them Dr. Peter Werckmeister, Viktor von Martin, and Mrs. Helen von Stein-Zeppelin. Italy was represented by iris from Mrs. George Specht, of Florence, who is the moving spirit back of the Florence Iris Gardens, and her beautiful CHIANTI, a deep rich red, was very much admired.

Mr. Rudolph Hanselmayer sent from Austria a number of collected species of great interest and also his own MELUSINE, a good clear yellow tall iris.

Perhaps the members who came to the convention will not feel it amiss if they are told that the many workers on the Citizens' Committee who were in the Gardens during the convention, were bursting with praise of the members. They said they had no idea they would meet such fine people.

Mrs. Walther (Mrs. F. P.) is director of the Presby Memorial Iris Gardens. Address: 474 Upper Mountain Avenue, Upper Montclair, New Jersey.

Montclair's Tribute to Dr. Wister

A tribute to John Wister—Horticulturist, Landscape Architect, Scholar, Author, Lecturer, Director of the Swarthmore and Tyler Arboretums, and friend and consultant of Montclair's Presby Memorial Iris Gardens, Greetings:

John Wister, for your foresight, energy and diplomacy in helping to bring into being the Presby Memorial Iris Gardens, and in lending guidance toward their development, both in broad aspects and in important detail; for your generosity in giving time, counsel, encouragement, and support to the project from its inception to the present day;

For your help in holding aspirations high; for your keen knowledge and sage advice in helping to make the Gardens a steadily increasing wealth of beauty and of constantly expanding importance; as a resource for hybridizers, growers, students, and flower lovers;

We, the Commissioners of the Town of Montclair, New Jersey, conscious of the importance to us and to the thousands beyond our borders of the rare asset you have helped create in the Presby Memorial Iris Gardens and of the contribution they will make for decades yet to come, do hereby express through this tribute, our sincere appreciation, our deep admiration and our lasting gratitude.

GEORGE L. NYE, *Mayor*
Board of Commissioners
HAROLD BRUNDAGE
ANGELO J. FORTUNATO
ROBERT G. HOOKE
ROBERT G. MILLER

The 1962 Annual Meeting

Following a most inclement and backward iris season in most parts of the country, and a few "bud conventions," the chief topic of conversation this summer seems to have been: "How are those folks in Kansas City going to guarantee us some bloom in 1962?"

First, let it be stated that we do not claim any special dispensations from the Almighty, and we have every sympathy for those preceding us who planned their convention dates in all sincerity only to be disappointed by the elements. However, to quote an eminent New Yorker of some years back: "Let's look at the record."

While it is true that this will be our first attempt at staging a national meeting, our local society has conducted iris tours or held shows every year since 1947. During that time we have canceled but one show and postponed one tour. Our currently set dates for the convention are a consensus of all previous successful dates and represent as nearly as possible a median peak-bloom period.

Gardens to be shown on tour were selected with as widely variant peak dates as possible, and cover a spread of some 90 miles east and west and about 30 miles north and south. Contributions of guest iris were solicited in multiples of four, and distributed so that with normal variables each variety would be seen blooming in some garden.

For the past two seasons, the bloom has been later than normal, this year appreciably more so than last, when we held a very creditable show on May 14. Unless a definite cyclical weather trend has set in, it is unreasonable to presume a third successive late season.

However, in order to obviate the unlikely, we have determined to take the following extra precautions:

1. To keep in close touch with the local weather authorities, particularly on long-range weather forecasts;
2. To set up as flexible a program as possible, so that changes in schedule will entail the least possible confusion;
3. To make adequate provision for housing convention guests, although this will definitely involve a change in convention headquarters if the date is reset; and
4. To notify all AIS members three weeks prior to the established date, if a revision of date is finally necessary.

While we can appreciate that all potential visitors would not be able to revise their schedules accordingly, we feel that it is better to provide bloom for a lesser number than to disappoint everyone. Precedent has already been established for a date change: the Canadian meeting was rescheduled earlier, and the Shreveport meeting later. We sincerely hope that neither will be necessary in Kansas City in 1962.

So, unless the elements again prove contrary, we'll see you in KC May 16 to 19 next year!

—ALLEN HARPER
General Convention Chairman

100 East 81st North
Kansas City, Missouri

Growing the Spuria Iris

CLARKE COSGROVE

SPURIOUS by name, but a genuine iris that will take second place to no other member of the genus in keeping qualities, substance, and adaptability, the spurias deserve to be more widely grown and appreciated. They are one of the few iris that will hold up when worn as a corsage or shipped in bud by mail. The flowers and foliage are a joy to the flower arranger and the plant can be a focal accent for the garden picture.

Reports from all sections of the United States, representing many types of climates and soil conditions, praise the qualities of the spuria iris and success is rewarding for the gardener who observes a few basic but not difficult principles regarding their culture. It is in hopes of stimulating the growing of spurias that the following cultural hints have been assembled.

PREPARATION

Practically all iris are heavy feeders and the spurias are no exception. As they perform better if left undisturbed for much longer periods than the tall bearded iris, the advance preparation of the bed in which they are to grow increases in importance.

Spurias may be grown in full sun or partial shade. Although they seem to flourish under both conditions, bloom will be heavier in full sun. They will bloom earlier in the stronger light, but will retain the more subtle colorings in partial shade. If the plants should develop crooked stems and floppy fans, it is an indication that the plant is in too much shade.

Drainage is the first key to success. Although they revel in abundant moisture during the early spring growth period, spurias resent having standing water around their roots for extended periods of time. As they add interest and color to the perennial borders which are generally raised and provided with drainage, spurias can be added as background materials.

They will grow in almost all types of soil from the heaviest clays to the lightest sandy loam, but the richer the better. Barnyard manures worked into the soil before planting are excellent as well as all forms of humus.

CHOICE OF VARIETIES

In choosing varieties for the garden, height, color, vigor, and general use must be considered. Spurias range in height from several inches to over five feet with the named varieties ranging from three to five feet. The shorter ones, naturally, are selected for the middle areas of a perennial border and the tall varieties for background accents.

The number of colors available in the spurias is increasing with each year's introductions. The species had the basic colors of yellow, white, and blue. Hybrids come in bronze, chocolate, buff, lavender, and chartreuse. Color pattern and variety of color are becoming more and more diversified with orange, violet, deep blue and the promise of red now added to the spuria spectrum.

Although the majority of varieties do well in all sections of the country, for the beginner with spurias it would be well to make a careful selection of a few varieties tested for the climatic area rather than to have an early

failure dampen his ardor. Most spurias come from one of three strains which are named for their developers: the Washington, Nies, and Milliken strains. The Washington strain was developed in a colder, damper climate than the other two and for the beginner in the northern part of the United States initial choices from this strain would probably increase the chances for success. Those living farther south seem to have more success with the Nies and Milliken varieties.

The variety *SUNNY DAY*, one of the winners of the Eric Nies Award given to the best spuria in the United States in the opinion of the judges of the American Iris Society, is highly praised for its vigor in all parts of the country.

The use in the perennial border for color and ornamental foliage has been mentioned, but the spurias rival the bulbous iris as the most useful for cut flowers of all the iris. They are tough and long lasting and are very adaptable for flower arrangements and corsages. The old variety *PREMIER* with its small electric-blue flowers is highly prized for arrangements.

TWO OPALS, it is said, will match any costume when worn in a corsage. This is due to a narrow almost-transparent line near the edge of the falls through which the color of the material is transmitted.

TRANSPLANTING

The spurias cannot be left out of the ground for the period of time that seemingly does not affect the tall bearded. If at all possible, the rhizome should be kept moist while out of the soil, and it should be disturbed as little as possible while in the ground. Many growers ship the spuria rhizomes in plastic bags to retard drying. Upon receipt of plants it is well to soak them in deep water for 24 hours and then plant, keeping them moist until well established.

Spurias should be moved only in the fall or very early spring. Spring transplanting cannot be accomplished if plants are to be sent from a warm area to a cold area as the plants are too far developed in the warm area by the time it is warm enough to plant in the colder area. Spuria plants are best moved in late September or early October. If this is late for the colder areas earlier transplanting is possible if before dividing the plants are kept dry in the ground for a period of time and then watered heavily to start new growth. Some success has been reported by forcing new growth in sand flats in August and then transferring to prepared beds.

Like other rhizomatous iris, they should be given shallow planting, covering the rhizome with an inch or two of soil. Plant a foot and a half to two feet apart.

Plants should not be disturbed by replanting. They may be left in one place for many years as the rhizomes grow out in a straight line and do not produce the tangled mass of rhizomes characteristic of the tall bearded. Clumps left undisturbed for a quarter of a century continue to bloom with undiminished vigor.

GARDEN CARE

Newly planted spurias should be kept moist until established. Once established they are extremely hardy and can stand considerable neglect. For maximum performance the spurias like a good supply of water, especially in the spring before and during bloom. They may be dried off to some extent

in the summer months, but should not be allowed to bake completely dry. This drying off seems to increase the number of flower stalks the following season.

Barnyard manures are about the best fertilizers to work into the soil before planting and to be used as a side dressing in the spring when new growth is starting.

A compost mulch is excellent especially in the hotter areas.

In the late summer when the foliage has dried back somewhat, cut it back, leaving from six to ten inches. This part is readily removed as new growth starts in the spring. In most sections of the country the spurias generously set seed and if the bloom stalks are not removed before the seed ripens there is the chance that scattered seed will germinate and change the makeup of the clump.

A winter mulch is advised in the colder areas, especially the first year for new plantings.

DISEASES

The most harmful disease to spuria iris is the "mustard seed" fungus, *Sclerotium rolfsii*, in which the outer leaves start to turn yellow and will become rotten at the base. Careful examination of the base of the dying leaves will reveal the white threadlike webbing of the mycelium and the hard, round brown or black "mustard seeds" which may carry the disease over from one year to the next. As this disease attacks the plants below the soil level and remains in the soil from year to year, it can be serious. Over a hundred commonly grown plants besides the iris are known to be susceptible.

The "mustard seeds" or sclerotia may be carried in drainage or irrigation water or on cultivating equipment. This disease will be most prevalent in the hotter areas as heat and moisture are necessary for its vigorous development. If drainage is good the disease is less likely to develop and overcrowding and overwatering should be avoided.

Treatment for *Sclerotium rolfsii*. Terrachlor at the recommended rates worked into the soil before planting will inhibit the growth of the fungus. Dissolved in water and drenched around an infected plant, terrachlor will have some effect on stopping the disease, but the plant should then be dug at the proper time and treated. Before replanting the soil should also be treated.

Partly infected plants may be salvaged by cutting out the diseased portions and drenching the plant base and surrounding soil with bichloride of mercury solution (1 tablet to 1 pint of water) or with Semesan suspension (1 rounded tablespoon to 1 gallon of water). Another method is to dig the rhizome and soak for one hour in a solution of 2 tablespoons of formaldehyde to one gallon of water.

The soil, where it is possible, is best treated with double-strength methyl bromide fumigation for complete control.

Mr. Cosgrove is editor for the Spuria Iris Society. Address: 8260 Longden, San Gabriel, California.

Your AIS Slides Committee . . .

- . . . Compiles, maintains and rents colored slide photographs of iris, iris gardens and people
 - for garden club meetings, flower shows and regional meetings
 - to see at home or in informal groups.
- . . . Has available for rental now sets which include numerous new award winners and late introductions photographed all over the country, a set featuring bearded species and hybrids in various classes, and a set of famous iris people and places.
 - Each set contains over one hundred 35-mm. slides, indexed and identified.

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- . . . promotion of irises with the general gardening public
- . . . educational and entertainment programs for Society members
- . . . Public relations for the Society.

The slides program is one of our most important educational projects. You can help this program by submitting some of your best slides to the committee, and by encouraging your garden and iris friends to use AIS slides for program material.

(See page 78 for details on ordering AIS slides.)

The 1961 Iris Season

ROBERT S. CARNEY

IN SPITE of some bad weather, we had the best iris season in Memphis that we have had in years. Colors were deeper than usual and the weather was cool enough for the irises to be seen at their best. A number of irises were outstanding and the following are a few of them: RAINBOW GOLD (Plough), a deep buttercup-yellow self, good form and well branched; INDIGLOW (Schortman), a deep violet-blue self that was outstanding every place it was seen; SPRING FESTIVAL (D. Hall), an appleblossom-pink self with a deep geranium-red beard, tall, well branched and good form; HOPE DIVINE (Schmelzer), an orchid-lavender self with plenty of lace; SPARKLING WATERS (Schreiner), a smooth light-blue self that stands out in the garden; BELLE PRAIRIE (Schmelzer), a tan-and-pink blend that takes our weather; TOP OF THE WORLD (Albright), a smooth blue-white self with a blue-tipped beard, outstanding.

Also, GRAND RULER (Dubes-Young), a deep blue-black self with a matching beard and no haft marks, tall, well branched and good form; PRETTY CAROL (Hamblen), a rich orchid self, tall, good form and branching; FAIR LUZON (Hamblen) a bright pink with a cerise beard, heavily laced; FLUTED HAVEN (Reynolds), a smooth white self with beautifully ruffled and fluted flowers, one of the best; EMMA COOK (P. Cook), standards white, falls white bordered blue, very nice; DEMETRIA (Hinkle), a medium-blue self with nicely ruffled flowers; BLUE SAILS (Opal Brown), a French blue self with blue-tipped beard, nice flaring form, and ALLEGIANCE (P. Cook), a deep violet-blue self, outstanding in its color class.

I managed to crowd in a quick trip to Nashville to visit the gardens of Jesse Wills and Geddes Douglas. I was too late to catch the Lilliputs in bloom in Geddes' garden, but saw several outstanding seedlings in the Wills garden as well as a fine collection of named varieties. Wills' 105-59 is a clean white self with good form and is very floriferous; Wills' 56-60, a lovely bitone blue with a nice flaring form; Wills' 113-60, a different amoena with white standards and falls a nice, smooth light rose, well branched and nice form; DARDANIAN (Wills), a bright golden rose-brown blend with good branching and a nice rounded form; ELLERAY (Randall), a rich Empire yellow self, good form and candelabra branching; DIVINE BLUE (Waters) a light-blue self with a porcelain finish, lovely.

Next Year's Convention Gardens

Not long after our season was over, I started for Newark via Kansas City, where I had agreed to help judge the iris show and to participate in their judges training program. Also, I was anxious to get a preview of next year's tour gardens. While in Kansas City, I was the house guest of the Bob Minnicks, along with one Bob Young of South Sioux City, Nebraska, and I have a feeling that Bob Minnick's lovely wife, Evelyn, still has not recovered from having three Bobs under foot at the same time.

The morning after my arrival we took off for Topeka to visit the Roy Brizendine garden and arrived there in a downpour. Henry Sass and several others were there ahead of us and after greeting everyone and warming our

insides with coffee, Roy dug up a pair of galoshes for me and we headed for the seedling patch to look over the results of his breeding for a pink amoena. He has achieved some very interesting results and I have a feeling that Roy is not very far from his goal. Also in the seedling patch were a number of very interesting dwarfs, the results of Mrs. Brizendine's hybridizing. In the mud and rain I failed to get the numbers of the ones that appealed to me, but there was one with an electric blue beard that was a standout. After a quick trip through the seedling patch, we headed back to the house for lunch. In the home garden there were three seedlings which I liked: B 6-59, a tall, well-branched blue-black that is equal to any I have seen in this color range; B 61-57, a plum-colored self, and B 40-60, a smooth red-brown.

After lunch we headed back for Kansas City, via Mrs. Miller's garden at Tonganoxie, Kansas. We were too early to catch many iris in bloom but Mrs. Miller has a very lovely garden. Also, she has a house-full of some of the finest African violets I have ever seen. I still am not sure whether I was framed or it was just one of those things that happen every now and then, but as I entered the house I heard a voice calling for Carney to come there. In this instance Carney turned out to be a wire-haired terrier, but it was a funny feeling for a moment or two. In Mrs. Miller's garden I made notes on only two iris: BRASILIA (Schreiner), a henna self with good form and MY HONEYCOMB (Gibson), a molasses-and-honey blended plicata.

Bob Minnick's garden contains a Regional test garden as well as an outstanding collection of named varieties. We were a week or ten days too soon to catch peak bloom, but there were several outstanding iris in bloom: KRAKATOA (Knopf) a warm brown plicata that stands out all the way across the garden; MOONGATE (Sass), an almost-clean white from plicata breeding, standards white, falls white with just a touch of plicata markings in the haft, very lovely; LILAC DELIGHT, a lovely seedling from South Africa; HENRY SHAW (C. Benson), a pure white self with a white beard, ruffled and good form; ISLANDER (C. Benson), a ruffled gentian-blue self with good form.

Jack Durrance joined me in Kansas City and we rode to St. Louis, where we picked up Jake Scharff. We arrived in time to get a quick look at the gardens of W. F. Scott, Jr., Marvin Olson, Cliff Benson, and Dorothy Palmer, before putting Jack on the plane to Cincinnati. The St. Louis gardens were just coming into bloom so no notes were made there. The next morning, after a short visit in the Ada Buxton garden, Jake and I started for Newark, where we arrived on time since there were no iris gardens on the way to delay us.

As soon as the convention was over Jake Scharff, Jack Durrance and I headed for home, with our first stop at the garden of Dr. Knocke, in Readington, N. J. Here there were several more iris in bloom that we saw on the day of the tour, but we were still about a week too early for peak bloom. I made notes on ORCHID JEWEL (Brother Charles), a deep orchid self, very heavily laced, flaring form; DARK STRANGER (Dr. Branch), standards deep purple, falls black, beard bright brown, clean hafts; Knocke K-3, a tall blue self, well branched and good form; Knocke K-9, an Any Time seedling that should have great breeding possibilities.

From Readington we took the shortest route to Urbana, Ohio, and the garden of Paul Wickersham. Again we were too early for peak bloom but



EMMA COOK

Received the Award of Merit this year. A white iris, originated by Paul Cook, that has a half-inch border of lavender-blue on the falls. From Kodachrome by Helen Lewis.

Paul did have about a 25% bloom. Here we saw: SORORITY GIRL (Moldovan), a heavily ruffled and laced salmon pink, fine form and branching; HONEY ROCK (Waters), a deep apricot or cantaloupe self, well branched and good form; BLACK SWAN (Fay), a deep blackish self with a brown-tipped beard; GOLD FORMAL (Schortman), a deep gold self, well branched and fine form; GALA GOWN (Corey), a smooth melon self, excellent form and well branched; CAMEO CORAL (Tompkins), a medium-pink self with a vivid coral beard, tall and well branched; REAL GLORY (Tompkins), a dark royal-violet self with no haft markings.

From Urbana we headed for Elmore and Don Waters' garden. Here we found Mrs. Waters fully recovered from the visit of the Memphis boys a couple of years ago and she made the three of us feel right at home. As usual, Don's garden was a jewel box, but I spent my time taking pictures of his new blue, MUSIC MAKER. It is the nearest to a true blue color that I have seen so far. After a wonderful visit with Don and Mrs. Waters that evening, we slipped back the next morning for another quick look at the garden before we left for Bluffton, Indiana, and Paul Cook's garden. We missed seeing Paul's new introductions, since we were again about a week too

early, but we did get to see a number of interesting seedlings. After a nice visit with Paul, we got away just ahead of a rainstorm and headed for the nearest airport to place Jack Durrance on a plane for home. After seeing Jack off, Jake and I drove to Piper City, Illinois, to visit Dr. Branch's garden. We were in Dr. Branch's garden bright and early the next morning and after a couple hours' visit, we headed for Memphis and home.

Dr. Branch's garden was the only garden we visited which the unseasonable weather had not hurt and it was a little past its peak bloom. Here we saw: FULL DRESS (Opal Brown), a heavily laced aureolin-yellow self with a yellow beard, good branching and form; POET'S DREAM (Opal Brown), a large ruffled white with a light-yellow beard; CREAM CREST (Muhlestein), a large cream self with a touch of lemon-yellow on the hafts; ROYAL IMAGE (Branch), a medium-blue self with a deeper blue beard; SLEEPING PRINCESS (Branch), a champagne-and-saffron blend, good substance, form and branching, and ROYAL ANTHEM (Hinkle), a rosy violet self with a cream beard, tall, well branched, fine form.

Mr. Carney is First Vice President of the American Iris Society. Address: 500 Colonial Road, Memphis 17, Tenn.

Irises Seen in Region 4 Gardens

F. H. ALEXANDER

THIS YEAR we traveled less than usual, but far more new iris were available for judging. The list of varieties commented on is only partial due to early or late bloom, and many new varieties appeared underfed and one-year plants. Many beautiful, well-grown new plants were available to judges and it was easy to make a want list much too large. This year we made a trip down the mountain Sky Line Drive to Roanoke. It was beautiful to see spring just breaking in the mountains, then to drop down to Roanoke where the iris were in full bloom.

May 20 was an excellent choice of date for the North Carolina Iris Society's annual meeting, with perfect weather and full bloom, except for a few very early and very late ones. In past years we have seen more buds than blooms.

If my comments do not agree with yours, maybe it is the difference in culture, as the same iris in various gardens were good and bad—proof of what feeding and new ground can do for their growth.

JEAN SIBELIUS. Blue-violet of REGINA MARIA; wide, flaring form, very ruffled and striking.

WHOLE CLOTH. What can be said except to give it a Dykes Medal and buy it?

ALLEGIANCE. Royal blue that is in a class by itself. Every garden must have it.

MR. WONDERFUL. Rich pink of very large size and good flaring form. Heavy substance.

LAVENDULA. Light lilac with very heavy substance, crinkled edges; beautiful flower. It could make some interesting crosses.

CASHMERE. Maybe it was not grown well, for the color was not as expected. Other gardens report it good.

QUEEN'S ATTIRE. Color bright orchid and fuschia—but it is not on my want list.

MARRIOTT. Very thick ice-blue. Lovely even with a few points off on form.

LOVELY DIANA. Colorful orchid-pink with good branching. Showy and striking.

ALL HONEY. Honey-colored, good branching.

CHARMED LAND. Ice blue, heavy stalks.

CHERITO. Crinkled yellow, flaring.

BLUSH PINK. Appleblossom pink. Excellent form, wonderful substance, beautiful color; very nice.

FAIR LUZON. Crinkled pink, heavy substance; some haft markings.

APRICOT DANCER. Rich color, crinkled; but small flower.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY. Golden with red beard. Was disappointed in this.

PRIDE AND JOY. Color is nothing more than CASCADE SPLENDOR, but performance excellent; flowers much prettier second and third day. Good, wide ruffled form, with very large foliage and stalks.

DELIGHTFUL. Ruffled late light violet, but does not perform well in all gardens; needs heavy feeding. Very smooth and nicely formed flowers.

MAZATLAN. White standards, orchid-flush center falls, gold shoulders, with crinkled edges, heavy substance. Really showy and different.

VIOLET LEATHER. Blue-violet with extra heavy substance and good form.

BRASS ACCENTS. Rich brass color, flaring, heavy substance. Very beautiful.

GIANT ROSE. Not for our garden. A very large, heavier CHINA MAID.

DAVE'S ORCHID. Not enough good points.

ADORN. Very poor in the gardens of North Carolina and Virginia.

CONCORD RIVER. Very wide, large, smooth medium blue, heavy substance. Another iris that likes the South.

UTAH VALLEY. Blue-violet, large and wide; performing well.

MOHRNING HAZE. Mohr form in blue-violet; seems to grow well.

CARIBOU TRAIL. Very crinkled and colorful.

CAPTAIN GALLANT. Bright brown-red; very showy but small.

EMMA COOK. Pure white standards and dark-blue banded white falls. Lovely as a single blossom or for clump value.

ARCTIC FLAME. The tops without comparison in the whites with red beards. Large, wide, flaring, crinkled; and wonderful form on heavy stalks.

WAXING MOON. Crinkled yellow, beautiful clump; but standards are top-heavy for falls.

GALILEE. Medium sky blue; older but still the real show of medium blues.

ALLAGLOW. Orange-bronze, rich and glowing, just as the name implies. Excellent branching and good form.

WINGED GODDESS. Thick ivory, very beautiful and different; does not always perform well.

MARILYN C. Maybe FRANCES KENT made ten times more beautiful and richer. This will please everyone.

MIXED EMOTIONS. Nice ruffled flower, but of no improvement.

BRONZE BELL. Flaring, beautiful, rich orange-brown.

CREAM CREST. Large, flaring, well-branched cream iris with heavy substance.

ROCOCO. Medium-blue plicata of good ruffled form.

CHI-CHI. Large pink of good form, but not on my want list.

HINDU WAND. Different in the flaring yellow-tan blends. Striking clump.

EDENITE. Rich black-red—needed in every garden.

VALIMAR. Apricot pink of good branching and substance.

HEATHERMIST. Orchid with very crinkled form and good branching.

DOT AND DASH. Beautiful dark-purple plicata. Everyone should have it even if he does not like plicatas.

POINT LACE. Light pink, wide and crinkled form.

BRAVADO. Large gold; heavy substance, ruffled edge and fair branching. Good as a garden show and perhaps as a parent.

FASHION SHOW. Beautiful and different. Two years it has been near the top of my list for voting.

HENRY SHAW. Pure white; large, crinkled; good form.

BLACK SWAN. The crowd-stopper in all gardens; just beautiful.

TOLL GATE. Some may say it's like WHOLE CLOTH, but darker. It's worth having both in any garden.

Mr. Alexander has served as president of the North Carolina Iris Society. Address: 901 Sherwood Drive, High Point, North Carolina.

Comments from Canadian Members

Mr. Douglas Insleay, Montreal, Quebec

A cold and wet season for the most part. However, the weather did behave for a week during the blooming season and some good bloom resulted. A frost ruined much bloom in the Lakeshore area, twenty-five miles west of Montreal. The following iris performed well:

BERN JUBY. Red, good size, color-fast, a bit short; good performer and dependable.

GENTIAN FALLS. Coarse, good size, and vigorous. Useful for amoena breeding.

PRINCESS ANNE. Excellent in every way.

MAY HALL. Was fine here.

LYNN HALL. Was fine here.

GARNET ROYAL. Best performer of the reds.

CLEAN SWEEP. Some winter kill, bloomed short, but a lovely blue-white.

RUTH COUFFER. Excellent dark red—one of Craig's best; on the order of BANG.

ISLAND BOY. A lovely brown; has all the good qualities.

CARBONDALE. Good dependable purple; overlooked.

CALDRON. Excellent red. Only Schreiner variety I have had that grows really well for me.

STOP. Another good red from Craig.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Fritshaw, Hamilton, Ontario

Varietal comment on iris seen in Porreca, Harbor, and Mack gardens in the Rochester, New York, area.

ALLEGIANCE. Excellent deep blue—must have in our garden.

APRICOT DANCER. Lacy deep apricot; looks terrific in full sun.

ATOMIC POWER. White standards shading out to very light blue in falls; different.



WAYWARD WIND

A tall bearded bronze self, originated by O. T. Baker, of Denver, which received an Award of Merit this year.

BUTERSCOTCH KISS. Looks good but pretty light color; may not show fading as fast as CARIBOU TRAIL.

CALDRON. Looks like the only good newer red.

CARIBOU TRAIL. Lovely and lacy; but fades.

CHINQUAPIN. Medium to light brown plicata, white patch on falls; looks good.

DOT AND DASH. Deep-violet plicata—color of MASKED BALL; looks small.

GARDEN GOLD. Cool yellow, orange beard; good.

GIANT ROSE. Very large; pretty one-day blooms, but fades.

JUNE MEREDITH. Very, very pink.

MOUNTAIN MUSIC. Ruffled deep-violet self; good color.

NEW PENNY. A small bloom, very bright.

PLEASANT DREAMS. Deep coral-apricot with matching beard; very prolific bloom.

RAINBOW GOLD. A very frilly yellow—"FOXFIRE."

SWEET MYSTERY. LADY ILSE blue with gold to white beard; mysterious spicy fragrance.

VIOLET HAVEN. Like VIOLET GRACE; very large.

VIKING. White ground with violet peppering all over; pleasing.

WHOLE CLOTH. Excellent and looks very new.

Varietal Comments from Region 12

GENE MCCLURE

Spring came early in our Utah valleys this year, accompanied by late frosts and hot days with wind relentlessly whipping the bloom. In spite of these adversities, many iris gave a fine display; perhaps not typical bloom, but nonetheless creating an image of their integral worth for another year.

It would be difficult to choose one new iris seen this year as exceeding all others in the essential qualities that make an iris distinctive. I would necessarily select three, each exceptional in its color class. ARCTIC FLAME was admired by all who saw it growing in several Utah gardens. Its perfection is obvious; the large flaring flower has a frosted finish and is garnished with a wide red beard. EMMA COOK is unlike any other iris I have ever seen. The well-branched stalks show the flaring flowers to perfection. The narrow border of dark violet on the falls is variable, but always appealing. Few iris exhibit such sheer beauty. ORANGE PARADE is destined for popularity unknown to its predecessors. Tall, well-branched stalks hold the large, ruffled flowers high above the deep green foliage. The standards are deep orange, the falls have a darker suffusion creating an intense orange flower. This jewel has no peers.

SEPTEMBER SONG is an apricot creation of Melba Hamblen, for release in 1962. The flowers could best be described as deep apricot with a white blaze in the falls. Not tall, the ruffled flowers are in perfect balance with the stalk.

UTAH VELVET is a new red from the hand of Tell Muhlestein. For the red fanciers, this one is good; very smooth, nonfading, and an early bloomer.

BRIGHT FORECAST is indeed bright! A golden yellow, with broad, flaring, somewhat laced petals, it is an instant eye-catcher.

BRONZE BELL has a certain quality I do not see in many new browns. It has a polished effect that fairly glistens.

JEAN SIBELIUS, SYMPHONY, and MAYFLOWER are lively in the blue class, in our Utah gardens. OLYMPIC TORCH, DOCTOR K, and MILLIONAIRE are vibrant iris in the brown line. DOT AND DASH and BELLE MEADE performed well and gave a lovely display in the plicate class. I saw nothing to compare with FAIR LUZON, an altogether charming deep pink.

Oncobreds are inherently basic to any iris garden. Contrary to popular belief, they are not difficult to grow and many respond more readily to

average garden culture than their tall bearded cousins, and with a little extra care will surpass your expectations. True, the branching is usually poor, sometimes even nonexistent, and occasionally the substance lacks the starch we have come to expect in our modern iris, but for exotic bloom I strongly recommend them.

BEISAN AGA is probably the reddest in the oncobred group, with typical onco veining. TATAI PASHA and KALIFA BALTIS are somewhat alike, the primary difference being in the red signal patch on KALIFA BALTIS. CHENIK AGA is the most exotic of the late C. G. White's releases; its ground color in gold is splashed with red and purple. TROPHY and MOHRNING HAZE are somewhat similar in color, and they are almost foolproof. Those experiencing difficulty with this group of iris will welcome the growing habits and gorgeous bloom of these two violet-toned iris. Rapid increasers, they form an established clump in one year.

The prospective collector interested in the unusual should consider these oncobreds: MOHRNING DOVE, ENGRAVED, VOLUNTEER FIREMAN, IMAM JABAN, ASOKA OF NEPAL, WITCH DOCTOR, JUNGLE DRUMS, GOLDEN JOPPA, and IMAM ADIB.

Mr. McClure is vice president of the Rainbow Iris Society of Ogden. Address: 155 36th Street, Ogden, Utah.

1961 View of the Border Irises

BEE WARBURTON

The border iris guests were impressive here this year. LITTLE BROTHER is smoothly tailored in bright brownish red. FAIRY JEWELS, though the flower was damaged by freeze, showed delightful coloring of ivory with narrow gold edging on both standards and falls. LITTLE REB, a fine dark plicata, bloomed lustily in spite of the weather. FRENCHI has the all-important proportions—one would either decidedly like or dislike its intense coloring, in two shades of rose both brighter than MARY RANDALL and with the tangerine beards. PINATA has beautiful flowers, but rather large this year for the height; they are orchid-pink in the standards and bright straw-yellow in the falls, with yellow beards. TULARE bloomed small on a first-year plant, with very lacy, flared petals and a huge tangerine beard. PAGODA bloomed as the smallest border iris yet, with little, round, tailored flowers in the cleanest of pinks.

I would especially like to speak a kind word for the garden value of the unsophisticated type of border irises—oldies so good that people will always grow them, and new ones chosen for reasons other than the perfection of individual flowers. One of the prettiest combinations here this spring was a mass of BLUET, a soft lavender-blue, next to a mass of PINK RUFFLES, a soft lavender-pink. I want to add to this picture two irises sent me by fond—and rightly fond—mamas. LITTLE MINNIE (Marsha Torbett), which is actually too tall here for a border iris, is a sanded plic with masses of



FRENCHI



ANGEL EYES

Originations of Bennett C. Jones, Portland, Oregon, which were voted special awards this year. **FRENCHI**, a border bearded iris, was given the Knowlton Award. **ANGEL EYES**, a miniature dwarf bearded, received the Caparne Award. From Kodachromes by Mr. Jones.

flowers which give a rather more violet-pink, effect than that of **PINK RUFFLES**; and **BARBARA LOUISE** (Mamie Kloster) also a sanded plic, which gives a sandy pink effect. These should make a delicious blending of colors; they call for a **HAPPY BIRTHDAY** color of pale pink with equally small flowers. Alta Brown's 55-175-1 would fit in nicely here. It is a **NORAH** seedling, floriferous, with clear pink flowers of the chaste tailored form which can't compete for honors with today's ruffles and lace, but might be cherished in the future by nonspecialist gardeners. It is just the right size, and gives a good mass effect of pale pink—just what is needed.

Mrs. Warburton is president of the Median Iris Society. Address: Route 1, Box 541, Westboro, Massachusetts.

Prompt payment of dues will be appreciated. Upon receipt of your dues notice, please send your check to the St. Louis office.

Notes on Iris Bloom in Convention Gardens

HARRY B. KUESEL

THIS WAS a very unusual season for iris bloom in the Northeast. A heavy snowfall in winter and late spring rains delayed bloom in most gardens by at least a week compared to last year.

The Presby Memorial Iris Gardens were never better than this year, when bloom finally came, and I found several trips were necessary to see many of the newer things growing there. When I stopped there on May 23rd the intermediates were at peak bloom. A series of clumps of ANDALUSIAN BLUE, ALASKA (white), RUBY GLOW (red-violet), GOLDEN BOW, BLACK HAWK (dark violet) and KOCHII (a violet self) made a beautiful show. These were supplemented by some specimen plants of later varieties by Greenlee: CLOUD FLUFF (white), FIRST LILAC, and BLUE ASTERISK (cool white with purple asterisk radiating from the beard); all represented improvements in form. A very attractive clump of clear lemon-yellow was made by SPRING PRELUDE (Jonas). MOONCHILD (Tom Craig) made a very beautiful picture with its superb wide, rounded onco form etched in violet tones. Bee Warburton's GOLDEN FAIR is well named. LILLIPINKPUT (Douglas), a fine apricot self, was also attracting attention. LIME RIPPLES (Alta Brown) is a lovely lace-edged lime-yellow self. LILLI-VAR and LILLI-BITONE (both Welch) are welcome additions to the standard dwarf classes in variegata and amoena patterns, respectively.

That day I stopped also at Edwin Rundlett's garden on Staten Island. Bloom here was past peak for medians, but PATRETICA, a nice plicata stippled in purple, and several fine seedlings appealed to me. Seedling C-364, a red-violet self with blue beard, from PYGMY GOLD X BLACK TAFFETA, looked good.

On May 25, the first day of the AIS convention, we visited the Rutgers University historical iris planting, begun in 1922. This is a good place to identify that iris that you've been growing for a good many years and would like to know the name of. Here I got my first look at AMAS, the famous ancestor of so many of our good tall today. A border-height variegata, RAJAH, had exceptionally fine branching and good color contrast. Among the guests, LUGO (Dennis), a reddish oncobred with good form and substance, appealed.

The next stop was at the garden of Frank J. Baxter, in Clark, N. J. This is a hybridizer's garden with many seedlings in which yellow and white predominate. Seedling 53-137 is a nice solid golden yellow with no conspicuous veining. Schirmer's RARE GOLD, a fine yellow, was also growing well here. Among the whites, ANGELINE (Solomon), a cold white with a blue cast, was very attractive. DR. BOB (C. and K. Smith) is a very large, early-blooming white flower of fine form. Its stalk is a bit short for the size of the flower, but because it is early this fault is not a serious drawback.

David Johnson's lovely garden in Dunellen, N. J., is flanked on all sides by tall evergreens. A clump of a pleasing violet, BIG WATERFALL, greeted us at the entrance. Also doing well in their home garden were other Johnson introductions: AUTUMN LUSTER (brown), TWENTY-ONE GUNS (apricot), CLOUD

RIFT (blue), and TELLURIDE (clear light yellow with a white blaze on the haft). I particularly liked the way Mr. Johnson planted a row of a dozen rhizomes of the same variety and then repeated the same pattern many times. This method gave us a good opportunity to observe an iris in various stages and evaluate it better. WHOLE CLOTH, SKY CRYSTAL, SABLE NIGHT, REHOBETH, HAPPY BIRTHDAY, and LIMELIGHT all lived up to their award-winning reputations. Z. G. Benson's BLACK NITIE, a silky black with a bronze beard caught my eye (most blacks seem to have blue or purple beards). J. R. Durrance had two very fine seedlings here: D-59-74 is a heavy-substanced white with a blue beard, and D-132-B is an excellent pale blue, with faint olive haft, and very leathery substance. Joe Gatty's FRIENDSHIP, winner of the Franklin Cook Memorial Cup, was still in bud when we first visited this garden, but by lucky chance a stalk with 14 buds had the top flower open on a return trip Sunday, and its wide, full, well-proportioned bloom in pure white, with a white beard, was a standout. Next to it was MONEE (Goett), a well-branched medium blue with very good substance, also worthy of note. Sexton's EARTH ANGEL is another wide white which shows its SWAN BALLET heritage; it had a shorter stalk, possibly because it was a first-year plant. REGAL SPLENDOR (C. and K. Smith) is a lustrous red-violet self, a bit narrow at the haft but pleasing in a clump.

On May 26 we stopped at Catherine and Kenneth Smith's lovely garden on Staten Island. DR. BOB, the earliest of the big whites, gave us a friendly greeting. I think this is one of the loveliest iris gardens with its rolling slopes and effective landscaping. Unfortunately, the irises were mostly in bud at convention time, but the sight of those fine yellows, GOLDEN HAWK and SUN VALLEY, and beautiful blues, SOUTH PACIFIC and LADY ILSE, in heavy clumps, is a thrill and worth a repeat trip. I also like their newer wide violet-blue with the lighter blue crests, IMPERIAL WOMAN, and a near-yellow amoena in ruffled HAPPY BIRTHDAY form called PARADOX. Among the guests were MOHR HAVEN (Reynolds), one of the best violet Mohrs I've ever seen; Watkins' very attractive INVERNESS, with 11 buds and pure white flowers, and ELEANOR'S PRIDE, a very large, magnificent blue, which has since been voted Dykes Medalist for 1961. I also found MARILYN C (Crosby), a luscious peaches and cream combination. This garden always has pleasing clumps of purple amoenas, starting with the early-blooming MARIE ANTOINETTE, then at midseason ELIZABETH NOBLE, and later RICHMONDTOWN. Seedling 58-1 seemed to me to be a further improvement.

At the New York Botanical Garden, in the Bronx, we were welcomed with rain, hence had little time for iris viewing. But our convention planners thought of everything and treated us to an imposing 41st birthday celebration of the founding of AIS. Special guests were Dr. Henry A. Gleason, Mrs. Ethel Anson Peckham, and Dr. John C. Wister, the first AIS president. Varieties of irises that I saw on later visits that I liked were: PINK CHIMES (D. Hall), very pink; CRYSTAL (Knowlton), a blue-white self; NIKE (Jeanette Nelson), a ruffled, flaring pink, and BLACK ONYX (Schreiner), an attractive blue-black. I first saw CARIBOU TRAIL here two years ago and it is now a very pleasing and effective lacy clump. Making a good companion for it, ROBERT J. GRAVES (C. and K. Smith) is one of the latest blooming whites. VIOLET RUFFLES (Schortman), a blue-violet bitone with lighter shades at the haft, has very pleasing form and good branching. SEA MASTER (Sass),



MRS. GEORGIA HINKLE

and her iris CURL'D CLOUD, included in the 1961 list of winners of the Award of Merit.

in bright Moorish blue, has many buds, wonderful branching, and very heavy bloom.

At Presby, on my second visit, after the convention, BLACK SWAN (Fay) made an impressive stalk. Paul Cook's 16452 was growing next to WHOLE CLOTH and both were very lovely, with lots of flowers of clear blue-amoena

color patterns. Another Cook seedling, 12158, with cream-colored standards and rosy red falls, also looked good to me. The most floriferous of all was Cook's CONGENIALITY, with horizontal-flaring, pale blue falls and pure white standards. Another fine blue-bearded white seedling, Watkins' 57-5A, called for attention. FAIR LUZON (Hamblen) is a good, clean, bright pink with a laced edge, about border-height on the first-year plant. Next to it was a very floriferous clump of ORANGE PARADE (Hamblen), certainly the most orange iris I've ever seen, and very crisp substance, too. A good addition to the yellow amoenas is SHINING MARK (Wills). A very wide-hafted, attractive rosy red called ROSE TRIBUTE (Wills) is also worthy of note. DARDANIAN (Wills) is a tall, smooth brown self. BLUE BARON (Schreiner) made a very fine deep-blue picture with its heavy stalk and matching beard. One of the best pale sky blues seen this year was Tell's WONDERFUL SKY, with large, well-formed flowers. CHERITO (Corey) is a pleasing ruffled lemon self. More tailored and a little lighter, BUTTERHORN (Sass), is also fine. JAN ELIZABETH (Tell) is a perky pink personality. ROCOCO (Schreiner) had eleven flowers on four stalks; a very clean, ruffled, deep-blue edged plicata.

Another very fine Schreiner introduction seen in the Presby Gardens, LICORICE STICK, was very well named. Dr. Riddle's ROYAL VIOLET is a very smooth, well-branched dark-violet self. PLEASANT DREAMS (Porreca) made a pleasing clump in deep apricot. LUCY LEE (Gibson) is a very clean white-ground plicata heavily marked in red-violet—good stalk. KANGCHENJUNGA (Miller), a pure white from England which was awarded the Dykes Medal by the British Iris Society, has superb branching, good substance, but is a little narrow at the haft. GILSTON GUITAR (Fletcher), another from England, is a big dark purple with a blue beard and lots of buds. CHRISTMAS ANGEL (DeForest) is a more flaring PATRICIAN type, white and gold-hafted. Three Hinkle irises—WHITE BOUQUET, MELISSA (blue), and SYMPHONY (blue)—were all very fine. A very clean white, BARBARA WALTHER (Casselman), had a fine stalk.

At Dr. Knocke's garden, in Readington, N. J., there were many irises superbly grown. Brizendine's black seedling, B-3-57, instantly caught my eye. Schmelzer's CAPTAIN GALLANT is one of the best reds. GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY (Walker) made a very pleasant picture near the split-rail fence. Tompkins' fine purple plicata, FULL CIRCLE, was very appealing. I enjoyed an orchid self with a white blaze which set off a bright tangerine beard—IMAGINATION (Branch). Another very tall, well-formed cool white, called FRIEDA'S FAVORITE (Craig), was well grown. Nearby, a new purple-edged plicata, very ruffled and with fluted falls, MISS ALAMEDA (Awalt), really was tops. PACIFIC PANORAMA (Sexton), a fine tall blue with a pleasing flare, also was impressive. RAINBOW GOLD (Plough) is one of the finest yellows I've seen—lacy edged, too. GOLDEN MASTERPIECE (Eva Smith) made a beautiful clump—a MARY RANDALL in clear yellow tones. COPPEROPOLIS (Babson) is a taller INCA CHIEF with very large, well-formed flowers. MAZATLAN (D. Hall) had very fine crisp substance, horizontal flare, lacy edge, in cool white tones with an amber haft. JERSEY BEAUTY (Schortman) is a nice large, red-violet self with blue beard and blaze at the haft. CREAM CREST (Tell) was also doing well. JADE QUEEN (Knopf) is one of the best approaches to green I have seen, though the stalk was short.

In the Ira Woods' garden, in New Providence, N. J., the first iris that

attracted my attention was MAIN EVENT (Peterson). This is a large ruffled red (a taller EBONY ECHO and redder, too). KISS OF FIRE (Plough) is a well-branched pale violet self which fades to white and sports a bright tangerine beard. POLAR GOLD (Brizendine) is another fine yellow amoena, with a very appropriate name. TERRY ANN (Campbell) had wonderful substance in light violet tones. A beautiful four-way-branched stalk of MONEE (Goett), a medium blue, was a standout. MAGNET (Jeannette Nelson) instantly attracted attention—a smooth, tailored bright orange self. Nearby, SOARING KITE (Jeannette Nelson), in light yellow, also made a good impression. GOLDEN SPICE (Tell), a tall, evenly marked plicata with a yellow ground and ginger-brown edges, is one of the best in this color combination.

I made an early morning stop at McLean's, in the Montvale, N. J., vicinity, but unfortunately I misplaced my notes and the only one I remember is THE CITADEL (Watkins), a very fine white self.

At Fred Cassebeer's, in West Nyack, N. Y., our first trip was a week too soon. Up against the house, HELEN HAYES, a pure white self, made a big hit, as did two fine Siberians: VIOLET FLARE and WHITE SWIRL. On a later visit we saw several other good Siberians: BLUE BRILLIANT, a more intense blue than MOUNTAIN LAKE, and seedling 824, in the same color but with wider crests. TAHITIAN MAID (Cassebeer), an orange brown tall bearded with a blue blaze, is pleasingly different. SWEETHEART'S FOLLY, a ruffled creamy lemon self, is another of Mr. Cassebeer's that always looks good. Among the guest irises, ARCTIC SKIES (Fay), a reverse blue amoena, and CHINQUAPIN (Gibson), a very large ivory-ground plicata edged in golden brown, were both excellent.

At Miles Kuchar's, in Montvale, N. J., a two-year-old clump of EDENITE (Plough) with 13 stalks was a standout in gleaming red-black. LEATHER LACE (Plough) had fine substance and good branching. It is a wide-hafted, lace-edged campanula blue. RUBY LIPS (Plough) was tall and well branched, like FROST AND FLAME, but a cool bluish white self rather than the warm white of the latter; same bright tangerine beard. Though I got to this garden at the end of the season, Gatty's FRIENDSHIP, a pure white with lots of flowers, was still blooming well.

Mr. Kuesel edited the latest revision of the AIS booklet, What Every Iris Grower Should Know. He lives at 19 Mary Lane, Greenvale, Long Island.

Simple Comments

REGINALD F. DONNER

It is a peaceful and sunny morning in May as I read Section 2 of the *Bulletin's* year 2032 issue, which as usual, contains the iris registrations for the year 2031. The Society has adopted the wise policy to issue this Section bound in cloth. This way it is much easier to handle, for otherwise some of its 460 pages might become loose.

As I opened the package my mind was elsewhere, and I thought it to be the new copy of the Los Angeles Telephone Directory; ours is really worn

out and my wife and I have been pestering the company for a new copy. You can imagine, therefore, my surprise and joy as I realized it was not the telephone directory but the Society's Registration List for 2031!

Not many comments are in order, but it seems worthy of notice to present the following facts and figures as they are highly significant:

1. As usual, new names have entered the ranks of Registrants. This year they were indicated in bold type (perhaps the Society feels it needs a bold type to register an iris in 2031?). At a glance, I could count 235, take or give a few.

2. According to the ruling of last year's July convention in Nome (Alaska), I notice that pink iris are simply designated by the number given them by the Registrar, thus, Pink #281, Pink #322, etc. This year there were 150 less registrations of pink iris than in the preceding year 2030. This fact could be interpreted as a waning of the interest in breeding pink iris, or as the recognition of a possible saturation of the market in this color line.

3. I find the new amoena/plicata combinations charming, as is the case with SPACESHIP, which has manganese standards and pink plicata-marked falls, like that old favorite TAHOLA. This iris is aptly named, since the originator's garden is quite close to the launching site where space ships take off weekly for the Moon.

4. It is equally charming to notice that although most of the breeders go for new amoenas, horned, double and banded iris, our New England breeders keep on producing nice, traditional, tailored or ruffled blues and whites.

5. I was surprised to notice an iris named MRS. NAOMI LEWIS. Upon investigation, it turned out Mrs. Lewis is the wife of a Joplin, Missouri, dentist, and due to some oversight, had had no iris named after her until this year.

6. There are five registrations of the Giant of California strain. They grow seven feet high and are nice companions to early blooming arbutus and crab-apples.

These are a few hurried comments at a first glance of this year's registrations, but I am leaving tomorrow on a trip to the moon, and although space travel is quite safe, I thought it would be better to write them down just in case, and elaborate on them upon my return.

The preceding notes were found on the desk of my uncle, Reginald F. Donner, of Los Gatos, California, when his moon-bound rocket failed to return. I present them here without corrections or editing, for whatever pleasure or benefit they might bring to his fellow irisarians.

—LORENZ MEDRANO

Prov. Camaguey, Cuba.

CHANGING ADDRESS? Then be sure to send a card to the St. Louis office giving your new address (including zone number, if any). Please give three or four weeks' notice.

Pink Siberians and Minor Frustrations

WILLIAM G. MCGARVEY

SOME PINKS of rather good quality came from a cross designed to learn something about the genetic makeup of the fine Siberian from H. F. Hall, ROYAL ENSIGN. This plant is described as being aster-purple with a blue area on the falls. Aster-purple, for those not acquainted with color standards, is a deep purplish red which is perceived as red in most lights. ROYAL ENSIGN is one of the best of garden irises, is much admired by visitors to my garden, and has been a source of considerable frustration to me because it lacks a pedigree. Irisarians who know Siberians may wonder about why the lack of a Siberian pedigree should cause any particular frustration since the majority of Siberians also lack pedigrees, so a word of explanation seems necessary.

H. F. Hall, known to most irisarians because of his introductions of tall bearded reds of good quality (COLOR SERGEANT, INDIAN RED were among the first; ONONDAGA, one of the best modern reds, was introduced posthumously by his son, Tom Hall, very recently). PATRICIAN, the fine white which won the Franklin Cook Memorial Cup at the 1958 Convention and which is shown in the British Iris Society's Year Book for 1960 in a beautiful black-and-white photograph, was selected by the BIS in 1960 for trial at Wisley and is another posthumous introduction from H. F. Hall. This man was also known as one of the most successful hybridizers of the dahlia and, though not so aesthetically satisfying but economically very important, the tomato. The point of particular frustration comes from the fact that H. F. Hall kept careful records and must once have had them for the Siberian, ROYAL ENSIGN, but they can't be found. Tom Hall very kindly gave me free access to his father's records and I learned many important things from examining them, but nothing about ROYAL ENSIGN. Hence the frustration.

Sarah Tiffney, who was kind enough to read this manuscript before its publication, has brought it to my attention that ROYAL ENSIGN's registration description in 1950 gives its parentage as RED EMPEROR X unknown, and it can be supposed from this that H. F. Hall gave this information to Mrs. Nesmith who introduced it for him. However, this information merely adds to frustration since it suggests that the Hall records should have contained something concerning this plant, and the even more annoying frustration of the half pedigree which was quite inconsistent with H. F. Hall's practices.

Two other comments from Sarah seem important. The first is that ROYAL ENSIGN is certainly different from its parent and the second, that she has never been able to see the "sea-blue area in the heart" as anything distinct enough to get into the description. Both comments are in agreement with my own thoughts about the plant, although there have been times when the blue area seemed more evident than at other times. Perhaps this characteristic is determined by light conditions. In any case this article is concerned with the genetic makeup of ROYAL ENSIGN and this can not be determined by examination of the records.

However, there are other ways to learn about the genetic constitution of some plants. One such way is to self them, to put their own pollen on their stigmas, and to examine the progeny which result from this process. Many

irises are self-sterile, but this does not seem to be true for a majority of Siberians. In fact, the tendency toward self-pollination is one of the problems in hybridizing Siberians, since the chances for self-pollination make it necessary to open the bloom, to remove the anthers before the pollen is ripe, and to bag the bloom after hand pollination has been completed. For the case at hand the fact that ROYAL ENSIGN can be self-pollinated was an advantage.

A relatively large progeny was obtained from this self-pollination, 40 seedlings were grown to the blooming stage. Almost exactly three-quarters of the seedlings were of the same color as ROYAL ENSIGN, a deep purplish red, and one-quarter were a pleasing light pink. The latter were close in color to the Munsell Hue 10P 8/5, which is labeled pale purplish pink and which does not sound quite right, sounding less attractive than the visual experience. There were nine of the pink type, three of them with almost white standards.

In height the plants from this group showed an almost continuous series from 14 inches to 38 inches. Another interesting variation was observed in the amount of flare in the falls. Here there also seemed to be a continuous series ranging from the vertical through various angles to falls that were horizontal. In the first season of bloom branching ranged from none to those that had a terminal with two side branches. However, some of those which had no branching in their first bloom season developed side branches in their second season, which suggests that when color or form is pleasing it will be worth the effort to hold such seedlings through a second season to check on their branching again.

Selfing the F_1 pinks from the group under discussion resulted in nothing but pinks, although many were lighter in color than the parent plants but not white. A progeny of 12 from one of the pinks with almost white standards which was selfed contained 5 almost amoenas and 7 with standards more pink than the standards of the parent plant.

Selfing the F_1 deep purplish reds resulted in two kinds of progeny. From two such plants, all seedlings were deep purplish red (10 seedlings in each progeny). From three others, the deep purplish reds appeared again in three-quarters of the cases and the pinks in one-quarter (10 seedlings in each progeny). However, there was one difference between the latter progenies and the original one, only one of the pinks had standards lighter than its falls. There was a marked deterioration in the quality of all F_2 seedlings in comparison with the F_1 .

From these results it would appear that a single dominant gene controls the deep purplish red color, that a single recessive gene controls the tinted white (pink) color, and that still another recessive gene contributes to the almost-amoenia condition, although in this latter case the relationship of the two recessive genes to each other is not clear and needs further study.

In any case, ROYAL ENSIGN would seem to hold promise for considerable usefulness in breeding programs aimed at producing improved Siberians in the purplish red, pink, and amoena classes.

However, there is a problem which must be mentioned. All of the discussion above is based on the use of a clone of ROYAL ENSIGN obtained directly from Tom Hall, the son of the originator. A second clone which carried the same name but which was obtained from another source was also selfed and its progeny grown and examined. In the case of this latter plant, its progeny were all deep purplish reds. Twenty seedlings were grown

to the flowering stage from the selfing of this plant and although there were variations in height, and shape of bloom, and branching, the color of all of the blooms from this progeny was almost identical with that of their parent. Blooming stalks of both of the parent clones were cut and carefully compared. Comparison revealed no easily detected differences between the two plants. In fact, the very small differences were no greater than could be expected from plants grown in two different sections of a large garden, which was the case for these plants.

Since a progeny of 20 plants seems large enough for a diploid examination, it would seem that this second clone is not of the same genetic makeup as the first. And, since there is every reason to be convinced of the authenticity of the first clone, it would seem that the second, though a "look alike," is not the same plant. Because both plants do look alike, either would satisfy the flower grower but not the hybridizer. It would be well for the latter to make sure that he can trace his source of supply back to the originator's garden.

A possible explanation for the existence of this similar clone may be found in the results presented in the first part of this article. A number of the deep purple-red F_1 seedlings were amazingly like the parent plant and it could be that some chance seedlings have appeared which are so much like the parent as to be indistinguishable from it except through use as a parent.

Dr. McGarvey is a former RVP for Region 2 and past president of the Empire State Iris Society. Address: State University of New York, Oswego, N.Y.

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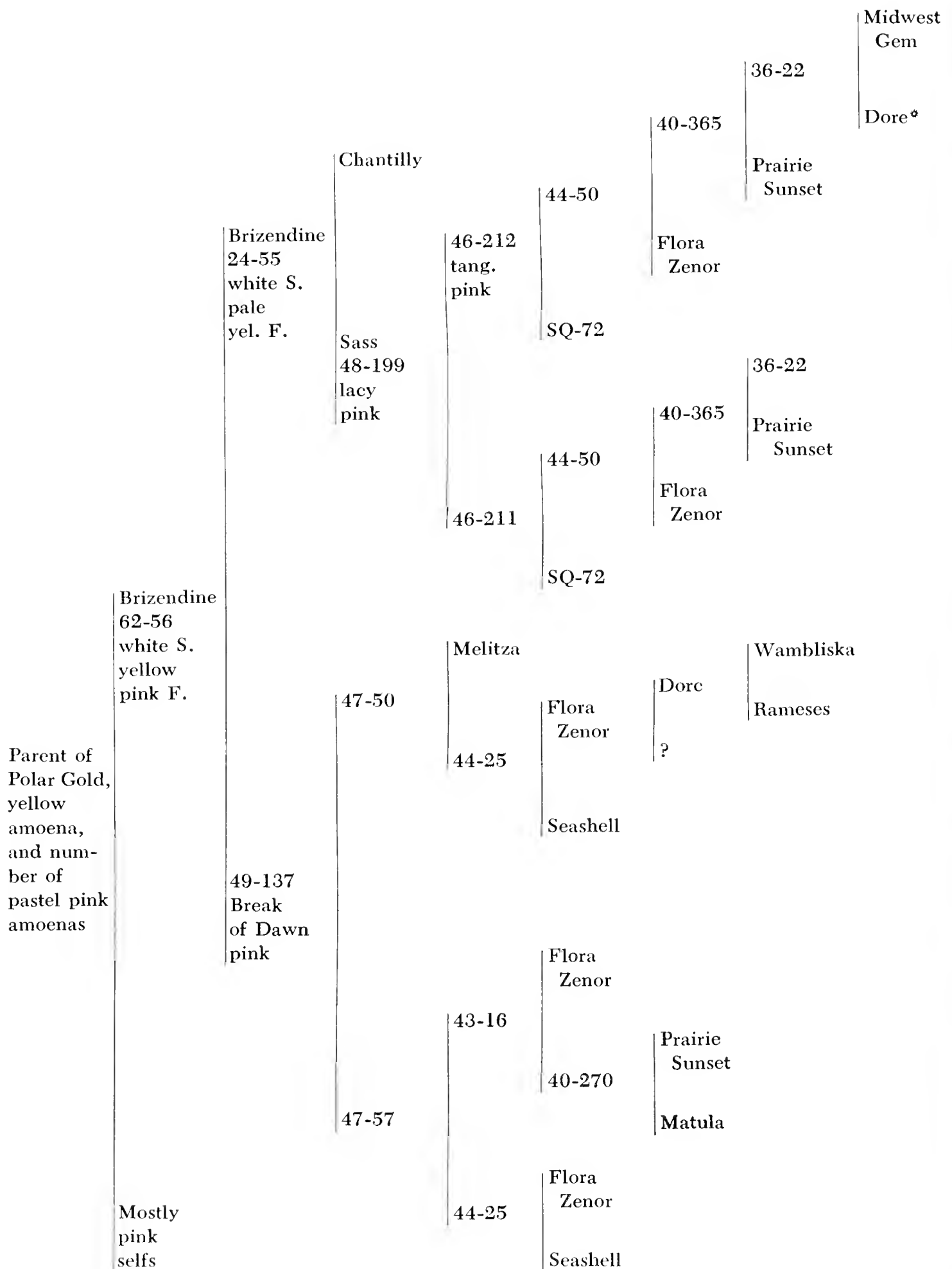
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EASTERN MEDIANITES TO MEET. The Eastern Small Iris Group will hold its fall meeting at the home of Dr. Irene van de Water, R. 1, Box 98, New Paltz, N.Y., the afternoon and evening of November 11. Dr. L. F. Randolph will speak. Map with locations of nearby motels is available from Dr. van de Water, who will appreciate advice of intention to attend. New Paltz is near Thruway Exit 12.

Amoena Parents That Seem to Be Dominant for Amoenas

ROY BRIZENDINE



Flora Zenor and Seashell are proving to be in the parentage of twelve different lines of pink and yellow amoenas.

* Parentage of Dore is Wambliska X Rameses.

Pink Amoenas

ROY BRIZENDINE

	Sass 53-114	49-235 pink	47-102	43-16 44-25	Flora Zenor Seashell	Prairie Sunset Matula
All pastel pink or orchid amoenas	Sass 55-407 55-233 55-245 55-145	49-187 yellow plie	45-51 42-52	Elsa Sass Golden Fleece	Flora Zenor 40-270	Prairie Sunset Matula
No known amoenas in these parentages, but all throw amoenas.	53-197	49-14 lav pink	47-111 46-209	43-16 44-25 Flora Zenor Flamingo	Flora Zenor Seashell	Prairie Sunset Matula
		49-85 lav blue pink	47-111 47-50	43-16 Melitza 44-25	Flora Zenor Seashell	Prairie Sunset Matula

Flora Zenor and Seashell are the base of all these amoenas—often when crossed to self patterns. In 1960 I got good pink amoenas with pure white standards and solid pink falls.

National Reblooming Iris Survey

RAYMOND G. SMITH and EDWIN RUNDLETT

INCREASING interest in both the growing and hybridizing of reblooming irises prompted the writers to conduct a national survey among persons active in the reblooming robins in order that additional information might be made generally available.

Performance failures not attributable to local growing conditions are frequently caused by attempts to grow varieties in climates for which they are unsuited. We tried to determine which named varieties are compatible with which geographical areas, by mailing questionnaires to 87 active robin members who might be expected to have information. Thirty-six, or about 41%, returns from fifteen different states were analyzed by dividing them roughly on the basis of similar climatic conditions.

Group I, representing the twelve states of Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, and West Virginia, constitutes a band on the Plant Hardiness Zone Map (U.S.D.A. *Miscellaneous Publication No. 814*) whose average annual minimum temperatures range between 0° and -15°. This bodes well for many interested in trying rebloomers, since there are approximately 32 states and several provinces (e.g., British Columbia, Ontario, and Nova Scotia) at least parts of which have temperatures within this range.

Group II, which might be labelled the "warm weather group," includes California from the central valley westward, as well as northwestern Texas and northwestern Washington.

Group III, the "hot weather group," was limited to eastern and southeastern Texas, and South Carolina.

The numbers of respondents in each group were 19, 12, and 5 respectively.

Respondents were asked not to list any varieties which they could not recommend on the basis of having grown them for at least two years, even though this might mean omitting certain of the questions. This stipulation probably accounted for the rather low percentage of returns. Successfully grown rebloomers must bloom at least twice in one year, and remain vigorous and healthy in a particular locale; consequently each respondent was asked to list in order his five most reliable varieties in three categories: a) tall and border bearded, b) intermediates, and c) arilbreds and oncobreds. Additional questions asked about each of these lists of five were: a) which two had the best flowers, b) which two were the best parents, and c) which two were the most disease resistant.

The results show that although a few irises perform well in all regions, the number is strictly limited. Many Group I sorts do not thrive when moved to Group II areas. Many Group II sorts are either so late reblooming that the frost kills their buds, or so soft that the more rigorous climate induces rot. Interestingly enough, some varieties originating in the Midwest or East but not as rebloomers (e.g., LIMELIGHT, TINTED PORCELAIN, SALLY ANN) have become reliable rebloomers in warm-weather areas.

It should be remembered in examining the following lists that "number of mentions" is not necessarily a true index of excellence in rating, but may

reflect such factors as length of time the iris has been introduced, total number of irises owned by the respondent, reputation of the originator, awards received, etc. In the interest of fairness, therefore, we elected simply to list the range of votes for all irises receiving more than a single vote.

GROUP I

TALL BEARDED AND BORDER BEARDED

Reliability: Seventeen varieties received from two to nine votes for reliability, including AUTUMN AFTERNOON, AUTUMN BRONZE, AUTUMN FLAME, AUTUMN SNOWDRIFT, AUTUMN SUNSET, AUTUMN TWILIGHT, BARRE BEAUTY, DOUBLE DUTY, FALL PRIMROSE, GAY PAREE, GIBSON GIRL, GUIDING STAR, GREEN DRAGON, MARTIE EVEREST, NAPPANEE, POLAR KING, and SEPTEMBER SPARKLER. Those receiving four or more votes were AUTUMN SNOWDRIFT, AUTUMN TWILIGHT, FALL PRIMROSE, GIBSON GIRL, and POLAR KING. Others mentioned were DOUBLE DATE, FALL FRILLS, FALL GOLD, FALL SERENADE, FALL VIOLET, FANTASY, NORTHERN SPY, OCTOBER GOLD, POLAR FLAME, PINK LACE, PRIORITY, and TWO FOR TEA.

Flower: Varieties receiving votes for best flowers were AUTUMN AFTERNOON, AUTUMN FLAME, AUTUMN SNOWDRIFT, AUTUMN SUNSET, AUTUMN TWILIGHT, BARRE BEAUTY, DOUBLE DATE, DOUBLE DUTY, FALL GOLD, FALL PRIMROSE, FALL SERENADE, FANTASY, GAY PAREE, GIBSON GIRL, GREEN DRAGON, GUIDING STAR, MARTIE EVEREST, NAPPANEE, NORTHERN SPY, and POLAR FLAME. Of these, only AUTUMN SNOWDRIFT, AUTUMN TWILIGHT, FALL PRIMROSE, GIBSON GIRL, and GUIDING STAR received more than a single vote, the range being from two to five.

Parent: Seven sorts in this category were listed as best parents; included were AUTUMN SNOWDRIFT, AUTUMN TWILIGHT, and FALL PRIMROSE with from two to four votes each, and AUTUMN FLAME, AUTUMN SUNSET, DOUBLE DUTY, and GIBSON GIRL with one vote each.

Resistance: Four varieties received either two or three votes for being most disease resistant. These were AUTUMN SNOWDRIFT, AUTUMN TWILIGHT, FALL PRIMROSE, and GIBSON GIRL. Also mentioned were AUTUMN AFTERNOON, AUTUMN BRONZE, AUTUMN SUNSET, ETHEL PECKHAM, FALL GOLD, GREEN DRAGON, NAPPANEE, POLAR FLAME, POLAR KING, and SEPTEMBER SPARKLER. Many more sorts might have been included under this heading, however, since a number of respondents answered by stating: "I have had no disease in any of them." This statement applies to the corresponding category in Groups II and III as well.

INTERMEDIATE BEARDED

Reliability: Seven irises were listed from two to five times as being most reliable. These were AUGUST WAVES, AUTUMN ELF, AUTUMN QUEEN, BLACK MAGIC, FAR SOUTH, SANGREAL, and ULTRA. Others mentioned were AUGUST INDIAN, AUTUMN GLEAM, AUTUMN HAZE, AUTUMN KING, BOUNTIFUL BLUE, KING JUNIOR, SEPTEMBER CONTRAST, SEPTEMBER PASTEL, SUREFIRE, TWO FOR TEA, and WHITE KNIGHT.

Flower: But two varieties received more than a single vote for best flower, AUGUST WAVES and ULTRA. Receiving one vote were AUTUMN KING, BLACK MAGIC, FAR SOUTH, SANGREAL, SEPTEMBER PASTEL, and WHITE KNIGHT. It might be noted here that BLACK MAGIC and ELEANOR ROOSEVELT,

although registered as different, are apparently the same iris and votes were tabulated accordingly.

Parent: No variety received more than a single vote. Those mentioned were AUTUMN GLEAM, AUTUMN KING, KING JUNIOR, SEPTEMBER CONTRAST, SEPTEMBER PASTEL, TWO FOR TEA, and ULTRA.

Resistance: AUGUST WAVES, AUTUMN ELF, AUTUMN QUEEN, BLACK MAGIC, SEPTEMBER CONTRAST, and SEPTEMBER PASTEL, all with one vote each.

ARILBRED AND ONCOBRED

Not a single variety was listed on any return.

GROUP II

TALL BEARDED AND BORDER BEARDED

Reliability: Six sorts received from two to four votes with only one, BEAU CATCHER, receiving as many as four. Others were AUTUMN TWILIGHT, JOSEPH'S MANTLE, JULY BEAUTY, SAVAGE, and TOURNAMENT QUEEN. It is interesting to observe that, with one exception, these sorts are all different from those most frequently noted in Group I. Those receiving one vote were AAHME, BALL GOWN, BLUE RIVER, CALIFORNIA PINK, CAN-CAN, CRIMSON GLAZE, GIBSON GIRL, GUIDING STAR, HAPPY BIRTHDAY, LIMELIGHT, MONTECITO, NIGHT PATROL, OCTOBER SHADOWS, ORCHID AND FLAME, PEARL ORIENTAL, PINK PINAFORE, PINK SENSATION, POLAR KING, PORT, ROYAL BAND, SAN PASQUAL, SALLY ANN, SASS F-53-1, SNOW GODDESS, SPRINGTIME MADONNA, SULTAN'S ROBE, SUMMER TAN, TECHNICOLOR, and TINTED PORCELAIN.

Flower: Only TOURNAMENT QUEEN received more than a single vote. Also mentioned were AUTUMN TWILIGHT, CAN-CAN, GUIDING STAR, HAPPY BIRTHDAY, JOSEPH'S MANTLE, MONTECITO, NIGHT PATROL, ORCHID AND FLAME, PEARL ORIENTAL, PORT, SAN PASQUAL, SAVAGE, SNOW GODDESS, SPRINGTIME MADONNA, and TINTED PORCELAIN.

Parent: One vote each for BEAU CATCHER, CALIFORNIA PINK, HAPPY BIRTHDAY, SNOW GODDESS, SULTAN'S ROBE, and TOURNAMENT QUEEN. SAVAGE received two.

Resistance: TOURNAMENT QUEEN was first with three votes. Others noted were AUTUMN TWILIGHT, JULY BEAUTY, PINK PINAFORE, POLAR KING, SPRINGTIME MADONNA, and TINTED PORCELAIN.

INTERMEDIATE BEARDED

Reliability: Receiving two votes each were AUTUMN ELF and POLAR KING. Receiving one vote were AUGUST WAVES, AUTUMN QUEEN, BLACK MAGIC, CALIFORNIA WINTER, DECEMBER JOY, JULY BEAUTY, KANSAS INGLESIDE, MENOMINEE, OCTOBER SHADOWS, SALLY ANN, SANGREAL, TECHNICOLOR, and ULTRA. Note that certain irises appear in both the border bearded and intermediate bearded categories. Height and earliness of bloom probably vary with local growing conditions.

Flower: The only ones listed were BLACK MAGIC, POLAR KING, SALLY ANN, and SANGREAL.

Parent: Two only were listed, OCTOBER SHADOWS and POLAR KING.

Resistance: POLAR KING received two votes. Receiving one each were AUTUMN ELF, BLACK MAGIC, SANGREAL, and TECHNICOLOR.

ARILBREDS AND ONCOBREDS

The following four sorts were named: FAIR ENOUGH, LADY MOHR, PERSIAN PATTERN, and SLICK CHICK. LADY MOHR was listed five times, the only variety mentioned more than once.

GROUP III

TALL BEARDED AND BORDER BEARDED

Reliability: Receiving either two or three votes were AUTUMN SUNSET, GIBSON GIRL, JOSEPH'S MANTLE, MISHAWAKA, and SANGREAL. Also noted were AUTUMN DELIGHT, AUTUMN FROST, AUTUMN TWILIGHT, BALL GOWN, BLACK MAGIC, DOUBLE DUTY, ETHEL PECKHAM, GOLDEN CATARACT, JULY BEAUTY, KOCHII, MARTIE EVEREST, MENOMINEE, POTAWATOMI, and SANGREAL.

Flower: GIBSON GIRL polled three votes. AUTUMN DELIGHT, AUTUMN FROST, DOUBLE DUTY, GOLDEN CATARACT, JOSEPH'S MANTLE, KOCHII, and MISHAWAKA received one vote each.

Parent: GIBSON GIRL and MISHAWAKA received two votes each. Also noted were BALL GOWN, JULY BEAUTY, KOCHII (which has been considered sterile), and POTAWATOMI.

Resistance: GIBSON GIRL alone received two votes. Mentioned once were AUTUMN FROST, AUTUMN SUNSET, BLACK MAGIC, ETHEL PECKHAM, JULY BEAUTY, KOCHII, MISHAWAKA, and POTAWATOMI.

INTERMEDIATE BEARDED

Reliability: Receiving either two or three votes were BOUNTIFUL BLUE, BLACK MAGIC, and GOLDEN CATARACT. Also noted were FAR SOUTH, HARVEST BLUE, LIEUTENANT DE CHAVAGNAC, OCTOBER BLAZE, PANSY PURPLE, SANGREAL, SEPTEMBER SPARKLER, SEPTEMBER SKIES, SUREFIRE, ULTRA, and WHITE ALONE.

Flower: BLACK MAGIC two votes. BOUNTIFUL BLUE, GOLDEN CATARACT, OCTOBER BLAZE, SANGREAL, SUREFIRE, ULTRA, and WHITE ALONE, one vote each.

Parent: SANGREAL, SEPTEMBER PASTEL, SUREFIRE, and WHITE ALONE, one vote each.

Resistance: BLACK MAGIC and GOLDEN CATARACT two votes. BOUNTIFUL BLUE, SANGREAL, SUREFIRE, and WHITE ALONE, one vote each.

ARILBRED AND ONCOBRED

As has been previously seen, little information was garnered concerning this category, but the hot-weather climate, though having the fewest respondents, is apparently by far the best for growing these rebloomers. Reliable sorts mentioned were GLOWMOHR, KALIFA GULNARE, MASTER NEIL, MERMAID, MONSIEUR STEICHEN, PERSIAN PATTERN, and ZWANENBURG. The four sorts listed as fertile parents were GLOWMOHR, KALIFA GULNARE, PERSIAN PATTERN, and ZWANENBURG.

In 1960 members of the reblooming robins pooled their information and a source list was prepared under the able editorship of Mrs. Don R. Holtz, P.O. Box 7, Kellogg, Idaho. This list is obtainable from her for the cost of mimeographing and postage (25 cents) and contains a directory of 45 commercial growers of some 275 varieties.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank publicly all those who participated in the present study and to express the hope that this survey may assist those persons interested in reblooming irises in selecting those sorts that might be expected to perform satisfactorily in their particular section of the country.

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Mr. Rundlett is chairman of the reblooming irises division, National Robin Program, and editor of the Empire State Iris Society Newsletter. Address: 1 Fairview Avenue, Staten Island 14, N. Y.

Awards Made by British Iris Society

The British Iris Society has awarded the Foster Memorial Plaque for 1961 to Jesse E. Wills, Nashville, Tennessee, noted hybridizer and past president of the American Iris Society.

This award was instituted in 1926 by the BIS "in recognition of Sir Michael Foster's 'achievements and assiduous efforts in collecting and hybridizing irises'" and is "reserved for special personal awards to those contributing to the advance of the genus." (Quotations from *The Iris Year Book*, 1960, of the BIS.)

This issue of the *Bulletin* contains (at page 23) a profile of Mr. Wills by Geddes Douglas.

THE DYKES MEDAL

The BIS has awarded the Dykes Medal for 1961 to PATERDALE, a blue tall bearded iris originated by Mr. Harry J. Randall.

The Dykes Medal, the highest award an iris can receive in the United States, is also given by the BIS, through the American Iris Society.

BIS SHOW AWARDS

The following are among awards made at a show sponsored by the BIS, held in the Royal Horticultural Society's Old Hall, in London, May 30-31:

The Ilse Clason Smith Memorial Bowl and Silver Medal of the American Iris Society (for 12 stalks of not less than six varieties of tall bearded irises of American origin), to Mr. Randall.

The Peckham Cup (for nine stalks in not less than seven varieties), to the Rev. Dudley E. Benbow.

The E. B. Williamson Plate (for 18 stalks in not less than 12 varieties), to Mr. Randall.

The Josephine Romney Towndrow Award (for the best iris exhibited at the show), to ARABI PASHA, originated by Mrs. Gwendolyn Anley. (In 1953, this variety was awarded the Dykes Medal by the BIS.)

The Runciman Cup (presented for the best amateur exhibit of the show), to Mrs. L. W. Brummitt for an exhibit of Californian hybrids.

Exhibition Committee Report

J. ARTHUR NELSON, *Chairman*

One hundred and thirteen shows received the official AIS awards this year. This is twelve above the goal which we set for ourselves this year. In addition, a number of clubs experimented with holding a show this year, with the idea of gaining the experience to apply for the official awards next year. Even as this report is being written on August 15, there are about twenty inquiries from clubs that have not held a show previously, but plan for one next year.

It is interesting to note that 5311 exhibitors made 32,787 entries in these shows, and it is a conservative estimate, based on the data we have, that at least 125,000 people visited these iris shows. Two shows report 16,000 visitors each. The fifteen largest shows from the standpoint of the number of exhibits are as follows:

1288 Villa Park, Ill.	564 Wichita, Kan.
1000 Rome, Ga.	522 Riverbank, Calif.
700 Sacramento, Calif.	517 Mansfield, Ohio
700 Atlanta, Ga.	503 Antioch, Calif.
689 Minneapolis, Minn.	500 Birmingham, Ala.
656 Tarrant City, Ala.	486 Richland, Wash.
596 Albuquerque, N. Mex.	485 Lexington, Nebr.
584 Kennewick, Wash.	

VIOLET HARMONY again was the heavy winner, being crowned Queen of the Show ten times. PIERRE MENARD was in second place with five times as Best of Show. FIRST VIOLET and STAR SHINE were four-time winners; and BANG, BLUE RHYTHM, CLIFFS OF DOVER, and MARY McCLELLAN won three shows apiece. Two-time winners were BIG GAME, BLUE SAPPHIRE, DESERT SONG, HARBOR BLUE, LADY BOSCAWEN, LIMELIGHT, MARY RANDALL, NEW SNOW, PINNACLE, and SUNSET BLAZE.

Texas led the parade with thirteen shows. Oklahoma was second with ten shows, and California and Washington tied with nine shows.

Two hundred and seventy-six judges viewed the seedlings in shows that had seedling exhibits and cast votes for worthy seedlings. Some of the shows are beginning to have notable success in drawing judges to view their seedling exhibits. Albuquerque had 19 judges, Omaha 17, Arcadia and Ogden 16 each, and Boston 15. There were five other shows that drew ten or more judges apiece.

Seventy-six seedlings received the requisite five or more votes to merit the Exhibition Certificate. Under the present rules, the votes for seedlings can be combined if they are shown at more than one show, and several of the seedlings were shown at two or more shows and these votes were combined to determine eligibility for the Exhibition Certificate. Thornton Abell's 57-37-1 won the votes of sixteen judges, L. G. Shivel's 12-G-61-P and Don Nebeker's 527A won the votes of fourteen judges, and Maxine Armstrong's 58-91, Mrs. Franklin Lowry's L58-11, and Marion Walker's S110-61 each received the votes of thirteen judges.

Award Winners at Shows, 1961

<i>Place of Show</i>	<i>Silver Certificate</i>	<i>Bronze Certificate</i>	<i>Commercial Certificate</i>	<i>Queen of Show</i>	<i>Exhibitor</i>
Bessemer, Ala.	Mrs. J. C. Oakley	Mrs. A. A. McIntyre		RUSSET WINGS	Mrs. Rex Abernathy
Birmingham, Ala.	Mrs. E. P. and Nan Elizabeth Miles	Mr. and Mrs. Joe M. Langdon		BLUE SAPPHIRE	Mrs. C. C. Lonergan
Guntersville, Ala.	Mrs. A. I. Kuykendall	Mrs. E. H. Couch		BIG GAME	Mrs. E. H. Couch
Huntsville, Ala.	Mr. and Mrs. Giles P. Wetherill	W. T. Bledsoe		PINNACLE	Mrs. Alfred H. Hecht
Tarrant City, Ala.	Mrs. Joe M. Langdon	Mrs. Lay Darden	Mrs. A. P. DeShazo	STAR SHINE	Mrs. P. G. Cowden
Chandler, Ariz.	Mary E. Reed			BANG	Mary E. Reed
Booneville, Ark.	Eulas Jones	Mrs. Alvin Hooper		PIERRE MENARD	Eulas Jones
Hot Springs, Ark.	Mrs. George Cox	Mrs. C. Van Hapert		VIOLET HARMONY	Mrs. George Cox
Little Rock, Ark.	Ruth Junkin	Mrs. Edw. J. Cook		CONFETTI	Ruth Junkin
Antioch, Calif.	Virginia Messick	Fremont Radcliffe		UPSTART	Fremont Radcliffe
Arcadia, Calif.	Mrs. Selena McKay	Clark Cosgrove		GLITTERING GOLD	Mrs. Kay Campbell
Bakersfield, Calif.	Amos W. Kleinsasser	Irene Poston		MARY MCCLELLAN	Beulah Stuteville
Gridley, Calif.	Mrs. James Morrison	Mrs. Viola Whisman		FANCY YANCY	Dorothy Labert
Oakland, Calif.	Joseph Ghio	Walter Luihn		VIOLET HILLS	Walter Luihn
Redding, Calif.	Mrs. Don Writen	Mrs. Chester Ballard	Bushey's Iris Gardens	GIBSON GIRL	Mrs. Bud Pedigo
Riverbank, Calif.	Joseph J. Ghio	N. E. Daniels		RUFFLED ORGANDY	Keith Keppel
Sacramento, Calif.	Mrs. H. S. Cann	The Louis LeLays	C & A Iris Gardens	PIERRE MENARD	The Louis LeLays
San Jose, Calif.	Joseph Ghio	Auda C. Stewart		CLIFFS OF DOVER	Joseph Ghio
Denver, Colo.	Everett Cline	Mrs. C. R. Osgood	Wedow Iris Garden	VIOLET HARMONY	Ralph Hargreaves
Atlanta, Ga.	Mrs. Neil Satterfield	James Duren		STAR SHINE	Mrs. Neil Satterfield
LaGrange, Ga.	Mrs. Johnson Hale	Mrs. Drew Ferguson		CLOTH OF GOLD	Mrs. Drew Ferguson
Macon, Ga.	Mrs. G. M. Guyton	Mrs. Oscar Harris		BLUE RHYTHM	Mrs. Oscar Harris
Rome, Ga.	Mrs. G. L. Hight, Jr.	Mrs. George Sherman	Mrs. J. W. Weaver	NEW SNOW	Mrs. Glen Frater
Boise, Idaho	Elsa Henke	Mrs. Ernest Kendall	Mrs. Glen Suiter	SOUTH PACIFIC	Richard Chase
Boise, Idaho	Mrs. Ruby Lindsey	Henry R. Litz		SEAFARER	Margaret Tillotson
Jerome, Idaho	Mrs. Earl Evans	Mrs. F. D. Dierksen		LADY DOZIER	Mrs. Earl Evans
Lewiston, Idaho	Mrs. Norman Purviance	Mrs. Floyd Pond		BLUE RHYTHM	Mrs. John Weller
Midvale, Idaho	Mrs. Earl Craig	Mrs. Elwin Loney		VATICAN PURPLE	Retha Gillespie
Villa Park, Ill.	Leonard Jugle	C. V. Leichter		TRANQUILITY	Robert Ogle

<i>Place of Show</i>	<i>Silver Certificate</i>	<i>Bronze Certificate</i>	<i>Commercial Certificate</i>	<i>Queen of Show</i>	<i>Exhibitor</i>
Indianapolis, Ind.	Mrs. Dan Overholser	Robert Welshans		MARY McCLELLAN	Mrs. Daniel Overholser
Humeston, Iowa	Mrs. Roy Patterson	Mrs. Jerald Thomas		RASPBERRY RIBBON	Mrs. Fred Hobt
Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	Wm. M. Hoaglin	Mrs. Lester Schuer- man		SUNSET BLAZE	Mrs. Manning Cline
Garden City, Kans.	Mrs. John Whiteley	Mrs. Ira Wright	Floyd Jones	BIG GAME	Mrs. Leigh Warner
Hutchinson, Kans.	George Bender	Mrs. Buford Ramsey		SKY RANGER	George Bender
Independence, Kans.	Mrs. Carl Blood	Mrs. Harry Rogers		HAPPY BIRTHDAY	Mrs. Carl Blood
Spivey, Kans.	Mrs. Anna Dunham	Mrs. Martha Dixon		MAYTIME	Mrs. Freida Manjeot
Parsons, Kans.	Mrs. Ray Moore	Mrs. Wm. Chapman		DESERT SONG	Mrs. F. L. Molohan
Wichita, Kans.	Mildred Grove	Mrs. Velma Carlson	El Dorado Iris Gardens	SABLE NIGHT	Mildred Grove
Louisville, Ky.	Mrs. Eula Parker	Albert Von Allmen	J. H. Drake	LYNN HALL	Fred Kummer
Owensboro, Ky.				SABLE	Mrs. W. D. Brown
Lafayette, La.	C. W. Army, Jr.	G. W. Holleyman		MARIE CAILLET	C. W. Army, Jr.
Shreveport, La.	Mrs. Melvin Ransom	Mrs. H. G. Lunsford	Mrs. Robert Ehrhardt, Sr.	REHOBETH	Mrs. Melvin Ransom
Auburn, Maine					
Boston, Mass.	Gerald Gardens H. Ladd Plumley	Bernard McLaughlin Mrs. Helmi Johnson	George Pride Joanne Tufts Susan Tiffney Mrs. Donald Tufts	PIERRE MENARD ANNETTE	Daniel Stevens Carlton Ulm
Worcester, Mass.					
Flint, Mich.	Mrs. Walter Piggott	Mrs. Paul Speckman		LILLIPINKPUT	Mrs. Frank Warburton
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Mrs. Albert DeHaan	Mrs. Harry Phillips		GREAT LAKES	Mrs. Wilfred Bourassa
Fairview, Mich.	Laurel Lawe	E. L. Shontz		VIOLET HARMONY	Mrs. Robert Bailey
Duluth, Minn.	Richard Dumas	Mrs. Karl Schulze		HARBOR BLUE	Laurel Lawe
Minneapolis, Minn.	Granvil Gable	W. G. Sindt		PINNACLE	Mrs. Karl Schulze
Jackson, Miss.	Mrs. Frank McCann	Mrs. Angelo Primos	Foss Iris Gardens	VIOLET HARMONY	Kenneth Shook
Meridian, Miss.	Mrs. K. W. Wall	Mrs. Len Barrell	Mrs. C. C. McCormack	JANE PHILLIPS	Mrs. Littleton Upshur
Kansas City, Mo.	Mrs. Walter Beltz	Roy Brizendine	Mrs. Roy Brizendine	WILLIAM SETCHELL	Mrs. Agnes Peden
Neosho, Mo.	Cliff Cain	Florence Brower		LIMELIGHT	Roy Brizendine
St. Louis, Mo.	Paul Hale	H. F. Schaan		VIOLET HARMONY	Ida Bowers
Washington, Mo.	Agnes Meyer	Robert Holtgreiwe		PIERRE MENARD	Mrs. Woods
Crete, Nebr.	Mrs. Edward Hesh	Mrs. Anton Kupka		NIGHT PATROL	Agnes Meyer
Lexington, Nebr.	Lester Hildenbrandt	Mrs. Fay Delap		LEADING LADY	Mrs. Edward Hesh
Norfolk, Nebr.	Lena Freudenburg	Nettie Freudenburg	Mrs. J. N. Cox	HEIR APPARENT	Mrs. Leon High
				JOYOUS SPRING	Mrs. N. S. Pedersen

<i>Place of Show</i>	<i>Silver Certificate</i>	<i>Bronze Certificate</i>	<i>Commercial Certificate</i>	<i>Queen of Show</i>	<i>Exhibitor</i>
Omaha, Nebr.	Elbert Smith	G. E. Redman	Arnold Schliefert The Floyd Armstrongs	LADY BOSCAWEN	Elaine Battelle
Henderson, Nev.	Mrs. Marvin Ray	Mrs. Mattie Serpas		HELEN MCGREGOR	Joyce Shell
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Mrs. Eugene Sundt	Wade Palmer		<i>I. Iortetii</i>	Frank Kalich
Roswell, N. Mex.	Mrs. Willis Porter	Mrs. W. H. McKinley	Mrs. S. P. Hannifin	FIRST VIOLET	Mrs. Willis Porter
Scotia, N.Y.	Mrs. Herbert Laidlaw	Fred Ammerall	Mrs. Carleton Van de Water	SPRING FESTIVAL	Charles Stewart
Westbury, N.Y.	Harry Kuesel	Mrs. Miriam Duryea	Martin Viette	FIRST VIOLET	Mrs. Shirley Moore
Charlotte, N.C.	Frank Sherrill	Mrs. Paul Stimson	Mrs. E. L. Rieves	BUTTERSCOTCH KISS	The Howard Lavins
Fargo, N. Dak.	George Tollefson	Elmer Johnson		SNOWY EGRET	George Tollefson
Akron, Ohio	Myron Beard			ZANTHA	Myron Beard
Cleveland, Ohio	Steve Moldovan	The A. Willotts		LULA MARGUERITE	Steve Moldovan
Mansfield, Ohio	The Gerald Koehlers	Pauline Reindl	Paul Brink	VIOLET HARMONY	The Gerald Koehlers
Springfield, Ohio	Mrs. Lela Hypes	Lee Eberhardt	New Horizon Garden Club	BLUE RHYTHM	Mrs. Erma Ware
Enid, Okla.	W. G. Frass	Mrs. L. B. Lamb		LIMELIGHT	W. G. Frass
McAlester, Okla.	Mrs. S. P. Mathews	Mrs. Jodie Reese		BANG	Joe Reese
Miami, Okla.	Mrs. Lawrence Baker	Mrs. W. I. Barnes	Clyde Cochran	SPRING ROMANCE	Joan Parker
Muskogee, Okla.	Mrs. Elizabeth Martin	Cora Dereberry		JUNE MEREDITH	Mrs. S. H. Keaton
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Mrs. Howard Estes	Mrs. Mollie Tallant		VIOLET HARMONY	Mrs. Mollie Tallant
Pauls Valley, Okla.	Mrs. J. L. Smith	Mrs. Ray Miles		FIRST VIOLET	Mrs. J. L. Smith
Purcell, Okla.	Mrs. D. W. Lemaster	Mrs. Allen Moore		SIERRA SKIES	Mrs. L. R. Mace
Quartz Mountain, Okla.	Mrs. R. P. Dempsey	Mrs. C. C. Clark		MARY RANDALL	Mrs. R. P. Dempsey
Tulsa, Okla.	Mrs. Alva J. Hickerson	C. J. Lack		MYSTIC MELODY	Mrs. Alva J. Hickerson
Woodward, Okla.	William Frass	Theda Clark		PALOMINO	Mrs. Clarence Harden
Phoenix, Oreg.	Anne Y. Coleman		Anna Coleman	SWAN BALLET	Anna Coleman
Portland, Oreg.	Mrs. William Carson	Mrs. Jacqueline Swanson		CLIFFS OF DOVER	Mrs. L. M. McDonald
Radnor, Pa.	John C. Lyster	Franklin E. Carr		ROSY VEIL	John C. Lyster
Williston, S.C.	Mrs. Lula Austin	John A. Tyler, Jr.		DESERT SONG	Mrs. Yale Garber
Britton, S. Dak.	Mrs. Edythe Mock	Mrs. Lena Jarrett		LADY BOSCAWEN	Mrs. Anna Beck
Knoxville, Tenn.	W. D. Simpson	Herbert Nubert		VIOLET HARMONY	Mrs. Edward Aitchley

<i>Place of Show</i>	<i>Silver Certificate</i>	<i>Bronze Certificate</i>	<i>Commercial Certificate</i>	<i>Queen of Show</i>	<i>Exhibitor</i>
Belton, Texas	Mrs. Ed Franklin	Mrs. Frank Smith	E. M. Doerfler Mrs. Tommie Saffold	BELTON BEAUTY	Mrs. W. C. Slawson
Brownwood, Texas	Mrs. J. B. Denman	Mrs. C. W. Woodruff		DREAMY	Mrs. Truman Harlow
Chillicothe, Texas	Mrs. Floyd Newberry	Mrs. K. G. Davis		BRYCE CANYON	Mrs. Floyd Newberry
Dallas, Texas	Mrs. Mary Redmon	Mrs. Evelyn Oliver	Mrs. G. E. Webb	BLUE SAPPHIRE	R. E. Vache
Dallas, Texas	Mrs. Vernon Cox	Mrs. Joe Bergin		BANG	Mrs. Shelby Dodd
El Paso, Texas	The John Sextons	Mrs. Howard Brummett	Mrs. J. A. Oliver	PIERRE MENARD	The John Sextons
Fort Worth, Texas	C. C. Banks	Mrs. Joe Bergin	Haltom Road Iris Gardens	BLUE SURPRISE	George Baldwin
Grand Prairie, Texas	Mrs. W. B. Chapman	J. F. Patterson	Hughes Gardens	SAVAGE	C. E. Andrews
Odessa, Texas	Mrs. W. T. Williams	Mrs. John B. Harris		CLIFFS OF DOVER	Mrs. John B. Harris
Palestine, Texas	Mrs. Joel Smith	Mrs. W. H. Shuller	Mrs. George Higdon	VIOLET HARMONY	Mrs. George Higdon
Spearman, Texas	Mrs. T. D. Sansing	Mrs. John Lackey		HARBOR BLUE	Mrs. W. A. Ellsworth
Temple, Texas	Mrs. Cecil Biggs	Mrs. Lula Moeller	E. M. Doerfler	MARY McCLELLAN	Mrs. William Talasek
Wichita Falls, Texas	Mrs. H. W. Perkins	Mrs. Joe Hughes		MISSION STARLITE	
Logan, Utah	Mrs. Ray E. Jensen	Mrs. H. C. Hansen	Mission Bell Gardens, Lani Johnson	MARY RANDALL	Mrs. H. C. Hansen Rulon Harper
Ogden, Utah	Rulon Harper	Mrs. Agnes Lindner	Lani Johnson	UTAH VALLEY	Gordon Phillips
Salt Lake City, Utah	John C. English	H. D. Burbank, Alice Maw		MAGNET	Austin Morgan
College Place, Wash.	Austin Morgan	Mrs. C. T. Bromley	W. G. Kellie	SUNSET BLAZE	Mrs. Frank Cofer
Kennewick, Wash.	Mrs. W. E. McClellan	Mrs. R. C. Com- merford			
Moses Lake, Wash.	Vee Harchas	Ruby Carlson	Norris Carter	NEW SNOW	Ruth Latshaw
Opportunity, Wash.	Mrs. Paul Nelson	Dorothy Guild		STAR SHINE	Vera Shaw
Richland, Wash.	Linda Bromley	Mrs. H. G. Rieck	The Rex Browns	HAPPY BIRTHDAY	H. M. Parker
Seattle, Wash.	Mrs. Charles Gilmer	Charles Carper		STAR SHINE	Mrs. Charles Gilmer
Sunnyside, Wash.	Mrs. Betty Ray	Mrs. Velma McBride	Frank Gropper	FIRST VIOLET	Mrs. Betty Ray
Tacoma, Wash.	Mrs. W. R. Hubbard	Mrs. C. F. Dightman	Sunnyhill Gardens	MINNIE COLQUITT	Mrs. Ted Lind
Walla Walla, Wash.	Mrs. Genevieve Grant	Mrs. Myrtle Beard		THOTMES III	Mrs. William Criscola
Milwaukie, Wis.	Mrs. Robert Reinhardt	Mrs. Helen Fromholz		VIOLET HARMONY	Mrs. Edna Yunker

Exhibition Certificates, 1961

An Exhibition Certificate is awarded to the originator of any seedling, exhibited in one or more shows, which received an official recommendation by at least five AIS accredited garden or exhibition judges.

The list shows seedling number or name, and the name of the originator. It is a summary of the awards for all of the shows covered in this report.

16 votes

57-37-1. Thornton Abell

14 votes

527A. Don Nebeker

12-G-61-P. L. G. Shivel

13 votes

58-91. Maxine Armstrong

S110-61. Marion Walker

L-58-11. Mrs. Franklin Lowry

11 votes

88-52. Maxine Armstrong

59-36. N. H. Rudolph

59-21. Larry Gaulter

10 votes

T-57-1. Graee Carlson

58-93A. Carl Quadros

13-A-53. Knopf Iris Gardens

5424. Clif Reynolds

431. Helen McCaughey

9 votes

11-56. Everett Freidline

52-82. Arnold Schliefert

59-40. Matt McHugh

8 votes

Y-5-P-2-1. Mrs. Preston Corey

A-10-1-58. Glenn Morris

58-2-16. H. Danielson

Rye Whiskey. John Mullen

4. W. B. Flory

61-49-1. Arnold Sehliefert

60-4. William Frass

3 S 61. Thelma Schwinn

58-03. Earl Keith

7 votes

W-157. Lloyd Austin

5863 A. Dr. M. L. Saddoris

Frosted Starlight. Joseph Ghio

59-17. Marilyn Sheaff

12-A-4. John E. Goett

T-8-59. Esther Tams

J-61-2. Odell Julander

9-1A. Nelda Venable

N-61-2. Irene Nelson

93-61. Marion Walker

57-B. Dr. M. L. Saddoris

18 G M. Thomas Wilks

6 votes

56-34-1. Thornton Abell

61-28-E. Knopf Iris Garden

B 59-03. E. Barkdull

8 G 5. Carl Larson

B-61-57. Roy Brizendine

59-18-A. Walter Luihn

L-2-1. Mrs. Preston Corey

61-10. Margaret Maughn

60-40. Larry Gaulter

600x58. Mrs. James Yocum

58-15. Larry Gaulter

5 votes

50-VO-61. C. W. Arny, Jr.
B-58-05. E. Barkdull
60-20. Arthur Blodgett
9-5-A7. Opal Brown
9-9A18. Opal Brown
55-8. Robert Carney
56S17. Dr. Philip Corliss
54-06. Hubert Durkin
58-17C. Dr. R. W. Frazier
58-17H. Dr. R. W. Frazier
61-10. Larry Gaulter
CTxHB-1. Amos Kleinsasser
L-57-10. Mrs. Franklin Lowry
54-10-A. Allen McConnell

60-74. Steve Moldovan
7-56. Vern Moulding
60-H-82. Mrs. Robert Reinhardt
56-4. H. J. Selle
58-64. Neva Sexton
60-1. Mrs. Ernest Smith
MP-001. Dorothy Spofford
30-1. R. E. Vache
Border Queen. Wilma Vallette
58-63. Steve Varner
S-60-61. Marion Walker
40-DE-347. Bee Warburton
500-60. Mrs. James Yocum

(*Artistic Sweepstakes, next page.*)

Iris Show Notes

TRI-VALLEY IRIS SOCIETY (IDAHO). In the show, held at Midvale, the junior flower arranging sweepstakes award went to Wendy Wiley, of Indian Valley, Idaho. Eight boys and girls were among the competitors.—*Mrs. Charles Winkler.*

CENTRAL OHIO IRIS SOCIETY. The fourth garden and show judging class was held at Kingwood Center, Mansfield, with 60 members present, including 19 judges. Dr. R. C. Allen, director of the Center, served as moderator of the panel, which consisted of Donald Waters, Mrs. V. R. Frederick, and Clarence Evans.

During the bloom season, an educational display of iris was provided in the lobby of Kingwood Center Hall. Rhizomes were mounted in shadow boxes on the walls. Explanatory tags showed the growth cycle of an iris plant through several seasons. Planting instructions were given.—*Mrs. Frederick Thaler.*

SEATTLE IRIS SOCIETY. Mrs. Joseph Witt had an educational display showing the development of the bearded irises from grandmother's time to the modern tall bearded irises. The display included charts and colored pictures, and thirty specimen blooms.

Mr. B. LeRoy Davidson presented a display of Asiatic and European species and the native irises of the Pacific Coast, accompanied by maps and charts showing where the different species were found.—*Mrs. Ole Lillehei.*

KENNEWICK IRIS SOCIETY (WASH.). In further carrying out the show's theme of "Iris Magic," there was presented for those interested in hybridizing irises, a display of pollenizing, which included tweezers, pollen, pod, seeds, etc., through all stages, even to a small potted seedling, and, finally, in a magician's big black hat a bloomstalk of that particular "cross."—*Mrs. Wm. C. Lindsay.*

Artistic Sweepstakes, 1961

The Artistic Sweepstakes is an award given at shows for the exhibitor winning the most blue ribbons on arrangements at shows conducted under AIS rules.

Alabama

Bessemer. Mrs. Robert Rose
Tarrant City. Mrs. A. P. DeShazo
Mrs. A. P. Cockrell

Arizona

Chandler. Marie Lockhart

Arkansas

Hot Springs. Mrs. George Cox

California

Arcadia. Mrs. Frank Hoffman
Bakersfield. Virginia Burr
Gridley. Lenore Stafford
Oakland. Reuben Wrighton
Redding. Marilyn Stevens
Riverbank. Marge Milton
Sacramento. Mrs. Jack Chambers
San Jose. Kay Peterson

Colorado

Denver. Mrs. W. G. Gressett

Georgia

Atlanta. Mrs. Roscoe Stewart
Macon. Hill Top Garden Club
Rome. Mrs. G. L. Hight, Jr.

Idaho

Boise. Colleen Haggard
Boise. Mrs. E. E. Rutledge
Jerome. Mrs. Floyd Bandy
Lewiston. Mrs. John Weller
Midvale. Mrs. Elvin Loney

Illinois

Villa Park. Mrs. Isabelle D.
Jardin, Jr.

Indiana

Indianapolis. Mrs. Robert Price

Iowa

Mt. Pleasant. Mrs. Leland Battles

Kansas

Garden City. Mrs. John Boyd
Hutchinson. Mrs. O. R. Werner
Independence. Mrs. Glenn Ladd
Spivey. Mrs. Nine Wells
Wichita. Mrs. Helen Graham

Kentucky

Louisville. Mrs. J. Robert Burns

Louisiana

Shreveport. Mrs. John H. Young

Maine

Auburn. Bernard McLaughlin

Michigan

Fairview. June Palmer
Flint. Mrs. Clare Dean
Kalamazoo. Mrs. Richard Herman

Minnesota

Duluth. Mrs. Mae Macdonald
Minneapolis. Mrs. W. G. Sindt

Mississippi

Meridian. Mrs. K. W. Wall

Missouri

Kansas City. Mrs. R. E. Lowrie
Neosha. Florence Brower
Washington. Mrs. Alfred Kamp-
schroeder

Nebraska

Crete. Mrs. Edw. Kobes
Lexington. Mrs. Fay Delap
Norfolk. Mrs. Arnold Hoegermeyer
Omaha. Mrs. Rex Young

Nevada

Henderson. Mrs. W. R. Harden

New Mexico

Roswell. Mrs. W. H. McKinley

New York

Scotia. Mrs. James Mullens

Ohio

Akron. Mrs. S. J. Shawkey
Cleveland. Joseph Batcha
Mansfield. Mrs. Eldon Minck
Springfield. Mrs. Erma Ware

Oklahoma

Enid. Mrs. Gerry Craun
McAlester. Mrs. W. C. Yippet, Jr.
Muskogee. Mrs. V. B. Gorman
Oklahoma City. Mrs. L. J.
Weissenberger
Pauls Valley. Mrs. L. L. Reynolds
Purcell. Mrs. L. Masters
Tulsa. Mrs. D. E. Chapman
Woodward. Mrs. Glenn Trinsel

Oregon

Portland. Mrs. M. R. Samuelson

Pennsylvania

Radnor. Mrs. C. W. Randall, Jr.

South Carolina

Williston. Mrs. Q. A. Kennedy, III

South Dakota

Britton. Mrs. Betty Akerson

Tennessee

Knoxville. Mrs. George Vann

Texas

Dallas. Mrs. H. V. Sparks

Dallas. Mrs. W. W. DeHaes

El Paso. Ted G. Harris

Fort Worth. Mrs. Clint Wells

Odessa. Mrs. Danny O'Neal

Palestine. Mrs. E. C. Griffith

Spearman. Mrs. John F. Lackey

Utah

Logan. Mrs. Ray E. Jensen

Ogden. Mrs. Crescent Deru

Salt Lake City. Mildred R. Johnson

Washington

College Place. Mrs. Jake Smith

Moses Lake. Aerie Merrick

Opportunity. Helen Walker

Richland. Mrs. Carl Harkins

Seattle. Mrs. Corwin Churchill

Tacoma. Mrs. W. R. Hubbard

Walla Walla. Mrs. Jake Smith

McKee Medal Awarded to Mrs. Lowry

By a majority vote of judges in Region 1, the William J. McKee Medal was awarded this year to Mrs. Franklin P. Lowry, Newton, Massachusetts. This award, which commemorates a former president of AIS, is made each year to a New England hybridizer for an outstanding origination that has bloomed at least two years but has not been introduced.

Mrs. Lowry received the award for seedling L-58-11, a blue-black self from a cross of Black Taffeta and Cook seedling 2754.

"The whole gamut of irisdome awards now stands on the trophy shelf of this great hybridizer," Mrs. Shirley Spurr wrote of Mrs. Lowry in the Region 1 *Bulletin*. These include the Dykes Medal, in 1957, for VIOLET HARMONY, and the AIS Hybridizer's Medal in 1959.

Iris Display Beds at Stan Hywet

In Akron, Ohio, at Stan Hywet, the old home of the founder of the Good-year Tire and Rubber Company, display beds of irises have been established as a civic project of the Akron Area Iris Society, Mr. Z. R. Prentiss, president.

The first plantings on the estate, in 1959, comprised 125 varieties. In 1960, the number was brought up to 230.

Mr. Prentiss writes: "The plot had been a vegetable garden and the gardener was a rabid organic gardener. Results, our iris just went wild. Some multiplied so much that they had to be thinned this year. You never saw such bloom."

The house, set in beautifully landscaped grounds occupying 35 acres, is a copy of an ancient English castle and contains valuable antiques and furnishings.

Region 17 Meeting, Show, and Tour

More than a hundred iris lovers from across the state of Texas gathered in Fort Worth on April 22 and 23 this year for Region 17's meeting. Enthusiastic irisarians converged on Western Hill Hotel, headquarters for the meeting, on Saturday morning. For those who wanted to relax a bit, renew old friendships, and make new friends, the Hospitality Room sponsored by commercial growers of the Fort Worth area provided a congenial atmosphere. Here coffee and cookies were served during registration and at other times during the two-day affair.

Early Saturday afternoon the irisarians joined the general public in attending the iris show which was staged in the well-lighted rotunda of the Fort Worth Children's Museum. The show featured 315 horticultural division entries and 52 artistic division entries, as well as a number of excellent commercial displays. The theme of the show, "Salute to Hybridizers," was strikingly carried out in the artistic division's central display. Here, under an iris rainbow, were displayed the photographs of many of America's leading hybridizers, along with blooms from one of the outstanding introductions of each. Mingling with an estimated crowd of over 2,000 visitors at the show during the afternoon, the Region 17 conventioners viewed outstanding specimen stalks in almost every color class. AIS members from Dallas, Grand Prairie, and other nearby cities entered the show and captured many of the awards. The Hughes Trophy for the best stalk regardless of class went to Mrs. J. C. Ward of Fort Worth for her BLUE SAPPHIRE.

After the show, the members returned to the hotel for the banquet. The group was welcomed on behalf of the Ft. Worth Iris Society, which hosted the event, and Region 17's Area Chairmen and Meeting Committee Chairmen were introduced. The Region was honored by the presence of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Gordon and Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Baker of Region 20, where Mr. Gordon serves as RVP. Other distinguished guests were Judge Guy Rogers, past president of AIS, and Mrs. Rogers of Wichita Falls. During a brief business session, Dr. J. W. Collier, RVP for Region 17, reviewed the activities of the Region during the past year and discussed plans for the coming year.

The banquet program featured two speakers. Mr. Scott Fikes, Director of the Ft. Worth Botanic Garden, described the AIS National Test Garden located in the Botanic Garden. The preparation of the site, handling and planting of guest seedlings, scoring and keeping of records, and future plans for the Test Garden were topics of keen interest to the banquet guests. Mrs. Elizabeth Reneau, of Belton, was the second featured speaker, and she treated her subject, "The Use of Iris in Landscaping," with authority gained from many years of experience as a landscape consultant and an AIS judge. Her advice to group iris in clumps and drifts of complimentary colors and to stop "row cropping" was a plea to return to the pleasant informality of the old-fashioned garden rather than follow the current trend toward carefully spaced iris planted in stiff, formal rows.

Bright and early on Sunday morning an eager group of iris lovers boarded two buses at Western Hills, and the all-day garden tour was under way. The buses followed different schedules so that only half of the nearly 100 visitors were in any one garden at a given time. The first stop was at the



MR. SCOTT FIKES and MRS. ELIZABETH RENEAU
Speakers at Region 17 Banquet

garden of T. E. and Tom J. Hughes, and bloom was near peak. ROCOCO was stunning, and RUBY LIPS, BLUSH PINK, AZURITE, and MELODRAMA attracted much attention. In the Dykes bed a single stalk of SWAN BALLET was holding firm and fresh in a stiff breeze. Large buds on OLYMPIC TORCH and TONALEA held promise of things to come. The center of attention was the seedling display garden, a special bed set aside to display the seedlings of Region 17 hybridizers. Here were growing 63 guest seedlings sent to the garden by 21 hybridizers in the summer of 1960 for the purpose of being displayed at the regional meeting. Also displayed were guest iris sent by well-known growers and hybridizers from other Regions. The Region 17 seedlings were the subject of an informal poll, with each tour visitor voting for the seedling liked best. Mr. Z. G. Benson's 1-13-2 (GENTLE FLORENCE X LAKE SHANNON), led the voting by a large margin. This seedling display garden created a high degree of interest at the meeting, and plans for a 1962 display garden are well under way at Wichita Falls, site of the regional meeting next year.

From the Hughes' garden, the bus moved on to the garden of Mrs. S. J. Smith, where the touring irisarians saw beautifully grown clumps of many recent introductions. POLKA TIME displayed a large, beautifully ruffled

bloom at the top of a tall stalk. RAINBOW GOLD was striking with its rich coloring and heavy lacing. BELTON BEAUTY, WAYWARD WIND, LOST RIVER, ALLAGLOW, MY HONEYCOMB, and BUTTERSCOTCH KISS were all surrounded by enthusiastic little groups with cameras and note pads.

The tour moved on to the Fort Worth Botanic Garden for the next stop, where a hearty box lunch was served in the Garden Center. Then the visitors gathered at the new National Test Garden for a much anticipated viewing of the new iris blooming there. Here, in an area 100 ft. by 225 ft., Mr. Fikes and his staff have prepared a carefully landscaped planting area, with separate beds easily viewed from brick walkways. Here, growing under number, were the iris sent in 1960 to the Garden. A beautiful apricot self with deep, rich coloring and slight lacing attracted much attention. Its color was enriched with a bright tangerine beard. A giant bloom on a medium blue self, ruffled and flaring, with an almost white beard was very impressive as a new addition to that color class. Not all the plants were blooming for the tour, of course, but those that were seen made that stop a high point of the tour.

The next garden on the route was that of H. H. Henkelman, an ardent hybridizer and creator of LINDEN LAD and LINDEN LADY. Here the touring irisarians were treated to a close view of many of Mr. Henkelman's new seedlings, as well as well-grown clumps of recent introductions. His work with the apricots is leading to some beautiful things in that color class, and in pinks and yellows, as well.

The well-kept garden of Mrs. Peggy Williams was the next stop, and here the visitors followed neat paths bordered by bright petunias and other colorful annuals as they moved among the iris plantings. CHINQUAPIN, DAVE'S ORCHID, DELIGHTFUL, BRASS ACCENTS, FLAG SHIP, ROMANESQUE, and DOT AND DASH were some of the new iris in the garden, and guest irisarians were treated to a close inspection of many of these fine things.

The final stop on the all-day tour was the garden of Mrs. J. D. Leslie, where iris were blooming heavily in carefully sheltered plantings, protected from the strong spring winds that sweep through Texas during the bloom season. DAWN STAR created a great deal of interest, and CREAM BALLET, KIMBERLEY, PURPLE RUFFLES, HONEY HUE, and OLYMPIC TORCH displayed fine bloom. At the end of the day the tired but happy group boarded the bus for the return trip to convention headquarters at Western Hills.

The last feature of the meeting—Brag Night—was held on Sunday evening. Colored slides, along with some well-justified bragging, were shown by a number of conventioners, and in this way everyone had an opportunity of seeing iris gardens located at scattered points around the Region.

As the last guest departed for home with visions of new iris still fresh their minds, "iris fever" ran high—strong enough, I believe, to carry through the winter months and into blooming time next year, when again the group will gather at Wichita Falls for the 1962 Regional Meeting.

—L. E. FLANAGAN

Region 17 Bulletin Representative

5700 Rockhill Road
Fort Worth 12, Texas

Activities in the Regions

Region 1

Carleton J. Ulm, RVP

The 1961 season in Region 1 started off well. There had been an abundance of snow cover during the winter months which kept the rhizomes in fine condition and held winter loss to a minimum. Somewhere along the line springtime lost its way to New England and we experienced one of the latest bloom seasons on record.

The lateness of the bloom season raised havoc with our garden tours and the Worcester Iris Show; the latter is generally held during the peak of bloom in the southern part of the Region. Fortunately, good bloom arrived in time for the Boston Iris Show. This show was acclaimed as one of the biggest and best ever held, due in no small measure to the remarkable quality of the educational exhibits which are becoming more popular each year.

A Judging Workshop held in May at Bee Warburton's proved interesting and educational. At the Workshop a point scale was made available to judges not entirely familiar with judging the small bearded irises. At the garden judging, following the panel discussion, it was surprising (for me at least) to note that the end result, point scale or no, was nearly identical.

Initiated in 1959, the William J. McKee Medal this year was won by Mrs. Franklin P. Lowry of Newton for her seedling 58-19. This beautiful seedling may well follow Mrs. Lowry's most famous introduction VIOLET HARMONY.

A recent trip to the beautiful Berkshire Garden Center in Stockbridge, Mass., was most rewarding. Somewhat disappointing, however, was the small number of seedlings (41) in the AIS Test Garden. With the revised rules (*Bulletin* 160, January 1961, page 84), and the establishment of an All American Award, equivalent to the Award of Merit, it should be apparent to most hybridizers with HC awards the advantages and opportunities of placing their seedlings in the five AIS Test Gardens. At the Berkshire Garden Center there is ample room in a beautiful setting for the established test and display gardens. Growing conditions are excellent and the irises in both the display garden and the test garden reflect the good care they receive.

At the present time Region 1 members have the opportunity of placing seedlings they deem worthy of HC awards in three seedling display gardens. The Connecticut Society established a seedling display garden in 1960 with an invitation to all members in the Region to send a seedling. This is a joint endeavor in the gardens of Ruth Stephenson and Frances Winkler. This year two other members agreed to accept seedlings in their gardens: Helmi Johnson, Quincy, Mass., and Dr. Charles Sheldon, Newton Highlands, Mass. Growing conditions in all of these gardens are excellent, and Region 1 members are fortunate in having the opportunity to take advantage of these offers.

The annual iris auction was very successful and insured the healthy condition of the treasury for another year.

Need I say with pardonable pride that we were all delighted that the Dykes Medal has again come to Region 1? To Ed Watkins for ELEANOR'S PRIDE, again our heartiest congratulations.

Region 2 has enjoyed another year of steady growth and prosperity. Certain highlights of activities have brought excellent reward for efforts expended and point the way toward an even more successful 1961-62.

In the April 1961 issue of the *Bulletin* an account was given of one of the Region's most important projects in the field of education and public relations. This account described our State Fair project in which for a period of nine days in late August and early September a booth is maintained among the horticultural exhibits, designed to disseminate information concerning, and to create interest in, the culture of irises. This year, thanks to a most attractive booth and a liberal display of irises in bloom during the entire length of the Fair, both of these objectives were achieved. In preparation for the pursuit of the project a number of our members have been studying and hybridizing reblooming irises for the past several years. This year one garden alone, that of Dr. William G. McGarvey, supplied enough reblooming seedlings for each day of the Fair. Not a few of these seedlings are worthy of introduction and it is to be hoped that they will find their way to recognition in the not too distant future.

The booth won the purple rosette for the best design and appearance among the horticultural exhibits, no small feat among roses, dahlias, African violets, gladioli and other flowers blooming normally at this time of year. A number of new memberships were the immediate results of the project. Less tangible results were the marked interest in irises which could be induced to bloom in late summer and early fall and in learning of such items as the planting of irises, care and treatment of irises, the use of irises in formal and informal gardens, etc. Credit for the new interest and the new look is due Esther McGarvey, who designed the new booth, set it up with the able assistance of Area irisarians, freshened the irises daily, and replaced faded flowers with new ones.

Eight auctions held strategically over the Region proved highly successful again in providing opportunity for pleasant social contacts through the picnics and garden visits which were a part of the auction program. Financially the returns were also most gratifying.

A program known as the Iris Acquisitions Program has now been perfected to the place where the newest and finest of irises can be seen and studied in strategically located display gardens throughout the State, generally. In these gardens, along with the ESIS Acquisitions irises may be seen a generous portion of the newest, most promising and most popular irises available to irisarians. Through these gardens our members have opportunity to observe growth and flower tendencies, influenced by a wide gamut of growing and weather conditions.

Now that the entire Region enjoys complete organization of Areas throughout the length and breadth of the Region, possibilities of new Areas and the readjusting of present boundary lines continue to be studied. The establishment of new Areas will be determined not alone by membership-concentration factors but by geographical and activity factors as well. Believing firmly that interest in the Society is maintained through opportunity for participation in Regional and Areal activities, and, thus, that membership lines are held accordingly, Region 2 through the medium of the Empire

State Iris Society is focusing its attention upon the possibility of more avenues for wider activities.

During the past season the Region held its complement of garden tours and iris shows. Lateness of the iris season disrupted some plans for shows but the number of shows held was encouraging. Attendance of members and nonmembers at these shows well made up for the efforts entailed. Again, new members were garnered through the media of garden tours and iris shows.

Possibly the most important Region-wide activity this year was that involving AIS judges. A program of training for judges has been in the making for the past several years. This year the program was realized. The entire Region was partitioned into sections. Each section was under the supervision of a member of the Judges and Awards Committee, headed by former RVP Ruth Blenis. Each section planned and held its own indoor and outdoor training program, using the new Handbook for Judges as rule and guide. Somewhere around a total of a dozen sessions were held, involving the study and judging not only of tall bearded irises but of dwarfs, medians and species irises as well. Opportunity was afforded a limited number of cadet judges to participate in the programs. From this list of cadets it is expected will come new appointees in judgeships as opportunity provides.

One of the purposes of the judges program is to provide opportunity for all promising seedlings to be studied and compared. To enhance facilities to accomplish this program an unofficial seedling display garden has been established centrally in the Region. It is hoped that this seedling display garden will receive official sanction at the annual meeting of the Empire State Iris Society this fall. Here can be assembled the choicest and best of the seedlings of Region 2 hybridizers and, possibly, of a few neighbor hybridizers. Here Region 2 judges will be expected to visit and to spend whatever time is necessary to assure our membership of due consideration of their seedlings.

Finally, in cooperation with Region 1 judges, a core or corps of Region 2 judges has assumed responsibility for the joint supervision of the new AIS test and/or display garden in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and to insure that a satisfactory complement of judges will be available to study and pass judgment upon the irises available at the Berkshire Gardens. This activity should assume increasing importance as the iris program in the Garden expands.

The excellent teamwork of a dedicated corps of AIS members in the Empire State Iris Society has made possible the success of the passing year. Members of the team comprise: Society officers, Area chairmen, committee and subcommittee chairmen and members, enthusiastic groups of irisarians throughout the Region, individual persons and collective groups. Without an army there can no officers; without officers there can be no successful army.

Region 5

Mrs. Drew Ferguson, RVP

Many iris growers in Region 5 report a record season for 1961. The abundance of bloom is attributed to a more than adequate supply of rainfall and to the fact that there was prolonged cold weather instead of the usual warm spells in which the iris would be deceived into putting on rapid growth, only to be killed by the freeze that followed. This year the spring was so cold that iris did not try to send out buds prematurely, consequently there



LOUISE ARNY

A Louisiana iris, introduced by Charles Arny, Jr., Lafayette, Louisiana, winner this year of the Mary Swords Deballion Award.

was at least one-third more bloom than ordinarily. Peak bloom seemed to have been a week late throughout the Region, but, when the height of season arrived, it was quite satisfying.

The fourth annual Regional Meeting was held in Atlanta April 29-30. About fifty people enjoyed a memorable iris weekend. At the luncheon meeting an iris-judging forum was conducted. Specimen stalks of iris decorated the tables, and on-the-spot judging was participated in by AIS judges Mrs. T. E. Tolleson, Harvey Hobson, Milton Blanton, and M. B. Satterfield. An enlightening question and answer period followed.

AIS members graciously opened their gardens to visitors on Saturday and Sunday. While it was a little early, enough iris were in bloom to be thoroughly enjoyable. Seedlings of Harvey Hobson looked good in the Tolleson garden, especially an orchid one. Mrs. G. L. Hodges' heavily laced yellow introduction, HOANGHO, was performing beautifully in the Satterfield planting. A few of the gardens were still in a more or less bud-and-stalk stage; but true iris lovers get pleasure from seeing iris in almost any stage if they are planted and well groomed, and if they have different landscaping ideas.

Mrs. C. C. Chapman was appointed area chairman of South Carolina, and Mrs. Joe Nesbitt chairman of the George area. Florida, also in Region 5, has very few members, but an effort is being made to secure a chairman for that area, so that we may get reports of the kinds of iris suitable for

their climate. Borderline for the tall bearded iris is just below Macon, Georgia.

Dr. Harvey Hobson gave us an interesting report of the progress of the progress of the Iris Trial Garden at Clemson, South Carolina.

Iris shows were held in LaGrange, Rome, Macon, and Atlanta, Georgia, and Williston, South Carolina. The Georgia Iris Society gave dessert spoons in the Silver Iris pattern to winners of Best-in-Shows.

The six most popular iris in Region 5 are: VIOLET HARMONY, BLUE SAPPHIRE, HAPPY BIRTHDAY, MARY RANDALL, FIRST VIOLET, and FROST AND FLAME.

Region 10

Mrs. Inez P. Conger, RVP

The long and continued cold winter improved the bloom of the bearded iris in Louisiana. Two creditable shows were held in Shreveport where bearded iris predominated.

Due to late freezes Louisiana iris were delayed in blooming by a month. The annual show and meeting of the Society for Louisiana Iris was held in Lafayette at the University. The R. S. Abbott, Jr., Memorial Award was given for MARIE CAILLET, hybridized by Sidney L. Conger. Other awards were given: BARBARA ELAINE TAYLOR (Taylor), NEW OFFERING (Davis), W. B. MACMILLAN (Conger), BAYOU GLORY (Conger), LOUISE ARNY (Arny), DIXIE DEB (Chowning), KISSIE (Arny), CREOLE CAN-CAN (Granger), and JOYCE (Arny).

At the banquet members enjoyed the panel discussion by Prof. Ira Nelson and Charles Arny on methods for improving the Louisiana iris. They discussed floriferousness, size, diseases, branching, form of flower, substance, vigor, chromosomes, triploids, and tetraploids.

Many iris lovers visited the many open gardens during the iris season.

Region 11

Robert L. Jensen, RVP

An excellent blooming season was enjoyed by most sections of Region 11, embracing the states of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming, in 1961. This resulted in an increase in iris activities and interest throughout the Region. Two new clubs were formed. The Pollen Daubers Iris Society, with members from the Boise, Caldwell, and Emmett, Idaho, area, became an AIS affiliate early in the year. The Great Falls Iris Society, under the leadership of Daisy Garske, was recently organized in the Great Falls, Montana, area.

The Region's first judges training session was held in Castleford, Idaho, on June 4, at the home of Mrs. Alfred Kramer. Garden judging and the awards ballot were the main topics of discussion and an interesting and enjoyable meeting developed. We hope it also proved worth while for the judges attending.

Five successful shows under AIS rules were held in Idaho. Lewiston was host to the Lewiston-Clarkston show this year. The Boise Valley show was held in the State Capitol Building in Boise, and the Pollen Daubers held their first show in the same city on the last week-end in May. The Magic Valley group had a show in Jerome. For the first time in three years the Tri-Valley Society was able to hold a show, in Midvale. I am informed that the names of the winners at these shows will be included in the report of the AIS Exhibition Committee, published in this issue.

The iris season in the Ontario area this year was one of the best yet. The winter was a kind one and there are no reports of winter kill, save the odd few that are always reported—mainly tender varieties.

In the Montreal area the bloom season was good, but in the Lakeshore area (25 miles west of Montreal) a heavy frost ruined the bloomstalks (10-15 days prior to bloom) in two large gardens where I had counted many bloomstalks on selected seedlings and many medium to higher priced varieties. A third garden where I had a hundred-odd selected seedlings bloomed reasonably well but without a good percentage of bloom. In this area we had a very wet and cold spring and I must say that the winter took its toll.

An excellent picnic and show were held on June 10th at the Royal Botanical Gardens in Hamilton with an attendance of 70. An iris auction was also held on July 15th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Richardson, in Hannon, Ontario. This was the first such event for our Region.

New CD Advertisers

The Commercial Directory, pages 89-95 contains advertisements added in this and recent issues by the following individuals and enterprises (listed in the order of receipt):

Brookfield Gardens; Country Gardens; Jet Lab; Southern Meadows Gardens; Grant and Lucile Merrill; Parsons Manor; Hidden Acres Iris Gardens; Iris Stamp; Fleur de Lis Gardens; W. F. Scott, Jr., and Wurst's Iris Gardens.

The revenue from CD and display advertisements helps your Society. Let us convince these advertisers that it pays to advertise in the *Bulletin*.

Iris Slides for Rental

The American Iris Society maintains several excellent sets of color slides for rental. One set is made up of a variety of iris such as Dutch, Siberian, Louisiana, Japanese, Douglasiana, and Spuria. Other sets are of tall bearded iris, showing many of the recent award winners and top favorites, as well as selected garden scenes.

Each set contains 100 slides, 35mm size. A list giving the names of the iris accompanies each set.

AIS slides are a great help in making selections of new iris for your garden, keeping you informed of the better newer varieties, and creating additional interest in your iris society or garden club. They are just the thing for a fine program.

Requests for slides should be made well in advance for proper scheduling, preferably 30 days or more. Include a second optional date if possible. Give the exact date desired, so that slides can be sent to reach you in advance of your meeting date.

The rental fee is \$5.00, payable in advance for each set of 100 slides. Make check to the American Iris Society and mail with your request.

—ROBERT SCHREINER, *Cochairman, Photographic Committee*,
Route 2, Box 301, Salem, Oregon

A Member Writes . . .

TO THE EDITOR:

The President's notes in the lead-off article of the January '61 *Bulletin* make mention of the high percentage of nonrenewals among first- and second-year members of the Society. He further states that the problem, therefore, is to retain the interest of the new members. No argument.

Controversy is probably responsible for keeping interest alive in most subjects. For the sake of controversy I could say the *Bulletin* lacks interest, but since I couldn't support that argument honestly, no point would be made. I *can* say that the *Bulletin* lacks the *exciting* interest generated by controversy.

What does the above mean? Just this, I am a new member and an inactive member. There are probably many members in the same position. We are inactive for a variety of reasons, all of them very valid. The point is this: our connection with the Society is through the *Bulletin* and the *Bulletin* only. Therefore we can assume that it is the responsibility of that publication to present the pros and cons behind the important decisions of the various committees.

I am referring to the report of the Test Garden Committee in an earlier issue. The report as published appeared to be a well-thought-out, practical plan. (But being uninitiated in the problems inherent in any test garden plan, I may be wrong.) It seemed to offer a great deal of protection to the AIS member in that all iris receiving a Society award would have been thoroughly tested around the country.

Suddenly, in the January '61 *Bulletin*, the President states: "Subsequently it became apparent that the integration of this test program with the established award system as proposed by the Durrance Committee was unsatisfactory for various reasons." What reasons? We never find out. The subject is dropped until further on in the same issue when the minutes of the Board of Directors meeting read: "The rule that as of 1966, in addition to the existing requirement for the Award of Merit, an iris must have been grown in the national test gardens and must have received a rating of 80 or higher was rescinded." No further explanation.

When a point that appears to be the best part of a test garden program is dropped, isn't the membership entitled to an explanation?

If we are left to draw our own conclusions we can come up with some pretty sticky answers. Did the big commercial gardens object for obvious reasons? Did a group of judges feel they'd lose prestige if the award selection was taken away from them? Or did a few active members feel the "equal opportunity" feature of such a plan offered too much to the inactive member? These reasons farfetched? Probably, but no one has shown otherwise.

You are in a position to have the arguments for or against this decision aired and at the same time provide some lively reading for the membership. You could further keep the pages of succeeding issues open for full membership discussion should interest generated warrant such a move.

—VINCENT T. SPARACIO

21 Fairmount Avenue
Clifton, New Jersey

DEATHS

Mrs. Marie Gregg, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; April 27, 1961.

Col. Jesse C. Nicholls, Ithaca, New York; July 25, 1961.

F. W. Robinson, Detroit Michigan; July 29, 1961.

Mrs. Gross R. Scruggs, Dallas, Texas; April 20, 1961.

Dr. H. Warren Stevens, Waterbury, Connecticut; August 26, 1961.

Mrs. Marie Gregg

Mrs. Marie Gregg, secretary of the Wisconsin Iris Society for three and one-half years, passed away April 27th, exactly one month after her husband died. She was 53 years old.

Mrs. Gregg was an ardent iris enthusiast and was eagerly looking forward to her first iris seedlings. She was so beloved by the members of the Wisconsin Iris Society that a beautiful perpetual memorial trophy was donated by the members in her honor.

—MRS. ROBERT M. REINHARDT

F. W. Robinson

F. W. Robinson, of Detroit, Michigan, a member since 1922, died on July 29, 1961, following surgery.

He was an ardent and very well informed iris fancier and a founder of the Detroit Iris Society. One informant wrote: "He was a keen critic of seedlings, purchased many of the newer introductions, grew them well, and all in all was a fine gentleman."

Mr. Robinson was an executive in the finance department of Parke, Davis & Company, pharmaceutical manufacturers.

Dr. H. Warren Stevens

Dr. H. Warren Stevens, of Waterbury, Connecticut, a retired dentist, died of a heart attack August 26, 1961. He was a very active member of the Connecticut Iris Society and had quite an extensive collection of iris, and did some hybridizing. Dr. Stevens joined the AIS about ten years ago. Prior to that time he was a grower and introducer of gladiolus. He was a past president of the National Gladiolus Council.

—JOHN E. GOETT

Mrs. Gross R. Scruggs

Last April 20th, Region 17 lost one of its most enthusiastic members.

Born in 1869 on a famous old plantation in Jessamine County, Kentucky, she came to Texas at the age of nine with her parents, Captain and Mrs. Stuart Price. She was educated in Sherman, then known as "The Athens of the South."

She became a member of the American Iris Society in 1926, and in 1929 was appointed Regional Vice President by Dr. John C. Wister. She served in that capacity through 1936, and remained active member of the Society until her death.

Mrs. Scruggs was often referred to as the Mother of Garden Clubs in Texas, having been chosen as one of seven members by the National Garden Clubs to organize clubs over America. She organized the Dallas Iris Club, out of which developed the Iris Society of Dallas. Through her efforts iris plantings were established in several Dallas parks and at SMU.

Interested always in the new and unusual varieties of iris, she attended the show of the Iris Society of Dallas just a few days before her death. She made the tour of the show particularly to see new dwarf and Aril varieties and delightedly viewed for the first time a "horned iris."

To quote a letter from Dr. Wister: "She was one of the pioneer members of the American Iris Society and did much to make the Society known in Texas."

—MRS. JOE L. BERGIN

Col. J. C. Nicholls, 1874-1961

Colonel Jesse Crook Nicholls, a well-known iris hybridizer a generation ago, died in Ithaca, New York, July 25, 1961.

During the thirties and early forties, Colonel Nicholls introduced approximately 50 varieties. The Award of Merit was conferred on his VALOR (1936), RED VALOR (1943), and MARY E. NICHOLLS (1949). For eleven years RED VALOR was listed in the Symposium, forerunner of the present Popularity Poll, and it was awarded the Rome Gold Medal in 1940.

Varieties introduced by the Colonel which received the award of Honorable Mention are: BLACK BANNER, BLUE GLOW, RED ROBE, SMOLDER, STORM KING, SUNMIST, and WEST POINT. Among other introductions were CABALLERO, CRYSORO, and MATA HARI.

He was a recipient of the AIS Hybridizer's Medal in 1941, the year it was instituted. In 1932, he served as regional vice-president for AIS Region 2.

In *Half Century of Iris* (1954), by McKee and Harrison, Colonel Nicholls is mentioned as one of the first American hybridizers to use the DOMINION strain in his hybridizing. Reviewing what was then known about iris chromosomes in Numbers 47 and 48 of the *Bulletin*, published in 1933, Nicholls was the first American hybridizer to call attention to the significance of chromosome number in iris breeding.

He was also a prominent hybridizer and introducer of peonies and a writer on horticultural subjects.

Colonel Nicholls was a graduate of West Point (1899). He became a specialist in heavy weapons and ammunition and commanded the Picatinny Arsenal, 1915-1918. After service in France in 1918, he was retired with a disability in 1920. Later, he was restored to active duty and served as professor of military science and tactics at Cornell University.

He is survived by a daughter and four sons, and four grandchildren.



National Robin Program Section

PEGGY BURKE GREY, *Editor*

News Notes in the Robin Program

Mrs. Stayton Nunn, 11122 Claymore Drive, Houston 24, Texas, is the newly appointed Division Chairman for Spuria Iris Robins. She succeeds Clarke Cosgrove, who resigned to devote more time to the rapidly expanding Spuria Iris Society and its *News Letter*, which he edits. Ila Nunn is a former RVP of Region 17, a past president of the SIS and member of its board of directors. She is a prominent grower of spuria iris and hopes that everyone interested in growing spurias will get in touch with her to enroll in one of the robins. New groups for those wishing to learn about spurias, as well as for more advanced growers and hybridizers are planned.

Homer Metcalf, of Bozeman, Montana, takes over duties as Division Chairman of the Species and Natives Robins from Roy Davidson. Ill health forced Roy to relinquish the staggering administrative load of operating this division, but happily he will continue to direct and participate in many robins, which he and his division assistants have made so popular. Homer is a horticulturist on the staff of Montana State College, a former RVP of Region 11, and has devoted many years study to *I. missouriensis*. He will continue his graduate studies in this field this fall at Claremont Graduate School and the Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden.

Iris Smith, Box 124, Hitchcock, Oklahoma, reports growing interest by youngsters and teen-agers in the robin groups for young irisarians. Those in that age group will find congenial friends and much help with their hobby by joining these robins. A note to Iris Smith will do the trick.

Show Talk

For the first time the Sioux City Iris Society held a show this year. I entered 5 stalks and 2 arrangements. Won a blue and a white ribbon with my arrangements. On stalks, I won a red ribbon with ROCKET and an Honorable Mention with CLOUD CASTLE. I thought I did pretty well. It was my first time exhibiting. Will take me a while to learn how to show before I can win the sweepstakes.—*Larry Harder, Ponca, Nebr.* (ED. NOTE: Robin reporter Betty Ward notes Larry is about 22 years old, one of our up and coming irisarians.)

I think many of us are putting too much stress on late introductions. There are so many older varieties that are still good. These oldsters, STAR

SHINE, BLUE SAPPHIRE, HAPPY BIRTHDAY, WHITE PEACOCK, LOTHARIO, and PINNACLE, to list a few, are still the backbone of our show. Iris do not have to be new, just well grown, to win. FIRST VIOLET won over AMETHYST FLAME and CARMELIA over BUTTERSCOTCH KISS.—*Hazel Stewart, San Jose, Calif.*

We attended our first iris show in Lexington, Nebraska. It was a mad dash to get there in time to get our entries in. After entering our flowers, we went to look at some iris gardens, toured the dime stores, had our dinner and went back to the show. We started looking at one end of the building and ran across our EBONY ECHO, which had a 3d Premium, and were more than thrilled with getting a prize! Then the chairman of the show walked over to us and said "Congratulations on having the sweepstakes winner!" What a surprise that was—there on the prize-winner's table was our entry of ARGUS PHEASANT with a big purple rosette on it! We also received a blue ribbon on our entry of HEIGHO, and 10 other 2d and 3d premiums. For the first time we have tried entering a show, we were certainly amazed with all those prizes out of such a huge room full of beautiful iris. When we got home we thought we might find something in one of the AIS *Bulletins* about the difference between awards and premiums, etc. and the first article we ran across was by AIS judge Carl Quadros who closed his article with, "Don't get the fat-head; next year you may get clobbered!" We all had a good laugh about that, for that is probably just what will happen the next time we try. But it really isn't just for the prizes; it was lots of fun to enter the show and even more fun to meet all the nice people you probably would never know otherwise.—*Mrs. C. H. Spicer, North Platte, Nebr.*

I would suggest that if you wish to exhibit iris that you grow as many as possible of the varieties listed as the 100 favorites on the Symposium; they are usually the best growers. Substance is very important in showing iris. It is most important to have a first bloom and never show one that has a broken petal or a bloom that has faded. One open bloom with buds is all right but it helps to have more than one bloom open if they are fresh and well spaced. Never show a stem that has blooms gone from it.—*Clara Franklin, McAlester, Okla.*

About showing iris stalks with a bruised or broken petal: last year Helen helped as a clerk when the judging was being done at our show, and she remarked that those judges discarded anything that had a bruised petal and did not consider them for a ribbon. Also, they liked taller stalks of specimens, and the judges last year did not discount for a bud too close to the top flower. However, some judges will count that against a specimen, we have found out. That was how I missed out the second year I exhibited, in having the queen of the show.—*George Bender, McPherson, Kans.*

We tried showing our specimens on low tables, one cement block high. There was much good comment about this innovation.—*Harriet Weyker, New Jersey.*

In transporting iris to the shows, I get the large coke bottles and their crates, stagger the bottles in the crate, every other space, and then set the crates on the back floor of the car so the stalks and flowers won't touch



AWARD WINNERS AT PARKERSBURG, W. VA., SHOW

From the left: Floyd O'Dell, bronze certificate; Frank Burfield, best specimen, a stalk of *DANUBE WAVE*, and Mrs. R. F. Ludwig, silver certificate. The show was held by the Rainbow Iris Club.

the back of the front seat, and take off (with fingers crossed). You can also take the back seat out of the car, and the crates will fit in there very nicely.—*George Bender, McPherson, Kans.*

To transport my specimens I use milk bottles and a milk-bottle carrier like the one the milk man uses to carry several bottles at a time. At our first iris show I won 7 firsts, 2 seconds and a third. I also won Queen of the Show prize on *SUNSET BLAZE*.—*Clara Franklin, McAlester, Okla.*

I believe I am even more thrilled than ever, if that is possible. The Arkansas Iris Society had their spring show May 1, the first one for us to have as we are a new club. My husband and I entered 12 blooms and won first place on 3 and second on 5 of them. All of the ones we won on, except *GUDRUN*, were set out in October and had only one bloomstalk. It nearly broke my heart to cut my only flowers, but when I walked in and saw blue and red ribbons on them it was well worth it. In October when we first set out our few, we used 5-10-5 commercial fertilizer, 1 part, and 2 parts of lime. Then in spring, as soon as the weather was dry enough, we placed a small handful of superphosphate around each plant. This was a lot of help I know in producing stalks which won at the show.—*Mrs. Leo Whitten, North Little Rock, Ark.*

In the afternoon before the show I tag the iris I want to take. In the evening I cut them. At one time we used juice cans and wrapped them with aluminum foil. Now we have waterproof containers made from a pressed-paper product, the kind that florists use. These are filled about three-quarters full with wet sawdust. About 3 iris can be put in each one, slightly graduating the height. This makes them heavy enough so they won't tip. Then we place them in boxes, 4 or 6 containers to a box. Put them in the back of the station wagon and we are ready to go early the next morning. At the show we just take them out, add a little more water, remove the aluminum labels and put on small cardboard ones. We can carry around 100 stalks this way. These are for display and make a very nice showing.—*Eva McManigle, Vancouver, Wash.*

Last year our club iris show theme was "Iris Past and Present." This year it was "Regal Royalty." We have Dyke's Medal winners on a special table.—*Mrs. Charles Williams, Kennewick, Wash.*

When my iris were at their best, a friend and his wife came out from Dallas to see them. Of course they thought the iris were out of this world and he said: "If only I could mail some to my mother!" So this is what we did. We cut a circle of waxed paper in 4 pieces with the radius the length of the bud. We cut 24 full buds, put this piece of waxed paper over them and stuck it with cellophane tape and put the ends of the stems in damp oasis. We mailed them on a Friday special delivery with instructions to remove the paper from the buds and place them in warm water. You should have heard her rave over the telephone; she said they opened naturally without a faulty flower. She received them Sunday morning.—*Mrs. Robert Talley, Denton, Texas.*

Companion Plants

I think that roses make a nice effect behind iris, and they offer a nice color contrast with the bright red color that I wish the iris had. But roses don't have the heavenly blue and purple that the iris do. So I think the combination is very pretty.—*Ruth Staub, Galt, Calif.*

Try planting LADY MOHR in front of a *Prunus pissardii* or *Blieriana*. She'll flower after the *Prunus*, of course, but when the prune leaves frame her she's dramatic that way. Also, I had a clump of old SAN DIEGO (can't part with it) pushing its flowers up through branches of *Weigelia* blossoms. I think I prefer these plantings to rows of iris. A clump of CLOTH OF GOLD bloomed in front of climbing rose Marion Manifold. The artistic ones will say they scream at each other! Then why do we find yellow, red and purple in the cup of *Tigridia*? Look into the heart of some red tulips and you'll find a geometrically perfect pattern of yellow, black and green and blue! *Kolkwitzia* is another background shrub for blue, and the yellow of *Forsythia* frames the purples to perfection.—*Tom Williams, New South Wales, Australia.*

Varietal Reports

WHITE SWIRL, the Siberian, is, bar none, the most beautiful white iris I have seen. The picture on p. 263 of *Garden Irises* gives the shape but not that glittering immaculate whiteness. The yellow spear just emphasizes it all.—*Peggy Edwards, Massapequa Park, N. Y.*

MARY RANDALL, after two years, put up two beautiful bloomstalks. The color was rich and deeper than the Cooley's catalog picture indicates. Flowers were well spaced and long lasting. Probably the best blooms in the garden were on REHOBETH, but they came one at a time and branching was lacking on this first-year plant. Old favorites which did especially well were STAR SHINE, CHIVALRY, CHAR-MAIZE, STORM WARNING, and TECHNICOLOR in one bed. Others were BLUMOHR, ZANTHA, NEW SNOW, KEENE VALLEY, KIKI, MAJORETTE, VIOLET HARMONY, ARGUS PHEASANT, INCA CHIEF, and ALLINE ROGERS.—*Richard Pettijohn, Pittsburg, Calif.*

APPLAUSE—my goodness! This one must be a sleeper as we had never seen it anywhere before this season and ordered it merely because it sounded different. It was the most pleasant surprise as it had everything! All the visitors to the yard kept going back to it over and over again.—*Mildred Bearden, Fort Worth, Texas.*

If DREAMY is larger than CASCADIAN, I wonder what our wind will do to it. CASCADIAN was so large it dwarfed ELMOHR in size. It reminds me of a blown-up SNOW FLURRY.—*Annie Glitsch, Woodward, Okla.*

I do not have CASCADIAN but I do have DREAMY and I will quiet the fears of any of you on the substance and wiriness of DREAMY's stem in the wind. It withstood winds of 35 miles per hour in the open yard last summer, in one of the worst thunderstorms I have ever been caught in.—*Phil Cammer, Williamsport, Pa.*

May I put my two-bits' in about CHINA MAID, ROSE BOWL, MISS CALIFORNIA, TOURNAMENT QUEEN and ROSY WINGS all being alike. There most certainly is a difference in all of these and if they look alike in four gardens, then you do not have any of them—except one. I know because we grew

How to Join an AIS Robin

Applications for membership in Robins in any Division may be made directly to National Robin Director, *John A. Bartholomew, 35 Pine Grove Street, Milton 86, Massachusetts.* Please indicate the Division in which you wish to enroll. The IRISES IN GENERAL DIVISION is recommended for fairly new irisarians wishing to gain broad background in both tall bearded and other types of irises. This Division also has special groups for those interested in growing irises for exhibition. The GENERAL HYBRIDIZING DIVISION is recommended for beginning breeders. Those interested in joining a robin within their Regions may contact either the National Robin Director or their own Regional Robin Representative. The AIS offers robin groups within the following Divisions of interest:

IRISES IN GENERAL	LOUISIANA IRISES
TALL BEARDED	SIBERIANS
ARILS AND ARILBREDS	JAPANESE
MEDIANS IN GENERAL	SPURIAS
BORDER BEARDED	SPECIES AND NATIVES
MINIATURE TALL BEARDED	REBLOOMING IRISES
INTERMEDIATE BEARDED	IRIS PHOTOGRAPHY
STANDARD DWARF BEARDED	HISTORICAL IRISES
MINIATURE DWARF BEARDED	INTERNATIONAL (GENERAL)
GENERAL HYBRIDIZING	TEENS AND TWENTIES
ADVANCED HYBRIDIZING	

them for years and still have TOURNAMENT QUEEN, which is a fall bloomer here. The others were discarded for better varieties. You aren't living unless you have at least a few new iris for your garden each year.

For "starch in the spine" pinks try ORIENTAL PEARL, tall, and VALLEY DAWN, shorter and a prolific bloomer.—*David Lyon, Van Nuys, Calif.*

Hybridizers' Reports

From the cross of PARTY DRESS X BEECHLEAF I had two good seedlings. Both were laced and one is the color of BEECHLEAF but shorter, and the flower is smaller. The other is apricot. They seem to be good growers.—*Florence Clark, Los Altos, Calif.*

There are reports, local ones, of fine things coming from the cross of RUFFLED APACHE X LIMELIGHT. Colors range from swirling green-yellows to smooth, dusty rose, all seedlings are heavily ruffled and laced.—*Joe Gatty, Fairlawn, N.J.*

NEEDED TO COMPLETE AIS BULLETIN SET

Bulletins Nos. 1, 3, 8, 10, and 51. Anyone with any or all of these to dispose of, contact
ROBT. S. CARNEY, 500 Colonial Road, Memphis 17, Tennessee

THE FLESH GARDENS

P.O. BOX 491 — JEFFERSON, TEXAS

We will have oncocyclus, l. susiana, available for September, October, November, delivery at \$3.75 per rhizome, in addition to all other items in our catalog, but cannot supply English Bulbous Iris for 1961 season.

"IRIS CULTURE AND HYBRIDIZING FOR EVERYONE"

The first book ever written entirely for hybridizers! It is the cream skimmed from notes taken from literally thousands of letters, written in Hybridizing Robins directed by the compiler during the past 15 years, and answers almost any question the average or beginning hybridizer might want to ask. Only \$5.75 in cloth. Write for descriptive folder to:

MRS. WILMA VALLETTE, Declo, Idaho

Several hybridizers have insisted that I introduce this iris. The following description was written by Mrs. Georgia Hinkle, of Marion, Ill., who has been growing it as a guest for three years:

ATTENTION (HC as Seedling 54-40). A very clean bright medium to deep yellow, perfectly domed closed standards, semi-flaring wide falls, standards and falls beautifully ruffled. Sturdy 36-inch stalk, good branching and a vigorous grower. Flowers last for several days in hot Southern Illinois sun without wilting or fading. Parentage: (Large creamy yellow seedling x Cascade Splendor X (Garden Magic x Prairie Sunset) x Tobacco Road).

Midseason \$20.00

J. B. ROBINSON, 4510 Colorado Ave., NASHVILLE 9, TENN.

CARMELA gave mostly rough seedlings; one cross with it and SUGAR PLUM gave smooth creams, mostly fairly well branched. I've used LIMELIGHT and TRULY YOURS for at least five years and had nothing from them, and they seem not to have given much for anyone else only a very few have been registered from either.—*Larry Gaulter, Castro Valley, Calif.*

I crossed BLUE SHIMMER X CHERIE and got a tangerine-bearded grayer BLUE SHIMMER, which, crossed with NEW ADVENTURE gave all plicatas in the F₂, some with tangerine beards. In color they ranged from faintly marked tans through shades of rose, and one blue fancy with yellow beard. Selfed, sibbed, or used with CAPTAIN'S LADY and NEW ADVENTURE, these gave things so near alike it was hard to tell the crosses apart, though most seedlings favored NEW ADVENTURE. In the F₃, CHERIE finally expressed herself, in one with pink standards.—*Melba Hamblen, Roy, Utah.*

John Ohl reports that crossing dominant whites with tan blends like NYLON, ORMACO, AZTEC COPPER, etc. gives lots of greeny things. I imagine that GREENGLOW with them would do the same thing.—*Wilma Vallette, Declo, Idaho.*

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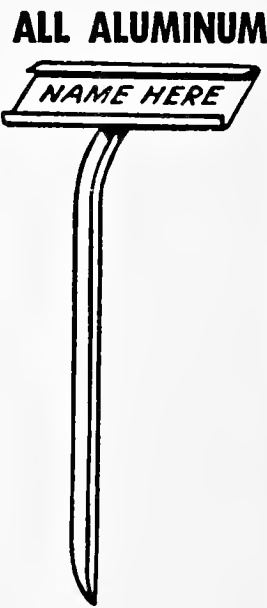
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